LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE

PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE,

Earl of *Chesterfield*,

TO

HIS SON,

PHILIP STANHOPE, Esq;

Late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of DRESDEN.

VOL. IV.

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Earl of *Cheſterfield*,

TO

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PHILIP STANHOPE, Eſq;

Late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of DRESDEN:

TOGETHER WITH

SEVERAL OTHER PIECES

ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

PUBLISHED BY

Mrs. EUGENIA STANHOPE,

FROM THE ORIGINALS NOW IN HER POSSSESION.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE SIXTH EDITION.

VOL. IV.

LONDON:

Printed for J. DODSLEY, in PALL-MALL.

M.DCC.LXXV.

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LORD CHESTERFIELD's

LETTERS.

LETTER CCLXI.

Bath, November the 28th, 1752.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

SINCE my laſt to you, I have read Madame Maintenon's letters; I am ſure they are genuine, and they both entertained and informed me. They have brought me acquainted with the character of that able and artful Lady; whom I am convinced that I now know much better than her *directeur* the *Abbé* de Fenelon (afterwards Archbiſhop of Cambray) did, when he wrote her the 185th letter; and I know him the better too for that letter. The *Abbé*, though brimful of the divine love, had a great mind to be firſt Miniſter, and Cardinal, in order, *no doubt*, to have an opportunity of doing the more good. His being *directeur* at that time to Madame Maintenon, ſeemed to be a good ſtep towards thoſe views. She put herſelf

upon him for a ſaint, and he was weak enough to believe it; he, on the other hand, would have put himſelf upon her for a ſaint too, which, I dare ſay, ſhe did not believe; but both of them knew, that it was neceſſary for them to appear ſaints to Lewis the XIV, who they were very ſure was a bigot. It is to be preſumed, nay, indeed, it is plain by that 185th letter, that Madame Maintenon had hinted to her *directeur* ſome ſcruples of conſcience, with relation to her commerce with the King; and which I humbly apprehend to have been only ſome ſcruples of prudence, at once to flatter the bigot character, and increaſe the deſires of the King. The pious *Abbé*, frightened out of his wits leſt the King ſhould impute to the *directeur* any ſcruples or difficulties which he might meet with on the part of the Lady, writes her the above-mentioned letter; in which he not only bids her, not teaze the King by advice and exhortations, but to have the utmoſt ſubmiſſion to his will; and, that ſhe may not miſtake the nature of that ſubmiſſion, he tells her, it is the ſame that Sarah had for Abraham; to which ſubmiſſion Iſaac perhaps was owing. No bawd could have written a more ſeducing letter to an innocent country girl, than the *directeur* did to his *penitente*; who, I dare ſay, had no occaſion for his good advice. Thoſe who would juſtify the good *directeur*, alias the pimp, in this affair, muſt not attempt to do it, by ſaying, that the King and Madame Maintenon were at that time privately married; that the *directeur* knew it; and that this was the meaning of his *enigme*. That

is abſolutely impoſſible; for that private marriage muſt have removed all ſcruples between the parties; nay, could not have been contracted upon any other principle, ſince it was kept private, and conſequently prevented no public ſcandal. It is therefore extremely evident, that Madame Maintenon could not be married to the King, at the time when ſhe ſcrupled granting, and when the *directeur* adviſed her to grant, thoſe favours which Sarah with ſo much ſubmiſſion granted to Abraham: and what the *directeur* is pleaſed to call *le myſtere de Dieu*, was moſt evidently a ſtate of concubinage. The letters are well worth your reading; they throw light upon many things of thoſe times.

I have juſt received a letter from Sir William Stanhope, from Lyons; in which he tells me that he ſaw you at Paris, that he thinks you a little grown, but that you do not make the moſt of it, for that you ſtoop ſtill; *d'ailleurs* his letter was a panegyric of you.

The young Comte de Schullemburg, the Chambellan whom you knew at Hanover, is come over with the King, *et fait auſſi vos éloges.*

Though, as I told you in my laſt, I have done buying pictures, by way of *virtù*, yet there are ſome portraits of remarkable people that would tempt me. For inſtance, if you could by chance pick up at Paris, at a reaſonable price, and undoubted originals (whether heads, half lengths, or whole lengths, no matter) of Cardinals Richelieu, Mazarin, and Retz; Monſieur de Turenne, le grand Prince de Condé; Meſdames de Monteſpan, de Fontanges, de

Montbazon, de Sevigné, de Maintenon, de Chevreuſe, de Longueville, d'Olonne, *&c.* I ſhould be tempted to purchaſe them. I am ſenſible that they can only be met with, by great accident, at family ſales and auctions, ſo I only mention the affair to you eventually.

I do not underſtand, or elſe I do not remember, what affair you mean in your laſt letter; which you think will come to nothing, and for which, you ſay, I had once a mind that you ſhould take the road again. Explain it to me.

I ſhall go to town in four or five days, and carry back with me a little more hearing than I brought: but yet, not half enough for common uſe. One wants ready pocket money much oftener than one wants great ſums; and, to uſe a very odd expreſſion, I want to hear at ſight. I love every-day ſenſes, every-day wit and entertainment; a man who is only good on holydays, is good for very little.

Adieu!

LETTER CCLXII.

London, New-Year's-Day, 1753.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT is now above a fortnight ſince I have received a letter from you. I hope, however, that you are well, but engroſſed by the buſineſs of Lord Albemarle's *bureau* in the mornings, and by buſineſs of

a genteeler nature in the evenings; for I willingly give up my own ſatisfaction to your improvement, either in buſineſs or manners.

Here have been lately imported from Paris two gentlemen, who, I find, were much acquainted with you there; Comte Sinzendorf, and Monſieur Clairaut, the Academician. The former is a very pretty man, well-bred, and with a great deal of uſeful knowledge; for thoſe two things are very conſiſtent. I examined him about you, thinking him a competent judge. He told me, *que vous parliez l'Allemand comme un Allemand; que vous ſçaviez le droit public de l'Empire parfaitement bien; que vous aviez le goût ſur, et des connoiſſances fort étendues.* I told him, that I knew all this very well; but that I wanted to know whether you had *l'air, les manieres, les attentions, enfin le brillant d'un honnête homme*: his anſwer was, *Mais oui en vérité, c'eſt fort bien.* This, you ſee, is but cold, in compariſon of what I do wiſh, and of what you ought to wiſh. Your friend Clairaut interpoſed, and ſaid, *Mais je vous aſſure qu'il eſt fort poli*; to which I anſwered, *Je le crois bien, vis-a-vis des Lapons vos amis; je vous recuſe pour Juge, juſqu'à ce que vous aïez été délaponné, au moins dix ans, parmi les honnêtes gens.* Theſe teſtimonies in your favour are ſuch as perhaps you are ſatisfied with, and think ſufficient: but I am not: they are only the cold depoſitions of diſintereſted and unconcerned witneſſes, upon a ſtrict examination. When, upon a trial, a man calls witneſſes to his character, and thoſe witneſſes only ſay, that they never heard,

nor do not know any ill of him; it intimates at beſt a neutral and inſignificant, though innocent character. Now I want, and you ought to endeavour, that *les agrémens*, *les graces*, *les attentions*, *&c.* ſhould be a diſtinguiſhing part of your character, and ſpecified of you by people unaſked. I wiſh to hear people ſay of you, *ah qu'il eſt aimable! Quelles manieres, quelles graces, quel art de plaire!* Nature, thank God, has given you all the powers neceſſary; and if ſhe has not yet, I hope in God ſhe will give you the will of exerting them.

I have lately read, with great pleaſure, Voltaire's two little Hiſtories of *les Croiſades*, and *l'Eſprit humain*; which I recommend to your peruſal, if you have not already read them. They are bound up with a moſt poor performance, called *Micromégas*, which is ſaid to be Voltaire's too; but I cannot believe it, it is ſo very unworthy of him: it conſiſts only of thoughts ſtolen from Swift, but miſerably mangled and diſfigured. But his Hiſtory of the Croiſades ſhows in a very ſhort and ſtrong light, the moſt immoral and wicked ſcheme, that was ever contrived by knaves, and executed by madmen and fools againſt humanity. There is a ſtrange, but never-failing relation, between honeſt madmen and ſkilful knaves; and wherever one meets with collected numbers of the former, one may be very ſure that they are ſecretly directed by the latter. The Popes, who have generally been both the ableſt and the greateſt knaves in Europe, wanted all the power and money of the Eaſt; for they had all that was

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in Europe already. The times and the minds favoured their deſign, for they were dark and uninformed; and Peter the Hermit, at once a knave and a madman, was a fine papal tool for ſo wild and wicked an undertaking. I wiſh we had good hiſtories of every part of Europe, and indeed of the world, written upon the plan of Voltaire's *de l'Eſprit humain*; for, I own, I am provoked at the contempt which moſt hiſtorians ſhow for humanity in general; one would think by them, that the whole human ſpecies conſiſted but of about a hundred and fifty people, called and dignified (commonly very undeſervedly too) by the titles of Emperors, Kings, Popes, Generals, and Miniſters.

I have never ſeen in any of the news-papers, any mention of the affairs of the Cevennes, or Grenoble, which you gave me an account of ſome time ago; and the Duke de Mirepoix pretends, at leaſt, to know nothing of either. Were they falſe reports; or does the French Court chuſe to ſtifle them? I hope that they are both true, becauſe I am very willing, that the cares of the French government ſhould be employed and confined to themſelves.

Your friend, the Electreſs Palatine, has ſent me ſix wild boars heads, and other *piéces de ſa chaſſe*, in return for the fans, which ſhe approved of extremely. This preſent was ſignified to me by one Mr. Harold, who wrote me a letter in very indifferent Engliſh; I ſuppoſe he is a Dane, who has been in England.

Mr. Harte came to town yeſterday, and dined with

me to-day. We talked you over; and I can aſſure you, that though a Parſon, and no member *du beau monde*, he thinks all the moſt ſhining accompliſhments of it full as neceſſary for you, as I do. His expreſſion was, *that is all that he wants; but if he wants that, conſidering his ſituation and deſtination, he might as well want every thing elſe.*

This is the day when people reciprocally offer, and receive the kindeſt and the warmeſt wiſhes, though, in general, without meaning them on one ſide, or believing them on the other. They are formed by the head, in compliance with cuſtom, though diſavowed by the heart, in conſequence of nature. His wiſhes upon this occaſion are the beſt, that are the beſt turned; you do not, I am ſure, doubt the truth of mine, and therefore I will expreſs them with a Quaker-like ſimplicity. May this new year be a very new one indeed to you; may you put off the old, and put on the new man! but I mean the outward, not the inward man. With this alteration, I might juſtly ſum up all my wiſhes for you in theſe words,

Dii tibi dent annos, de te nam cætera ſumes.

This minute, I receive your letter of the 26th paſt, which gives me a very diſagreeable reaſon for your late ſilence. By the ſymptoms which you mention of your illneſs, I both hope and believe, that it was wholly owing to your own want of care. You are rather inclined to be fat, you have naturally a good ſtomach, and you eat at the beſt tables; which muſt

of

of courſe make you plethoric: and, upon my word, you will be ſubject to theſe accidents, if you will not from time to time, when you find yourſelf full, heated, or your head aching, take ſome little eaſy preventive purge, that would not confine you; ſuch as chewing a little rhubarb, when you go to bed at night, or ſome ſenna-tea in the morning. You do very well to live extremely low, for ſome time; and I could wiſh, though I do not expect it, that you would take one gentle vomit: for thoſe giddineſſes, and ſwimmings in the head, always proceed from ſome foulneſs of the ſtomach. However, upon the whole, I am very glad that your old complaint has not mixed itſelf with this: which, I am fully convinced, ariſes ſingly from your own negligence. Adieu.

I am ſorry for Monſieur Kurzé, upon his ſiſter's account.

LETTER CCLXIII.

London, January the 15th, 1753.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I NEVER think my time ſo well employed, as when I think it employed to your advantage. You have long had the greateſt ſhare of it; you now engroſs it. The moment is now deciſive; the piece is going to be exhibited to the public; the mere out-lines, and the general colouring, are not ſufficient

cient to attract the eyes, and to ſecure applauſe; but the laſt finiſhing, artful, and delicate ſtrokes, are neceſſary. Skilful judges will diſcern, and acknowledge their merit; the ignorant will, without knowing why, feel their power. In that view, I have thrown together, for your uſe, the encloſed Maxims *; or to ſpeak more properly, obſervations on men and things; for I have no merit as to the invention: I am no ſyſtem-monger; and, inſtead of giving way to my imagination, I have only conſulted my memory; and my concluſions are all drawn from facts, not from fancy. Moſt maxim-mongers have preferred the prettineſs to the juſtneſs of a thought, and the turn to the truth; but I have refuſed myſelf to every thing that my own experience did not juſtify and confirm. I wiſh you would conſider them ſeriouſly, and ſeparately, and recur to them again *pro re natâ* in ſimilar caſes. Young men are as apt to think themſelves wiſe enough, as drunken men are to think themſelves ſober enough. They look upon ſpirit to be a much better thing than experience; which they call coldneſs. They are but half miſtaken; for though ſpirit, without experience, is dangerous, experience, without ſpirit, is languid and defective. Their union, which is very rare, is perfection: you may join them, if you pleaſe; for all my experience is at your ſervice; and I do not deſire one grain of your ſpirit in return. Uſe them both; and let them reciprocally animate and check each

* Turn to the end of the volume.

other.

other. I mean here, by the ſpirit of youth, only the vivacity and preſumption of youth; which hinder them from ſeeing the difficulties, or dangers of an undertaking; but I do not mean, what the ſilly vulgar call ſpirit, by which they are captious, jealous of their rank, ſuſpicious of being undervalued, and tart (as they call it) in their repartees, upon the ſlighteſt occaſions. This is an evil, and a very ſilly ſpirit, which ſhould be driven out, and transferred to an herd of ſwine. This is not the ſpirit of a man of faſhion, who has kept good company. People of an ordinary, low education, when they happen to fall into good company, imagine themſelves the only object of its attention; if the company whiſpers, it is, to be ſure, concerning them; if they laugh, it is at them; and if any thing ambiguous, that by the moſt forced interpretation can be applied to them, happens to be ſaid, they are convinced that it was meant at them; upon which they grow out of countenance firſt, and then angry. This miſtake is very well ridiculed in the Stratagem, where Scrub ſays, *I am ſure they talked of me, for they laughed conſumedly.* A well bred man ſeldom thinks, but never ſeems to think, himſelf ſlighted, undervalued, or laughed at in company, unleſs where it is ſo plainly marked out, that his honour obliges him to reſent it in a proper manner; *mais les honnêtes gens ne ſe boudent jamais.* I will admit, that it is very difficult to command one's-ſelf enough, to behave with eaſe, frankneſs, and good-breeding towards thoſe, who one knows diſlike, ſlight, and injure one as far as they can without

without perſonal conſequences; but I aſſert, that it is abſolutely neceſſary to do it: you muſt embrace the man you hate, if you cannot be juſtified in knocking him down; for otherwiſe you avow the injury, which you cannot revenge. A prudent Cuckold (and there are many ſuch at Paris) pockets his horns, when he cannot gore with them; and will not add to the triumph of his maker, by only butting with them ineffectually. A ſeeming ignorance is very often a moſt neceſſary part of worldly knowledge. It is, for inſtance, commonly adviſable to ſeem ignorant of what people offer to tell you; and, when they ſay, Have not you heard of ſuch a thing? to anſwer, No, and to let them go on, though you know it already. Some have a pleaſure in telling it, becauſe they think that they tell it well; others have a pride in it, as being the ſagacious diſcoverers; and many have a vanity in ſhowing that they have been, though very undeſervedly, truſted: all theſe would be diſappointed, and conſequently diſpleaſed, if you ſaid, Yes. Seem always ignorant (unleſs to one moſt intimate friend) of all matters of private ſcandal and defamation, though you ſhould hear them a thouſand times; for the parties affected always look upon the receiver to be almoſt as bad as the thief: and, whenever they become the topic of converſation, ſeem to be a ſceptic, though you are really a ſerious believer; and always take the extenuating part. But all this ſeeming ignorance ſhould be joined to thorough and extenſive private informations: and, indeed, it is the beſt

method

method of procuring them; for moſt people have ſuch a vanity, in ſhowing a ſuperiority over others, though but for a moment, and in the mereſt trifles, that they will tell you what they ſhould not, rather than not ſhow that they can tell what you did not know: beſides that ſuch ſeeming ignorance will make you paſs for incurious, and conſequently undeſigning. However, fiſh for facts, and take pains to be well informed of every thing that paſſes; but fiſh judiciouſly, and not always, nor indeed often, in the ſhape of direct queſtions; which always put people upon their guard, and, often repeated, grow tireſome. But ſometimes take the things that you would know, for granted; upon which ſomebody will, kindly and officiouſly, ſet you right: ſometimes ſay, that you have heard ſo and ſo; and at other times ſeem to know more than you do, in order to know all that you want: but avoid direct queſtioning, as much as you can. All theſe neceſſary arts of the world require conſtant attention, preſence of mind, and coolneſs. Achilles, though invulnerable, never went to battle but completely armed. Courts are to be the theatres of your wars, where you ſhould be always as completely armed, and even with the addition of a heel-piece. The leaſt inattention, the leaſt *diſtraction*, may prove fatal. I would fain ſee you what pedants call *omnis homo*, and what Pope much better calls *all-accompliſhed*: you have the means in your power, add the will, and you may bring it about. The vulgar have a coarſe ſaying, of *ſpoiling a hog for a halfpenny worth of*

of tar: prevent the application, by providing the tar; it is very eaſily to be had, in compariſon with what you have already got.

The fine Mrs. Pitt, who, it ſeems, ſaw you often at Paris, ſpeaking of you the other day, ſaid, in French, for ſhe ſpeaks little Engliſh — — —

with your ſeal, though not directed by your hand, for Lady Hervey. No letter from you! Are you not well?

LETTER CCLXIV.

London, May the 27th, O. S. 1753.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have this day been tired, jaded, nay tormented, by the company of a moſt worthy, ſenſible, and learned man, a near relation of mine, who dined and paſſed the evening with me. This ſeems a paradox, but is a plain truth: he has no knowledge of the world, no manners, no addreſs: far from talking without book, as is commonly ſaid of people who talk ſillily, he only talks by book; which, in general converſation, is ten times worſe. He has formed in his own cloſet, from books, certain ſyſtems of every thing, argues tenaciouſly upon thoſe principles, and is both ſurpriſed and angry at whatever deviates from them. His theories are good, but, unfortunately, are all impracticable. Why? becauſe he has only read, and not converſed. He is acquainted with books, and an abſolute ſtranger to men. Labouring with his matter, he is delivered of it with pangs; he heſitates, ſtops in his utterance, and always expreſſes himſelf inelegantly. His actions are all ungraceful; ſo that, with all his merit and know-

ledge, I would rather converſe ſix hours with the moſt frivolous tittle-tattle woman, who knew ſomething of the world, than with him. The prepoſterous notions of a ſyſtematical man, who does not know the world, tire the patience of a man who does. It would be endleſs to correct his miſtakes, nor would he take it kindly; for he has conſidered every thing deliberately, and is very ſure that he is in the right. Impropriety is a characteriſtic, and a never-failing one, of theſe people. Regardleſs, becauſe ignorant, of cuſtom and manners, they violate them every moment. They often ſhock, though they never mean to offend; never attending either to the general character, or the particular diſtinguiſhing circumſtances of the people to whom, or before whom they talk; whereas the knowledge of the world teaches one, that the very ſame things, which are exceedingly right and proper in one company, time, and place, are exceedingly abſurd in others. In ſhort, a man who has great knowledge, from experience and obſervation, of the characters, cuſtoms, and manners of mankind, is a being as different from, and as ſuperior to a man of mere book and ſyſtematical knowledge, as a well-managed horſe is to an aſs. Study therefore, cultivate, and frequent men and women; not only in their outward, and conſequently guarded, but in their interior, domeſtic, and conſequently leſs diſguiſed, characters and manners. Take your notions of things, as by obſervation and experience you find they really are, and not as you read that they are or ſhould be; for they never

never are quite what they ſhould be. For this purpoſe, do not content yourſelf with general and common acquaintance; but, wherever you can, eſtabliſh yourſelf, with a kind of domeſtic familiarity, in good houſes. For inſtance, go again to Orli, for two or three days, and ſo at two or three *repriſes*. Go and ſtay two or three days at a time at Verſailles, and improve and extend the acquaintance you have there. Be at home at St. Cloud; and, whenever any private perſon of faſhion invites you to paſs a few days at his country-houſe, accept of the invitation. This will neceſſarily give you a verſatility of mind, and a facility to adopt various manners and cuſtoms; for every body deſires to pleaſe thoſe in whoſe houſe they are; and people are only to be pleaſed in their own way. Nothing is more engaging than a chearful and eaſy conformity to people's particular manners, habits, and even weakneſſes; nothing (to uſe a vulgar expreſſion) ſhould come amiſs to a young fellow. He ſhould be, for good purpoſes, what Alcibiades was commonly for bad ones, a Proteus, aſſuming with eaſe, and wearing with chearfulneſs, any ſhape. Heat, cold, luxury, abſtinence, gravity, gaiety, ceremony, eaſineſs, learning, trifling, buſineſs, and pleaſure, are modes which he ſhould be able to take, lay aſide, or change occaſionally, with as much eaſe as he would take or lay aſide his hat. All this is only to be acquired by uſe and knowledge of the world, by keeping a great deal of company, analyſing every character, and inſinuating yourſelf into the familiarity of various acquaintance. A right, a generous am-

bition to make a figure in the world, neceſſarily gives the deſire of pleaſing; the deſire of pleaſing points out, to a great degree, the means of doing it; and the art of pleaſing is, in truth, the art of riſing, of diſtinguiſhing one's-ſelf, of making a figure and a fortune in the world. But without pleaſing, without the Graces, as I have told you a thouſand times, *ogni fatica è vana.* You are now but nineteen, an age at which moſt of your countrymen are illiberally getting drunk in Port, at the Univerſity. You have greatly got the ſtart of them in learning; and, if you can equally get the ſtart of them in the knowledge and manners of the world, you may be very ſure of outrunning them in Court and Parliament, as you ſet out ſo much earlier than they. They generally begin but to ſee the world at one-and-twenty; you will by that age have ſeen all Europe. They ſet out upon their travels unlicked cubs; and in their travels they only lick one another, for they ſeldom go into any other company. They know nothing but the Engliſh world, and the worſt part of that too, and generally very little of any but the Engliſh language; and they come home, at three or four-and-twenty, refined and poliſhed (as is ſaid in one of Congreve's plays) like Dutch ſkippers from a whale-fiſhing. The care which has been taken of you, and (to do you juſtice) the care you have taken of yourſelf, has left you, at the age of nineteen only, nothing to acquire but the knowledge of the world, manners, addreſs, and thoſe exterior accompliſhments. But they are great and neceſſary acquiſitions,

ſitions, to thoſe who have ſenſe enough to know their true value; and your getting them before you are one-and-twenty, and before you enter upon the active and ſhining ſcene of life, will give you ſuch an advantage over all your cotemporaries, that they cannot overtake you: they muſt be diſtanced. You may probably be placed about a young Prince, who will probably be a young King. There all the various arts of pleaſing, the engaging addreſs, the verſatility of manners, the *brillant*, the Graces, will outweigh and yet outrun all ſolid knowledge and unpoliſhed merit. Oil yourſelf therefore, and be both ſupple and ſhining, for that race, if you would be firſt, or early, at the goal. Ladies will moſt probably too, have ſomething to ſay there; and thoſe who are beſt with them, will probably be beſt *ſomewhere elſe*. Labour this great point, my dear child, indefatigably; attend to the very ſmalleſt parts, the minuteſt graces, the moſt trifling circumſtances, that can poſſibly concur in forming the ſhining character of a complete Gentleman, *un galant homme*, *un homme de cour*, a man of buſineſs and pleaſure; *eſtimé des hommes*, *recherché des femmes*, *aimé de tout le monde*. In this view, obſerve the ſhining part of every man of faſhion, who is liked and eſteemed; attend to, and imitate that particular accompliſhment for which you hear him chiefly celebrated and diſtinguiſhed: then collect thoſe various parts, and make yourſelf a Moſaic of the whole. No one body poſſeſſes every thing, and almoſt every body poſſeſſes ſome one thing worthy of imitation: only chuſe your mo-

dels well; and, in order to do ſo, chuſe by your ear more than by your eye. The beſt model is always that which is moſt univerſally allowed to be the beſt, though in ſtrictneſs it may poſſibly not be ſo. We muſt take moſt things as they are, we cannot make them what we would, nor often what they ſhould be; and, where moral duties are not concerned, it is more prudent to follow, than to attempt to lead. Adieu.

LETTER CCLXV.

Bath, October the 3d, 1753.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU have ſet out well at the Hague; you are in love with Madame Munter, which I am very glad of: you are in the fine company there, and I hope one of it; for it is not enough at your age, to be merely in good company; but you ſhould, by your addreſs and attentions, make that good company think you one of them. There is a tribute due to beauty, even independently of farther views; which tribute I hope you paid with alacrity to Madame Munter and Madame Degenfeldt: depend upon it they expected it, and were offended in proportion as that tribute ſeemed either unwillingly or ſcantily paid. I believe my friend Kreuningen admits nobody now to his table, for fear of their communicating the plague to him, or at leaſt the bite of a

mad dog. Pray profit of the *entrées libres*, that the French Embaſſador has given you; frequent him, and *ſpeak* to him. I think you will not do amiſs to call upon Mr. Burriſh, at Aix la Chapelle, ſince it is ſo little out of your way; and you will do ſtill better, if you would, which I know you will not, drink thoſe waters, for five or ſix days only, to ſcour your ſtomach and bowels a little: I am ſure it would do you a great deal of good. Mr. Burriſh can doubtleſs give you the beſt letters to Munich; and he will naturally give you ſome to Comte Preyſing, or Comte Sinſheim, and ſuch ſort of grave people; but I could wiſh that you would aſk him for ſome to young fellows of pleaſure, or faſhionable coquettes, that you may be *dans l'honnête débauche de Munich*. *A propos* of your future motions; I leave you in a great meaſure the maſter of them, ſo ſhall only ſuggeſt my thoughts to you upon that ſubject.

You have three Electoral Courts in view, Bonn, Munich, and Manheim. I would adviſe you to ſee two of them rather curſorily, and fix your tabernacle at the third, whichever that may be, for a conſiderable time. For inſtance, ſhould you chuſe (as I fancy you will) to make Manheim the place of your reſidence, ſtay only ten or twelve days at Bonn, and as long at Munich, and then go and fix at Manheim: and ſo, *vice verſâ*, if you ſhould like Bonn or Munich better than you think you would Manheim; make that the place of your reſidence, and only viſit the other two. It is certain that no man can be much pleaſed himſelf, or pleaſe others much,

in any place where he is only a bird of paſſage for eight or ten days; neither party thinking it worth while to make an acquaintance, ſtill leſs to form any connection, for ſo ſhort a time: but when months are the caſe, a man may domeſticate himſelf pretty well; and very ſoon not be looked upon as a ſtranger. This is the real utility of travelling, when, by contracting a familiarity at any place, you get into the inſide of it, and ſee it in its undreſs. That is the only way of knowing the cuſtoms, the manners, and all the little characteriſtical peculiarities, that diſtinguiſh one place from another: but then this familiarity is not to be brought about by cold, formal viſits of half an hour; no; you muſt ſhow a willingneſs, a deſire, an impatience, of forming connections, *il faut s'y prêter, et y mettre du liant, du déſir de plaire.* Whatever you do approve, you muſt be laviſh in your praiſes of; and you muſt learn to commend what you do not approve of, if it is approved of there. You are not much given to praiſe, I know; but it is becauſe you do not yet know, how extremely people are engaged by a ſeeming ſanction to their own opinions, prejudices, and weakneſſes, even in the mereſt trifles. Our ſelf-love is mortified, when we think our opinions, and even our taſtes, cuſtoms, and dreſſes, either arraigned or condemned; as, on the contrary, it is tickled and flattered by approbation. I will give you a remarkable inſtance of this kind. The famous Earl of Shafteſbury, in the flagitious reign of Charles the Second, while he was Chancellor, had a mind to be a Favourite as well as a M-

a Miniſter of the King: in order therefore to pleaſe His Majeſty, whoſe prevailing paſſion was women, my Lord kept a w—e, whom he had no occaſion for, and made no manner of uſe of. The King ſoon heard of it, and aſked him if it was true; he owned it was; but that, though he kept that one woman, he had ſeveral others beſides, for he loved variety. A few days afterwards, the King, at his public levee, ſaw Lord Shafteſbury at ſome diſtance, and ſaid in the circle, "One would not think that that little, "weak man is the greateſt whore-maſter in England; "but I can aſſure you that he is." Upon Lord Shafteſbury's coming into the circle, there was a general ſmile; the King ſaid, "This is concerning you, my "Lord." "Me, Sir!" anſwered the Chancellor, with ſome ſurpriſe. "Yes, you," anſwered the King; "for I had juſt ſaid, that you were the "greateſt whore-maſter in England: Is it not "true?" "Of a *ſubject*, Sir," replied Lord Shafteſbury, "perhaps I am." It is the ſame in every thing; we think a difference of opinion, of conduct, of manners, a tacit reproach, at leaſt, upon our own; we muſt therefore uſe ourſelves to a ready conformity to whatever is neither criminal nor diſhonourable. Whoever differs from any general cuſtom. is ſuppoſed both to think, and proclaim himſelf wiſer than the reſt of the world; which the reſt of the world cannot bear, eſpecially in a young man. A young fellow is always forgiven, and often applauded, when he carries a faſhion to an exceſs; but never if he ſtops ſhort of it. The firſt is aſcribed

to youth and fire; but the latter is imputed to an affectation of ſingularity, or ſuperiority. At your age, one is allowed to *outrer* faſhion, dreſs, vivacity, gallantry, *&c.* but by no means to be behind hand in any one of them. And one may apply to youth in this caſe, *Si non erraſſet, fecerat ille minùs.* Adieu.

LETTER CCLXVI.

Bath, October the 19th, 1753.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

OF all the various ingredients that compoſe the uſeful and neceſſary art of pleaſing, no one is ſo effectual and engaging, as that gentleneſs, that *douceur* of countenance and manners, to which you are no ſtranger, though (God knows why) a ſworn enemy. Other people take great pains to conceal, or diſguiſe, their natural imperfections; ſome, by the make of their clothes, and other arts, endeavour to conceal the defects of their ſhape; women, who unfortunately have natural bad complexions, lay on good ones; and both men and women, upon whom unkind nature has inflicted a ſurlineſs and ferocity of countenance, do at leaſt all they can, though often without ſucceſs, to ſoften and mitigate it; they affect *douceur*, and aim at ſmiles, though often in the attempt, like the Devil in *Milton*, they *grin horribly, a ghaſtly ſmile.* But you are the only perſon I ever knew, in the whole courſe of my life, who not only diſdain,

diſdain, but abſolutely reject and diſguiſe a great advantage, that nature has kindly granted. You eaſily gueſs I mean *countenance*; for ſhe has given you a very pleaſing one; but you beg to be excuſed, you will not accept it; on the contrary, take ſingular pains to put on the moſt *funeſte*, forbidding, and unpleaſing one, that can poſſibly be imagined. This one would think impoſſible; but you know it to be true. If you imagine that it gives you a manly, thoughtful, and deciſive air, as ſome, though very few of your countrymen do, you are moſt exceedingly miſtaken; for it is at beſt the air of a German corporal, part of whoſe exerciſe is to look fierce, and to *blaſemeer-op*. You will ſay, perhaps, What am I always to be ſtudying my countenance, in order to wear this *douceur?* I anſwer, No, do it but for a fortnight, and you will never have occaſion to think of it more. Take but half the pains to recover the countenance that nature gave you, that you muſt have taken to diſguiſe and deform it as you have, and the buſineſs will be done. Accuſtom your eyes to a certain ſoftneſs, of which they are very capable, and your face to ſmiles, which become it more than moſt faces I know. Give all your motions too, an air of *douceur*, which is directly the reverſe of their preſent celerity and rapidity. I wiſh you would adopt a little of *l'air du Couvent* (you very well know what I mean) to a certain degree; it has ſomething extremely engaging; there is a mixture of benevolence, affection, and unction in it: it is frequently really ſincere, but it is almoſt always thought ſo, and conſequently

quently pleaſing. Will you call this trouble? It will not be half an hour's trouble to you in a week's time. But ſuppoſe it be, pray tell me, why did you give yourſelf the trouble of learning to dance ſo well as you do? It is neither a religious, moral, or civil duty. You muſt own, that you did it then ſingly to pleaſe, and you were in the right on't. Why do you wear fine clothes, and curl your hair? Both are troubleſome; lank locks, and plain flimſy rags, are much eaſier. This then you alſo do in order to pleaſe, and you do very right. But then, for God's ſake, reaſon and act conſequentially; and endeavour to pleaſe in other things too, ſtill more eſſential; and without which the trouble you have taken in thoſe is wholly thrown away. You ſhow your dancing, perhaps, ſix times a year, at moſt; but you ſhow your countenance, and your common motions, every day, and all day. Which then, I appeal to yourſelf, ought you to think of the moſt, and care to render eaſy, graceful, and engaging? *Douceur* of countenance and geſture, can alone make them ſo. You are by no means ill-natured; and would you then moſt unjuſtly be reckoned ſo? Yet your common countenance intimates, and would make any body, who did not know you, believe it. *A propos* of this; I muſt tell you what was ſaid the other day to a fine lady whom you know, who is very good-natured in truth, but whoſe common countenance implies ill-nature, even to brutality. It was Miſs H——n, Lady M—y's niece, whom you have ſeen both at Blackheath and at Lady Hervey's. Lady M—y was ſaying to me,

that you had a very engaging countenance when you had a mind to it, but that you had not always that mind; upon which Miſs H——n ſaid, that ſhe liked your countenance beſt, when it was as glum as her own. Why then, replied Lady M—y, you two ſhould marry; for, while you both wear your worſt countenances, nobody elſe will venture upon either of you; and they call her now Mrs. Stanhope. To complete this *douceur* of countenance and motions, which I ſo earneſtly recommend to you, you ſhould carry it alſo to your expreſſions, and manner of thinking, *mettez y toujours de l'affectueux, de l'onction*; take the gentle, the favourable, the indulgent ſide of moſt queſtions. I own, that the manly and ſublime John Trott, your countryman, ſeldom does; but, to ſhow his ſpirit and deciſion, takes the rough and harſh ſide, which he generally adorns with an oath, to ſeem more formidable. This he only thinks fine; for, to do John juſtice, he is commonly as good-natured as any body. Theſe are among the many little things which you have not, and I have lived long enough in the world to know of what infinite conſequence they are, in the courſe of life. Reaſon then, I repeat it again, within yourſelf *conſequentially*; and let not the pains you have taken, and ſtill take, to pleaſe in ſome things, be *a pure perte*, by your negligence of, and inattention to others, of much leſs trouble, and much more conſequence.

I have been of late much engaged, or rather bewildered, in Oriental hiſtory, particularly that of the Jews, ſince the deſtruction of their temple, and their

their diſperſion by Titus; but the confuſion and uncertainty of the whole, and the monſtrous extravagancies and falſehoods of the greateſt part of it, diſguſted me extremely. Their Thalmud, their Miſchna, their Targums, and other traditions and writings of their Rabbins and Doctors, who were moſt of them Cabaliſts, are really more extravagant and abſurd, if poſſible, than all that you have read in Comte de Gabalis; and indeed moſt of his ſtuff is taken from them. Take this ſample of their nonſenſe, which is tranſmitted in the writings of one of their moſt conſiderable Rabbins. "One Abas Saul, a man of ten feet high, was digging a grave, and happened to find the eye of Goliah, in which he thought proper to bury himſelf, and ſo he did, all but his head, which the Giant's eye was unfortunately not quite deep enough to receive." This, I aſſure you, is the moſt modeſt lye of ten thouſand. I have alſo read the Turkiſh Hiſtory, which, excepting the religious part, is not fabulous, though very poſſibly not true. For the Turks, having no notion of letters, and being, even by their religion, forbid the uſe of them, except for reading and tranſcribing the Koran; they have no hiſtorians of their own, nor any authentic records or memorials for other hiſtorians to work upon: ſo that what hiſtories we have of that country, are written by foreigners; as Platina, Sir Paul Rycaut, Prince Cantemir, *&c.* or elſe ſnatches only of particular and ſhort periods, by ſome who happened to reſide there at thoſe times: ſuch as Buſbequius, whom I have juſt finiſhed. I like him,

as

as far as he goes, much the beſt of any of them: but then his account is, properly, only an account of his own embaſſy, from the Emperor Charles the Vth to Solyman the Magnificent. However, there he gives, epiſodically, the beſt account I know, of the cuſtoms and manners of the Turks, and of the nature of that government, which is a moſt extraordinary one. For, deſpotic as it always ſeems, and ſometimes is, it is in truth a military republic; and the real power reſides in the Janiſſaries; who ſometimes order their Sultan to ſtrangle his Vizir, and ſometimes the Vizir to depoſe or ſtrangle his Sultan, according as they happen to be angry at the one or the other. I own, I am glad that the capital ſtrangler ſhould, in his turn, be *ſtrangle-able*, and now and then ſtrangled; for I know of no brute ſo fierce, nor criminal ſo guilty, as the creature called a Sovereign, whether King, Sultan, or Sophy, who thinks himſelf, either by divine or human right, veſted with an abſolute power of deſtroying his fellow-creatures; or who, without inquiring into his right, lawleſsly exerts that power. The moſt excuſable of all thoſe human monſters, are the Turks, whoſe religion teaches them inevitable fataliſm. *A propos* of the Turks; my Loyola, I pretend, is ſuperior to your Sultan. Perhaps you think this impoſſible, and wonder who this Loyola is. Know then, that I have had a Barbet brought me from France, ſo exactly like Sultan, that he has been miſtaken for him ſeveral times; only his ſnout is ſhorter, and his ears longer

longer than Sultan's. He has alſo the acquired knowledge of Sultan; and I am apt to think that he ſtudied under the ſame maſter at Paris. His habit, and his white band, ſhow him to be an Eccleſiaſtic; and his begging, which he does very earneſtly, proves him to be of a Mendicant order; which, added to his flattery and inſinuation, make him ſuppoſed to be a Jeſuit, and have acquired him the name of Loyola. I muſt not omit too, that, when he breaks wind, he ſmells exactly like Sultan.

I do not yet hear one jot the better for all my bathings and pumpings, though I have been here already full half my time; I conſequently go very little into company, being very little fit for any. I hope you keep company enough for us both; you will get more by that, than I ſhall by all my reading. I read ſingly to amuſe myſelf, and fill up my time, of which I have too much; but you have two much better reaſons for going into company, Pleaſure and Profit. May you find a great deal of both, in a great deal of company! Adieu.

LETTER

LETTER CCLXVII.

London, November the 20th, 1753.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

TWO mails are now due from Holland, ſo that I have no letter from you to acknowledge; but that, you know by long experience, does not hinder my writing to you: I always receive your letters with pleaſure; but I mean, and endeavour, that you ſhould receive mine with ſome profit; preferring always your advantage to my own pleaſure.

If you find yourſelf well ſettled and naturalized at Manheim, ſtay there ſome time, and do not leave a certain for an uncertain good: but if you think you ſhall be as well, or better eſtabliſhed at Munich, go there as ſoon as you pleaſe; and if diſappointed, you can always return to Manheim. I mentioned, in a former letter, your paſſing the Carnival at Berlin, which I think may be both uſeful and pleaſing to you; however, do as you will; but let me know what you reſolve. That King and that country have, and will have, ſo great a ſhare in the affairs of Europe, that they are well worth being thoroughly known.

Whether, where you are now, or ever may be hereafter, you ſpeak French, German, or Engliſh moſt, I earneſtly recommend to you a particular attention to the propriety and elegancy of your ſtyle: employ the beſt words you can find in the language, avoid *cacophony*, and make your periods as harmonious

nious as you can. I need not, I am ſure, tell you, what you muſt often have felt, how much the elegancy of diction adorns the beſt thoughts, and palliates the worſt. In the Houſe of Commons, it is almoſt every thing; and indeed, in every aſſembly, whether public or private. Words, which are the dreſs of thoughts, deſerve ſurely more care than clothes, which are only the dreſs of the perſon, and which, however, ought to have their ſhare of attention. If you attend to your ſtyle, in any one language, it will give you an habit of attending to it in every other; and if once you ſpeak either French or German very elegantly, you will afterwards ſpeak much the better Engliſh for it. I repeat it to you again, for at leaſt the thouſandth time; exert your whole attention now in acquiring the ornamental parts of character. People know very little of the world, and talk nonſenſe, when they talk of plainneſs and ſolidity unadorned; they will do in nothing: mankind has been long out of a ſtate of nature, and the golden age of native ſimplicity will never return. Whether for the better or the worſe, no matter; but we are refined; and plain manners, plain dreſs, and plain diction, would as little do in life, as acorns, herbage, and the water of the neighbouring ſpring, would do at table. Some people are juſt come, who interrupt me in the middle of my ſermon; ſo good night.

LETTER

LETTER CCLXVIII.

London, November the 26th, 1753.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

FINE doings at Manheim! If one may give credit to the weekly hiſtories of Monſieur Roderigue, the fineſt writer among the moderns; not only *des chaſſes brillantes et nombreuſes, des opéras ou les acteurs ſe ſurpaſſent, les jours des Saints de L L. A A. E E. ſéréniſſimes, célébrés en grand gala*; but, to crown the whole, Monſieur Zuchmantel is happily arrived, and Monſieur Wartenſleben hourly expected. I hope that you are *pars magna* of all theſe delights; though, as Noll Bluff ſays, in the Old Batchelor, *that raſcally Gazetteer takes no more notice of you, than if you were not in the land of the living.* I ſhould think, that he might at leaſt have taken notice, that in thoſe rejoicings you appeared with a rejoicing, and not a gloomy countenance; and you diſtinguiſhed yourſelf, in that numerous and ſhining company, by your air, dreſs, addreſs, and attentions. If this was the caſe, as I will both hope and ſuppoſe that it was, I will, if you require it, have him written to, to do you juſtice in his next *ſupplement*. Seriouſly, I am very glad that you are whirled in that *tourbillon* of pleaſures; they ſmooth, poliſh, and rub off rough corners: perhaps too, you have ſome particular *colliſion*, which is ſtill more effectual.

Schannat's Hiſtory of the Palatinate was, I find, written originally in German, in which language, I

ſuppoſe, it is that you have read it; but, as I muſt humbly content myſelf with the French tranſlation, Vaillant has ſent for it for me, from Holland, ſo that I have not yet read it. While you are in the Palatinate, you do very well to read every thing relative to it; you will do ſtill better if you make that reading the foundation of your inquiries into the more minute circumſtances and anecdotes of that country, whenever you are in company with informed and knowing people.

The Miniſters here, intimidated by the abſurd and groundleſs clamours of the mob, have, very weakly in my mind, repealed, this ſeſſion, the bill which they had paſſed in the laſt, for rendering Jews capable of being naturalized, by ſubſequent acts of parliament. The clamourers triumph, and will doubtleſs make farther demands; which if not granted, this piece of complaiſance will ſoon be forgotten. Nothing is truer in politics, than this reflection of the Cardinal de Retz, *Que le peuple craint toujours quand on ne le craint pas*; and conſequently they grow unreaſonable and inſolent, when they find that they are feared. Wiſe and honeſt governors will never, if they can help it, give the people juſt cauſe to complain; but then, on the other hand, they will firmly withſtand groundleſs clamour. Beſides that this noiſe againſt the Jew bill proceeds from that narrow mob-ſpirit of *intoleration* in religious, and inhoſpitality in civil matters; both which all wiſe governments ſhould oppoſe.

The confuſion in France increaſes daily, as no doubt

doubt you are informed, where you are. There is an anſwer of the Clergy's to the remonſtrances of the Parliament, lately publiſhed; which was ſent me by the laſt poſt from France, and which I would have ſent you, encloſed in this, were it not too bulky. Very probably you may ſee it at Manheim, from the French Miniſter: it is very well worth your reading, being moſt artfully and plauſibly written, though founded upon falſe principles; the *jus divinum* of the Clergy, and conſequently their ſupremacy in all matters of faith and doctrine, are aſſerted; both which I abſolutely deny. Were thoſe two points allowed the Clergy of any country whatſoever, they muſt neceſſarily govern that country abſolutely; every thing being, directly or indirectly, relative to faith or doctrine; and whoever is ſuppoſed to have the power of ſaving and damning ſouls, to all eternity, (which power the Clergy pretend to) will be much more conſidered, and better obeyed, than any civil power, that forms no pretenſions beyond this world. Whereas, in truth, the Clergy in every country are, like all other ſubjects, dependant upon the ſupreme legiſlative power; and are appointed by that power, under whatever reſtrictions and limitations it pleaſes, to keep up decency and decorum in the church, juſt as conſtables are to keep peace in the pariſh. This Fra. Paolo has clearly proved, even upon their own principles of the old and new Teſtament, in his book *de Beneficiis*, which I recommend to you to read with attention; it is ſhort. Adieu!

LETTER CCLXIX.

London, December the 25th, 1753.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YEsterday again I received two letters at once from you, the one of the 7th, the other of the 15th, from Manheim.

You never had in your life so good a reason for not writing, either to me or to any body else, as your sore finger lately furnished you. I believe it was painful, and I am glad it is cured; but a sore finger, however painful, is a much lesser evil than laziness, of either body or mind, and attended by fewer ill consequences.

I am very glad to hear that you were distinguished at the Court of Manheim, from the rest of your countrymen and fellow-travellers: it is a sign that you had better manners and address than they; for take it for granted, the best-bred people will always be the best received, wherever they go. Good manners are the settled medium of social, as *specie* is of commercial life; returns are equally expected for both; and people will no more advance their civility to a Bear, than their money to a Bankrupt. I really both hope, and believe, that the German Courts will do you a great deal of good; their ceremony and restraint being the proper correctives, and antidotes, for your negligence and inattention. I believe they would not greatly relish your weltering in your own laziness, and an easy chair; nor take

take it very kindly, if, when they ſpoke to you, or you to them, you looked another way; as much as to ſay, kiſs my b—h. As they give, ſo they require attention; and, by the way, take this maxim for an undoubted truth, That no young man can poſſibly improve in any company, for which he has not reſpect enough to be under ſome degree of reſtraint.

I dare not truſt to Meyſſonier's report of his Reniſh, his Burgundy not having anſwered either his account or my expectations. I doubt, as a wine-merchant, he is the *perfidus caupo*, whatever he may be as a banker. I ſhall therefore venture upon none of his wine; but delay making my proviſion of Old Hock, till I go abroad myſelf next ſpring; as I told you in the utmoſt ſecrecy, in my laſt, that I intend to do; and then probably I may taſte ſome that I like, and go upon ſure ground. There is commonly very good, both at Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege; where I formerly got ſome excellent, which I carried with me to Spa, where I drank no other wine.

As my letters to you frequently miſcarry, I will repeat in this, that part of my laſt, which related to your future motions. Whenever you ſhall be tired of Berlin, go to Dreſden; where Sir Charles Williams will be, who will receive you with open arms. He dined with me to-day; and ſets out for Dreſden in about ſix weeks. He ſpoke of you with great kindneſs and impatience to ſee you again. He will truſt and employ you in buſineſs (and he is now in the whole ſecret of importance) till we fix our place

to meet in; which probably will be Spa. Where ever you are, inform yourſelf minutely of, and attend particularly to the affairs of France; they grow ſerious, and in my opinion will grow more and more ſo every day. The King is deſpiſed, and I do not wonder at it; but he has brought it about, to be hated at the ſame time, which ſeldom happens to the ſame man. His Miniſters are known to be as diſunited as incapable: he heſitates between the Church and the Parliaments, like the Aſs in the fable, that ſtarved between two hampers of hay; too much in love with his miſtreſs to part with her, and too much afraid for his ſoul, to enjoy her; jealous of the Parliaments, who would ſupport his authority; and a devoted bigot to the Church, that would deſtroy it. The people are poor, conſequently diſcontented: thoſe who have religion, are divided in their notions of it; which is ſaying, that they hate one another. The Clergy never do forgive; much leſs will they forgive the Parliament: the Parliament never will forgive them. The army muſt without doubt take, in their own minds at leaſt, different parts in all theſe diſputes, which upon occaſion would break out. Armies, though always the ſupporters and tools of abſolute power for the time being, are always the deſtroyers of it too; by frequently changing the hands in which they think proper to lodge it. This was the caſe of the Prætorian bands, who depoſed and murdered the monſters they had raiſed to oppreſs mankind. The Janiſſaries in Turkey, and the regiments of guards in Ruſſia,

do

do the ſame now. The French nation reaſons freely, which they never did before, upon matters of religion and government, and begin to be *ſpregiudicati*; the officers do ſo too; in ſhort, all the ſymptoms, which I have ever met with in hiſtory, previous to great changes and revolutions in Government, now exiſt, and daily increaſe in France. I am glad of it; the reſt of Europe will be the quieter, and have time to recover. England, I am ſure, wants reſt; for it wants men and money: the Republic of the United Provinces wants both, ſtill more: the other Powers cannot well dance, when neither France, nor the maritime Powers, can, as they uſed to do, pay the piper. The firſt ſquabble in Europe, that I foreſee, will be about the Crown of Poland, ſhould the preſent King die; and therefore I wiſh his Majeſty a long life and a merry Chriſtmas. So much for foreign politics: but, *a propos* of them, pray take care, while you are in thoſe parts of Germany, to inform yourſelf correctly of all the details, diſcuſſions, and agreements, which the ſeveral wars, confiſcations, bans, and treaties, occaſioned between the Bavarian and Palatine Electorates: they are intereſting and curious.

I ſhall not, upon the occaſion of the approaching new year, repeat to you the wiſhes which I continue to form for you; you know them all already; and you know that it is abſolutely in your own power to ſatisfy moſt of them. Among many other wiſhes, this is my moſt earneſt one, That you would open the

new year with a moſt ſolemn and devout ſacrifice to the Graces; who never reject thoſe that ſupplicate them with fervour: without them, let me tell you, that your friend Dame Fortune will ſtand you in little ſtead: may they all be your friends!

Adieu.

LETTER CCLXX.

London, January the 15th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I HAVE this moment received your letter of the 26th paſt, from Munich. Since you are got ſo well out of the diſtreſs and dangers of your journey from Manheim, I am glad that you were in them,

Condiſce i diletti
Memoria di pene,
Ne ſà che ſia bene
Chi mal non ſoffrì.

They were but little ſamples of the much greater diſtreſs and dangers which you muſt expect to meet with in your great, and, I hope, long journey through life. In ſome parts of it, flowers are ſcattered with profuſion, the road is ſmooth, and the proſpect pleaſant; but in others (and I fear the greater number) the road is rugged, beſet with thorns and briars, and cut by torrents. Gather the flowers in your way;

way; but at the ſame time guard againſt the briars that are either mixed with them, or that moſt certainly ſucceed them.

I thank you for your wild boar, who, now he is dead, I aſſure him *ſe laiſſera bien manger malgré qu'il en ait*; though I am not ſure that I ſhould have had that perſonal valour which ſo ſucceſsfully diſtinguiſhed you in ſingle combat with him, which made him bite the duſt like Homer's heroes, and, to conclude my period ſublimely, put him into that *pickle*, from which I propoſe eating him. At the ſame time that I applaud your valour, I muſt do juſtice to your modeſty; which candidly admits, that you were not overmatched, and that your adverſary was of about your own age and ſize. A *Marcaſſin*, being under a year old, would have been below your indignation. *Bête de compagnie*, being under two years old, was ſtill in my opinion below your glory; but I gueſs that your enemy was *un Ragot*, that is, from two to three years old; an age and ſize which, between man and boar, anſwer pretty well to yours.

If accidents of bad roads or waters do not detain you at Munich, I do not fancy that pleaſures will; and I rather believe you will ſeek for, and find them at the Carnival at Berlin; in which ſuppoſition, I eventually direct this letter to your banker there. While you are at Berlin (I earneſtly recommend it to you again and again) pray *care* to ſee, hear, know, and mind, every thing there. *The ableſt Prince in Europe*, is ſurely an object that deſerves attention; and the leaſt thing that he does, like the ſmalleſt

ſmalleſt ſketches of the greateſt painters, has its value, and a conſiderable one too.

Read with care the *Code Frederick*, and inform yourſelf of the good effects of it, in thoſe parts of his dominions where it has taken place, and where it has baniſhed the former chicanes, quirks, and quibbles of the old law. Do not think any detail too minute, or trifling, for your inquiry and obſervation. I wiſh that you could find one hour's leiſure every day, to read ſome good Italian author, and to converſe in that language with our worthy friend Signor Angelo Cori: it would both refreſh and improve your Italian, which, of the many languages you know, I take to be that in which you are the leaſt perfect; but of which too, you already know enough to make yourſelf maſter of, with very little trouble, whenever you pleaſe.

Live, dwell, and grow, at the ſeveral Courts there; uſe them ſo much to your face, that they may not look upon you as a ſtranger. Obſerve, and take their tone, even to their affectations and follies; for ſuch there are, and perhaps ſhould be, at all Courts. Stay, in all events, at Berlin, till I inform you of Sir Charles Williams's arrival at Dreſden; where I ſuppoſe you would not care to be before him, and where you may go as ſoon after him as ever you pleaſe Your time there will neither be unprofitably nor diſagreeably ſpent; he will introduce you into all the beſt company, though he can introduce you to none ſo good as his own. He has of late applied himſelf very ſeriouſly to foreign affairs,

eſpecially

eſpecially thoſe of Saxony and Poland; he knows them perfectly well, and will tell you what he knows. He always expreſſes, and I have good reaſon to believe very ſincerely, great kindneſs and affection for you.

The works of the late Lord Bolingbroke are juſt publiſhed, and have plunged me into philoſophical ſtudies; which hitherto I have not been much uſed to, or delighted with; convinced of the futility of thoſe reſearches: but I have read his Philoſophical Eſſay upon the extent of human knowledge, which, by the way, makes two large quarto's and an half. He there ſhows very clearly, and with moſt ſplendid eloquence, what the human mind can, and cannot do; that our underſtandings are wiſely calculated for our place in this planet, and for the link which we form in the univerſal chain of things; but that they are by no means capable of that degree of knowledge, which our curioſity makes us ſearch after, and which our vanity makes us often believe we arrive at. I ſhall not recommend to you the reading of that work. But when you return hither, I ſhall recommend to your frequent and diligent peruſal, all his tracts, that are relative to our hiſtory and conſtitution; upon which he throws lights, and ſcatters graces, which no other writer has ever done.

Reading, which was always a pleaſure to me, in the time even of my greateſt diſſipation, is now become my only refuge; and, I fear, I indulge it too much, at the expence of my eyes. But what can I

do? I muſt do ſomething; I cannot bear abſolute idleneſs: my ears grow every day more uſeleſs to me, my eyes conſequently more neceſſary; I will not hoard them like a miſer, but will rather riſk the loſs, than not enjoy the uſe of them.

Pray let me know all the particulars, not only of your reception at Munich, but alſo at Berlin; at the latter, I believe, it will be a good one; for his Pruſſian Majeſty knows, that I have long been *an admirer and reſpecter of his great and various talents.*

Adieu.

LETTER CCLXXI.

London, February the 1ſt, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, yeſterday, yours of the 12th from Munich; in conſequence of which, I direct this to you there, though I directed my three laſt to Berlin, where I ſuppoſe you will find them at your arrival. Since you are not only domeſticated, but *niché* at Munich, you are much in the right to ſtay there. It is not by ſeeing places, that one knows them, but by familiar and daily converſations with the people of faſhion. I would not care to be in the place of that prodigy of beauty, whom you are to drive *dans la courſe de Traineaux*; and I am apt to think you are much more likely to break her bones, than ſhe is, though ever ſo cruel, to break your heart. Nay,

I am

I am not ſure but that, according to all the rules of gallantry, you are obliged to overturn her on purpoſe: in the firſt place, for the chance of ſeeing her backſide; in the next, for the ſake of the contrition and concern which it would give you an opportunity of ſhowing; and laſtly, upon account of all the *gentilleſſes et epigrammes*, which it would naturally ſuggeſt. Voiture has made ſeveral ſtanzas, upon an accident of that kind, which happened to a lady of his acquaintance. There is a great deal of wit in them, rather too much; for, according to the taſte of thoſe times, they are full of what the Italians call *concetti ſpiritoſiſſimi*; the Spaniards, *agudeze*; and we, affectation and quaintneſs. I hope you have endeavoured to ſuit your *Traineau* to the character of the fair one whom it is to contain. If ſhe is of an iraſcible, impetuous diſpoſition (as fine women can ſometimes be) you will doubtleſs place her in the body of a lion, a tyger, a dragon, or ſome tremendous beaſt of prey and fury; if ſhe is a ſublime and ſtately beauty, which I think more probable (for unqueſtionably ſhe is *hogh gebohrne*) you will, I ſuppoſe, provide a magnificent ſwan or proud peacock for her reception; but if ſhe is all tenderneſs and ſoftneſs, you have, to be ſure, taken care, amorous doves and wanton ſparrows ſhould ſeem to flutter round her. Proper mottos, I take it for granted, that you have eventually prepared; but if not, you may find a great many ready-made ones, in *Les entretiens d'Ariſte et d'Eugéne, ſur les deviſes*, written by Pere Bouhours, and worth your reading at any time.

time. I will not ſay to you, upon this occaſion, like the Father in Ovid,

Parce puer ſtimulis et fortius utere loris.

On the contrary, drive on briſkly; it is not the chariot of the ſun that you drive, but you carry the ſun in your chariot; conſequently, the faſter it goes, the leſs it will be likely either to ſcorch or conſume. This is Spaniſh enough, I am ſure.

If this finds you ſtill at Munich, pray make many compliments from me to Mr. Burriſh, to whom I am very much obliged for all his kindneſs to you: it is true, that while I had power, I endeavoured to ſerve him; but it is as true too, that I ſerved many others more, who have neither returned nor remembered thoſe ſervices.

I have been very ill this laſt fortnight, of your old Carniolan complaint, the *arthritis vaga*; luckily, it did not fall upon my breaſt, but ſeized on my right arm; there it fixed its ſeat of empire; but, as in all tyrannical governments, the remoteſt parts felt their ſhare of its ſeverity. Laſt poſt I was not able to hold a pen long enough to write to you, and therefore deſired Mr. Grevenkop to do it for me; but that letter was directed to Berlin. My pain is now much abated, though I have ſtill ſome fine remains of it in my ſhoulder, where I fear it will teaze me a great while. I muſt be careful to take Horace's advice, and conſider well, *Quid valeant humeri, quid ferre recuſent.*

Lady

Lady Chesterfield bids me make you her compliments, and assure you, that the music will be much more welcome to her with you, than without you.

In some of my last letters, which were directed to, and will I suppose wait for you at Berlin, I complimented you, and with justice, upon your great improvement of late in the epistolary way, both with regard to the style and the turn of your letters; your four or five last to me have been very good ones, and one that you wrote to Mr. Harte, upon the New Year, was so pretty a one, and he was so much and so justly pleased with it, that he sent it me from Windsor, the instant he had read it. This talent (and a most necessary one it is in the course of life) is to be acquired by resolving, and taking pains to acquire it; and, indeed, so is every talent except poetry, which is undoubtedly a gift. Think therefore, night and day, of the turn, the purity, the correctness, the perspicuity, and the elegancy of whatever you speak or write: take my word for it your labour will not be in vain, but greatly rewarded by the harvest of praise and success which it will bring you. Delicacy of turn, and elegancy of style, are ornaments as necessary to common sense, as attentions, address, and fashionable manners, are to common civility; both may subsist without them, but then, without being of the least use to the owner. The figure of a man is exactly the same, in dirty rags, or in the finest and best-chosen clothes; but in which of the two he is the most likely to please,

and

and to be received in good company, I leave to you to determine.

Both my arm and my paper hint to me, to bid you good night.

LETTER CCLXXII.

London, February the 12th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Take my aim, and let off this letter at you, at Berlin; I ſhould be ſorry it miſſed you, becauſe I believe you will read it with as much pleaſure as I write it. It is to inform you, that, after ſome difficulties and dangers, your ſeat in the new Parliament is at laſt abſolutely ſecured, and that without oppoſition, or the leaſt neceſſity of your perſonal trouble or appearance. This ſucceſs, I muſt farther inform you, is in a great degree owing to Mr. Eliot's friendſhip to us both; for he brings you in with himſelf, at his ſureſt borough. As it was impoſſible to act with more zeal and friendſhip, than Mr. Eliot has acted in this whole affair, I deſire that you will, by the very next poſt, write him a letter of thanks; warm and young thanks, not old and cold ones. You may encloſe it in yours to me, and I will ſend it to him, for he is now in Cornwall.

Thus, ſure of being a Senator, I dare ſay you do not propoſe to be one of the *pedarii ſenatores et*

pedibus ire in ſententiam; for, as the Houſe of Commons is the theatre where you muſt make your fortune and figure in the world, you muſt reſolve to be an actor, and not a *perſona muta*, which is juſt equivalent to a candle-ſnuffer upon other theatres. Whoever does not ſhine there is obſcure, inſignificant, and contemptible; and you cannot conceive how eaſy it is, for a man of half your ſenſe and knowledge, to ſhine there if he pleaſes. The receipt to make a ſpeaker, and an applauded one too, is ſhort and eaſy—Take of common ſenſe *quantum ſufficit*, add a little application to the rules and orders of the Houſe, throw obvious thoughts in a new light, and make up the whole with a large quantity of purity, correctneſs, and elegancy of ſtyle.——Take it for granted, that by far the greateſt part of mankind do neither analyſe nor ſearch to the bottom; they are incapable of penetrating deeper than the ſurface. All have ſenſes to be gratified, very few have reaſon to be applied to. Graceful utterance and action pleaſe their eyes, elegant diction tickles their ears; but ſtrong reaſon would be thrown away upon them. I am not only perſuaded by theory, but convinced by my experience, that (ſuppoſing a certain degree of common ſenſe) what is called a good ſpeaker, is as much a mechanic as a good ſhoemaker; and that the two trades are equally to be learned by the ſame degree of application. Therefore, for God's ſake, let this trade be the principal object of your thoughts; never loſe ſight of it. Attend minutely to your ſtyle, whatever language you

ſpeak or write in; ſeek for the beſt words, and think of the beſt turns. Whenever you doubt of the propriety or elegancy of any word, ſearch the dictionary, or ſome good author for it, or inquire of ſomebody, who is maſter of that language; and in a little time, propriety and elegancy of diction will become ſo habitual to you, that they will coſt you no more trouble. As I have laid this down to be mechanical, and attainable by whoever will take the neceſſary pains, there will be no great vanity in my ſaying, that I ſaw the importance of the object ſo early, and attended to it ſo young, that it would now coſt me more trouble to ſpeak or write ungrammatically, vulgarly, and inelegantly, than ever it did to avoid doing ſo. The late Lord Bolingbroke, without the leaſt trouble, talked all day long, full as elegantly as he wrote. Why? Not by a peculiar gift from heaven; but, as he has often told me himſelf, by an early and conſtant attention to his ſtyle. The preſent Solicitor-general, Murray*, has leſs law than many lawyers, but has more practice than any; merely upon account of his eloquence, of which he has a never-failing ſtream. I remember, ſo long ago as when I was at Cambridge, whenever I read pieces of eloquence (and indeed they were my chief ſtudy) whether ancient or modern, I uſed to write down the ſhining paſſages, and then tranſlate them, as well and as elegantly as ever I could; if Latin or French, into Engliſh; if Engliſh, into French. This, which I practiſed for ſome years, not

* Created Lord Mansfield in the year 1756.

only improved and formed my ſtyle, but imprinted in my mind and memory the beſt thoughts of the beſt authors. The trouble was little, but the advantage I have experienced was great. While you are abroad, you can neither have time nor opportunity to read pieces of Engliſh, or Parliamentary eloquence, as I hope you will carefully do when you return; but, in the mean time, whenever pieces of French eloquence come in your way, ſuch as the ſpeeches of perſons received into the Academy, *oraiſons funébres*, repreſentations of the ſeveral Parliaments to the King, *&c.* read them in that view, in that ſpirit; obſerve the harmony, the turn and elegancy of the ſtyle; examine in what you think it might have been better; and conſider in what, had you written it yourſelf, you might have done worſe. Compare the different manners of expreſſing the ſame thoughts, in different authors; and obſerve how differently the ſame things appear in different dreſſes. Vulgar, coarſe, and ill-choſen words, will deform and degrade the beſt thoughts, as much as rags and dirt will the beſt figure. In ſhort, you now know your object; purſue it ſteadily, and have no digreſſions that are not relative to, and connected with the main action. Your ſucceſs in Parliament will effectually remove all *other objections*; either a foreign or a domeſtic deſtination will no longer be refuſed you, if you make your way to it through Weſtminſter.

I think I may now ſay, that I am quite recovered of my late illneſs, ſtrength and ſpirits excepted,

which are not yet reſtored. Aix-la-Chapelle and Spa will, I believe, anſwer all my purpoſes.

I long to hear an account of your reception at Berlin, which I fancy will be a moſt gracious one. Adieu.

LETTER CCLXXIII.

London, February the 15th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Can now with great truth apply your own motto to you, *Nullum numen abeſt, ſi ſit prudentia.* You are ſure of being, as early as your age will permit, a Member of that Houſe; which is the only road to figure and fortune in this country. Thoſe indeed who are bred up to, and diſtinguiſh themſelves in particular profeſſions, as the army, the navy, and the law, may by their own merit raiſe themſelves to a certain degree; but you may obſerve too, that they never get to the top, without the aſſiſtance of Parliamentary talents and influence. The means of diſtinguiſhing yourſelf in Parliament are, as I told you in my laſt, much more eaſily attained than I believe you imagine. Cloſe attendance to the buſineſs of the Houſe will ſoon give you the Parliamentary *routine*; and ſtrict attention to your ſtyle will ſoon make you, not only a ſpeaker, but a good one. The vulgar look upon a man, who is reckoned a fine

ſpeaker,

ſpeaker, as a phænomenon, a ſupernatural being, and endowed with ſome peculiar gift of Heaven: they ſtare at him if he walks in the Park, and cry, *that is he.* You will, I am ſure, view him in a juſter light, and *nulla formidine.* You will conſider him only as a man of good ſenſe, who adorns common thoughts with the graces of elocution, and the elegancy of ſtyle. The miracle will then ceaſe; and you will be convinced, that with the ſame application, and attention to the ſame objects, you may moſt certainly equal, and perhaps ſurpaſs this prodigy. Sir W—— Y——, with not a quarter of your parts, and not a thouſandth part of your knowledge, has, by a glibneſs of tongue ſingly, raiſed himſelf ſucceſſively to the beſt employments of the kingdom: he has been Lord of the Admiralty, Lord of the Treaſury, Secretary at War, and is now Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland; and all this, with a moſt ſullied, not to ſay blaſted character. Repreſent the thing to yourſelf, as it really is, eaſily attainable, and you will find it ſo. Have but ambition enough paſſionately to deſire the object, and ſpirit enough to uſe the means, and I will be anſwerable for your ſucceſs. When I was younger than you are, I reſolved within myſelf that I would in all events be a ſpeaker in Parliament, and a good one too, if I could. I conſequently never loſt ſight of that object, and never neglected any of the means that I thought led to it. I ſucceeded to a certain degree; and, I aſſure you, with great eaſe, and without ſuperior talents. Young people are very apt to over-rate both men and things,

from not being enough acquainted with them. In proportion as you come to know them better, you will value them leſs. You will find that reaſon, which always ought to direct mankind, ſeldom does: but that paſſions and weakneſſes commonly uſurp its ſeat, and rule in its ſtead. You will find, that the ableſt have their weak ſides too, and are only comparatively able, with regard to the ſtill weaker herd: having fewer weakneſſes themſelves, they are able to avail themſelves of the innumerable ones of the generality of mankind: being more maſters of themſelves, they become more eaſily maſters of others. They addreſs themſelves to their weakneſſes, their ſenſes, their paſſions; never to their reaſon; and conſequently ſeldom fail of ſucceſs. But then analyſe thoſe great, thoſe governing, and, as the vulgar imagine, thoſe perfect Characters; and you will find the great Brutus a thief in Macedonia, the great Cardinal de Richelieu a jealous poetaſter, and the great Duke of Marlborough a miſer. Till you come to know mankind by your own experience, I know no thing, nor no man, that can in the mean time bring you ſo well acquainted with them as le Duc de la Rochefoucault: his little book of Maxims, which I would adviſe you to look into, for ſome moments at leaſt, every day of your life, is, I fear, too like, and too exact a picture of human nature: I own, it ſeems to degrade it; but yet my experience does not convince me, that it degrades it unjuſtly.

Now to bring all this home to my firſt point. All theſe conſiderations ſhould not only invite you

to attempt to make a figure in Parliament, but encourage you to hope that you ſhall ſucceed. To govern mankind, one muſt not over-rate them; and to pleaſe an audience, as a ſpeaker, one muſt not over-value it. When I firſt came into the Houſe of Commons, I reſpected that aſſembly as a venerable one; and felt a certain awe upon me: but, upon better acquaintance, that awe ſoon vaniſhed; and I diſcovered, that, of the five hundred and ſixty, not above thirty could underſtand reaſon, and that all the reſt were *peuple:* that thoſe thirty only required plain common ſenſe, dreſſed up in good language; and that all the others only required flowing and harmonious periods, whether they conveyed any meaning or not; having ears to hear, but not ſenſe enough to judge. Theſe conſiderations made me ſpeak with little concern the firſt time, with leſs the ſecond, and with none at all the third. I gave myſelf no farther trouble about any thing, except my elocution, and my ſtyle; preſuming, without much vanity, that I had common ſenſe ſufficient not to talk nonſenſe. Fix theſe three truths ſtrongly in your mind: Firſt, That it is abſolutely neceſſary for you to ſpeak in Parliament; ſecondly, That it only requires a little human attention, and no ſupernatural gifts; and, thirdly, That you have all the reaſon in the world to think that you ſhall ſpeak well. When we meet, this ſhall be the principal ſubject of our converſations; and, if you will follow my advice, I will anſwer for your ſucceſs.

Now from great things to little ones; the tranſition

is to me eaſy, becauſe nothing ſeems little to me, that can be of any uſe to you. I hope you take great care of your mouth and teeth, and that you clean them well every morning with a ſpunge and tepid water, with a few drops of arquebuſade-water dropped into it; beſides waſhing your mouth carefully after every meal. I do inſiſt upon your never uſing thoſe ſticks, or any hard ſubſtance whatſoever, which always rub away the gums, and deſtroy the varniſh of the teeth. I ſpeak this from woeful experience; for my negligence of my teeth, when I was younger than you are, made them bad; and afterwards, my deſire to have them look better, made me uſe ſticks, irons, *&c.* which totally deſtroyed them; ſo that I have not now above ſix or ſeven left. I loſt one this morning, which ſuggeſted this advice to you.

I have received the tremendous wild boar, which your ſtill more tremendous arm ſlew in the immenſe deſarts of the Palatinate; but have not yet taſted of it, as it is hitherto above my low regimen. The late King of Pruſſia, whenever he killed any number of wild boars, uſed to oblige the Jews to buy them, at an high price, though they could eat none of them; ſo they defrayed the expence of his hunting. His ſon has juſter rules of government, as the *Code Frederick* plainly ſhows.

I hope that, by this time, you are as well *ancré* at Berlin as you were at Munich; but if not, you are ſure of being ſo at Dreſden. Adieu.

LETTER CCLXXIV.

London, February 26th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have received your letters of the 4th from Munich, and of the 11th from Ratiſbon; but I have not received that of the 31ſt January, to which you refer in the former. It is to this negligence and uncertainty of the poſt, that you owe your accidents between Munich and Ratiſbon; for, had you received my letters regularly, you would have received one from me, before you left Munich, in which I adviſed you to ſtay, ſince you were ſo well there. But at all events, you were in the wrong to ſet out from Munich in ſuch weather and ſuch roads; ſince you could never imagine that I had ſet my heart ſo much upon your going to Berlin, as to venture your being buried in the ſnow for it. Upon the whole, conſidering all, you are very well off. You do quite right, in my mind, to return to Munich, or at leaſt to keep within the circle of Munich, Ratiſbon, and Manheim, till the weather and the roads are good: ſtay at each or any of thoſe places as long as ever you pleaſe; for I am extremely indifferent about your going to Berlin.

As to our meeting, I will tell you my plan, and you may form your own accordingly. I propoſe ſetting out from hence the laſt week in April, then drinking the Aix-la-Chapelle waters for a week, and from thence being at Spa about the 15th of May, where

where I ſhall ſtay two months at moſt, and then returning ſtrait to England. As I both hope and believe that there will be no mortal at Spa during my reſidence there, the faſhionable ſeaſon not beginning till the middle of July, I would by no means have you come there at firſt, to be locked up with me and ſome few *Capucins*, for two months, in that miſerable hole; but I would adviſe you to ſtay where you like beſt, till about the firſt week in July, and then to come and pick me up at Spa, or meet me upon the road at Liege or Bruſſels. As for the intermediate time, ſhould you be weary of Manheim and Munich, you may, if you pleaſe, go to Dreſden to Sir Charles Williams, who will be there before that time; or you may come for a month or ſix weeks to the Hague; or, in ſhort, go or ſtay wherever you like beſt. So much for your motions.

As you have ſent for all the letters directed to you at Berlin, you will receive from thence volumes of mine, among which you will eaſily perceive that ſome were calculated for a ſuppoſed peruſal previous to your opening them. I will not repeat any thing contained in them, excepting that I deſire you will ſend me a warm and cordial letter of thanks for Mr. Eliot; who has, in the moſt friendly manner imaginable, fixed you at his own borough of Liſkeard, where you will be elected, jointly with him, without the leaſt oppoſition or difficulty. I will forward that letter to him into Cornwall, where he now is.

Now that you are to be ſoon a man of buſineſs, I heartily wiſh you would immediately begin to be a man

a man of method; nothing contributing more to facilitate and diſpatch buſineſs, than method and order. Have order and method in your accounts, in your reading, in the allotment of your time; in ſhort, in every thing. You cannot conceive how much time you will ſave by it, nor how much better every thing you do will be done. The Duke of Marlborough did by no means ſpend, but he flatterned himſelf into that immenſe debt, which is not yet near paid off. The hurry and confuſion of the Duke of Newcaſtle do not proceed from his buſineſs, but from his want of method in it. Sir Robert Walpole, who had ten times the buſineſs to do, was never ſeen in a hurry, becauſe he always did it with method. The head of a man who has buſineſs, and no method nor order, is properly that *rudis indigeſtaque moles quam dixere chaos.* As you muſt be conſcious that you are extremely negligent and flatternly, I hope you will reſolve not to be ſo for the future. Prevail with yourſelf, only to obſerve good method and order for one fortnight; and I will venture to aſſure you, that you will never neglect them afterwards, you will find ſuch conveniency and advantage ariſing from them. Method is the great advantage that lawyers have over other people, in ſpeaking in Parliament; for, as they muſt neceſſarily obſerve it in their pleadings in the Courts of Juſtice, it becomes habitual to them every where elſe. Without making you a compliment, I can tell you with pleaſure, that order, method, and more activity of mind, are all that you want, to make, ſome day or other,

other, a conſiderable figure in buſineſs. You have more uſeful knowledge, more diſcernment of characters, and much more diſcretion, than is common at your age; much more, I am ſure, than I had at that age. Experience you cannot yet have, and therefore truſt in the mean time to mine. I am an old traveller; am well acquainted with all the bye as well as the great roads; I cannot miſguide you from ignorance, and you are very ſure I ſhall not from deſign.

I can aſſure you, that you will have no opportunity of ſubſcribing yourſelf, my Excellency's, *&c.* Retirement and quiet were my choice ſome years ago, while I had all my ſenſes, and health and ſpirits enough to carry on buſineſs; but now I have loſt my hearing, and find my conſtitution declining daily, they are become my neceſſary and only refuge. I know myſelf, (no common piece of knowledge, let me tell you) I know what I can, what I cannot, and conſequently what I ought to do. I ought not, and therefore will not, return to buſineſs, when I am much leſs fit for it than I was when I quitted it. Still leſs will I go to Ireland, where, from my deafneſs and infirmities, I muſt neceſſarily make a different figure from that which I once made there. My pride would be too much mortified by that difference. The two important ſenſes of ſeeing and hearing ſhould not only be good, but quick in buſineſs; and the buſineſs of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (if he will do it himſelf) requires both thoſe ſenſes in the higheſt perfection. It was the Duke of Dorſet's not doing the buſineſs himſelf, but giving

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it up to favourites, that has occaſioned all this confuſion in Ireland; and it was my doing the whole myſelf, without either Favourite, Miniſter, or Miſtreſs, that made my adminiſtration ſo ſmooth and quiet. I remember, when I named the late Mr. Liddel for my Secretary, every body was much ſurpriſed at it; and ſome of my friends repreſented to me, that he was no man of buſineſs, but only a very genteel, pretty young fellow; I aſſured them, and with truth, that that was the very reaſon why I choſe him: for that I was reſolved to do all the buſineſs myſelf, and without even the ſuſpicion of having a Miniſter; which the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, if he is a Man of buſineſs, is always ſuppoſed, and commonly with reaſon, to be. Moreover, I look upon myſelf now to be *emeritus* in buſineſs, in which I have been near forty years together; I give it up to you: apply yourſelf to it, as I have done, for forty years, and then I conſent to your leaving it for a philoſophical retirement, among your friends and your books. Stateſmen and beauties are very rarely ſenſible of the gradations of their decay; and, too ſanguinely hoping to ſhine on in their meridian, often ſet with contempt and ridicule. I retired in time, *uti conviva ſatur*; or, as Pope ſays, ſtill better, *E'er tittering youth ſhall ſhove you from the ſtage.* My only remaining ambition is to be the Counſellor and Miniſter of your riſing ambition. Let me ſee my own youth revived in you; let me be your Mentor, and, with your parts and knowledge, I promiſe you, you

ſhall

ſhall go far. You muſt bring, on your part, activity and attention, and I will point out to you the proper objects for them. I own, I fear but one thing for you, and that is what one has generally the leaſt reaſon to fear from one of your age; I mean your lazineſs; which, if you indulge, will make you ſtagnate in a contemptible obſcurity all your life. It will hinder you from doing any thing that will deſerve to be written, or from writing any thing that may deſerve to be read; and yet one or other of theſe two objects ſhould be at leaſt aimed at by every rational being. I look upon indolence as a ſort of *ſuicide*; for the Man is effectually deſtroyed, though the appetites of the Brute may ſurvive. Buſineſs by no means forbids pleaſures; on the contrary, they reciprocally ſeaſon each other; and I will venture to affirm, that no man enjoys either in perfection, that does not join both. They whet the deſire for each other. Uſe yourſelf therefore, in time, to be alert and diligent in your little concerns: never procraſtinate, never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day; and never do two things at a time: purſue your object, be it what it will, ſteadily and indefatigably; and let any difficulties (if ſurmountable) rather animate than ſlacken your endeavours. Perſeverance has ſurpriſing effects.

I wiſh you would uſe yourſelf to tranſlate, every day, only three or four lines, from any book, in any language, into the correcteſt and moſt elegant Engliſh that you can think of; you cannot imagine how

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it will inſenſibly form your ſtyle, and give you an habitual elegancy: it would not take you up a quarter of an hour in a day. This letter is ſo long, that it will hardly leave you that quarter of an hour, the day you receive it.

LETTER CCLXXV.

London, March the 8th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

A Great and unexpected event has lately happened in our miniſterial world—Mr. Pelham died laſt Monday, of a fever and mortification; occaſioned by a general corruption of his whole maſs of blood, which had broke out into ſores in his back. I regret him as an old acquaintance, a pretty near relation, and a private man, with whom I have lived many years in a ſocial and friendly way. He meaned well to the public; and was incorrupt in a poſt where corruption is commonly contagious. If he was no ſhining, enterprizing Miniſter, he was a ſafe one, which I like better. Very ſhining Miniſters, like the Sun, are apt to ſcorch when they ſhine the brighteſt; in our conſtitution, I prefer the milder light of a leſs glaring Miniſter. His ſucceſſor is not yet, at leaſt publicly, *deſignatus*. You will eaſily ſuppoſe that many are very willing, and very few able to fill that poſt. Various perſons are talked of, by different people, for it, according as their intereſt

intereſt prompts them to wiſh, or their ignorance to conjecture. Mr. Fox is the moſt talked of, he is ſtrongly ſupported by the Duke of Cumberland. Mr. Legge, the Solicitor General, and Dr. Lee, are likewiſe all ſpoken of, upon the foot of the Duke of Newcaſtle's, and the Chancellor's intereſt. Should it be any one of the three laſt, I think no great alterations will enſue; but ſhould Mr. Fox prevail, it would, in my opinion, ſoon produce changes, by no means favourable to the Duke of Newcaſtle. In the mean time, the wild conjectures of volunteer politicians, and the ridiculous importance which, upon theſe occaſions, blockheads always endeavour to give themſelves, by grave looks, ſignificant ſhrugs, and inſignificant whiſpers, are very entertaining to a by-ſtander, as, thank God, I now am. One *knows ſomething*, but is not yet at liberty to tell it; another has heard ſomething from a very good hand; a third congratulates himſelf upon a certain degree of intimacy, which he has long had with every one of the candidates, though perhaps he has never ſpoken twice to any one of them. In ſhort, in theſe ſort of intervals, vanity, intereſt, and abſurdity, always diſplay themſelves in the moſt ridiculous light. One who has been ſo long behind the ſcenes as I have, is much more diverted with the entertainment, than thoſe can be who only ſee it from the pit and boxes. I know the whole machinery of the interior, and can laugh the better at the ſilly wonder and wild conjectures of the uninformed ſpectators. This accident, I think, cannot in the leaſt affect your election,

tion, which is finally ſettled with your friend Mr. Eliot. For, let who will prevail, I preſume, he will conſider me enough, not to overturn an arrangement of that ſort, in which he cannot poſſibly be perſonally intereſted. So pray go on with your parliamentary preparations. Have that object always in your view, and purſue it with attention.

I take it for granted, that your late reſidence in Germany has made you as perfect and correct in German, as you were before in French, at leaſt it is worth your while to be ſo; becauſe it is worth every man's while to be perfectly maſter of whatever language he may ever have occaſion to ſpeak. A man is not himſelf, in a language which he does not thoroughly poſſeſs; his thoughts are degraded, when inelegantly or imperfectly expreſſed; he is cramped and confined, and conſequently can never appear to advantage. Examine and analyſe thoſe thoughts that ſtrike you the moſt, either in converſation or in books; and you will find, that they owe at leaſt half their merit to the turn and expreſſion of them. There is nothing truer than that old ſaying, *Nihil dictum quod non prius dictum.* It is only the manner of ſaying or writing it, that makes it appear new. Convince yourſelf, that Manner is almoſt every thing, in every thing, and ſtudy it accordingly.

I am this moment informed, and I believe truly, that Mr. Fox* is to ſucceed Mr. Pelham, as firſt Com-

* Henry Fox, created Lord Holland, Baron of Foxley, in the year 1763.

miſſioner of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and your friend Mr. Yorke, of the Hague, to ſucceed Mr. Fox, as Secretary at War. I am not ſorry for this promotion of Mr. Fox, as I have always been upon civil terms with him, and found him ready to do me any little ſervices. He is frank and gentleman-like in his manner; and, to a certain degree, I really believe will be your friend upon my account; if you can afterwards make him yours, upon your own, *tant mieux*. I have nothing more to ſay now, but Adieu.

LETTER CCLXXVI.

London, March the 15th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

WE are here in the midſt of a ſecond winter; the cold is more ſevere, and the ſnow deeper, than they were in the firſt. I preſume your weather in Germany is not much more gentle; and therefore, I hope that you are quietly and warmly fixed at ſome good town; and will not riſk a ſecond burial in the ſnow, after your late fortunate reſurrection out of it. Your letters, I ſuppoſe, have not been able to make their way through the ice; for I have received none from you ſince that of the 12th of February, from Ratiſbon. I am the more uneaſy at this ſtate of ignorance, becauſe I fear that you may have found ſome ſubſequent inconveniencies from your overturn, which you might not be aware of at firſt.

The curtain of the political theatre was partly drawn up the day before yeſterday, and exhibited a ſcene which the public in general did not expect: the Duke of Newcaſtle was declared firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, Mr. Fox Secretary of State in his room, and Mr. Henry Legge Chancellor of the Exchequer. The employments of Treaſurer of the Navy, and Secretary at War, ſuppoſed to be vacant by the promotion of Mr. Fox and Mr. Legge, were to be kept *in petto* till the diſſolution of this Parliament, which will probably be next week, to avoid the expence and trouble of unneceſſary re-elections; but it was generally ſuppoſed that Colonel Yorke, of the Hague, was to ſucceed Mr. Fox, and George Grenville, Mr. Legge. This ſcheme, had it taken place, you are, I believe, aware, was more a temporary expedient, for ſecuring the elections of the new Parliament, and forming it, at its firſt meeting, to the intereſts and the inclinations of the Duke of Newcaſtle and the Chancellor, than a plan of Adminiſtration either intended or wiſhed to be permanent. This ſcheme was diſturbed yeſterday: Mr. Fox, who had ſullenly accepted the ſeals the day before, more ſullenly refuſed them yeſterday. His object was to be firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and conſequently to have a ſhare in the election of the new Parliament, and a much greater in the management of it when choſen. This neceſſary conſequence of his view defeated it; and the Duke of Newcaſtle, and the Chancellor, choſe to kick him up-ſtairs into the

Secretaryſhip of State, rather than truſt him with either the election or the management of the new Parliament. In this, conſidering their reſpective ſituations, they certainly acted wiſely; but whether Mr. Fox has done ſo, or not, in refuſing the ſeals, is a point which I cannot determine. If he is, as I preſume he is, animated with revenge, and I believe would not be over ſcrupulous in the means of gratifying it, I ſhould have thought he could have done it better, as a Secretary of State, with conſtant admiſſion into the Cloſet, than as a private man at the head of an oppoſition. But I ſee all theſe things at too great a diſtance to be able to judge ſoundly of them. The true ſprings and motives of political meaſures are confined within a very narrow circle, and known to very few; the good reaſons alledged are ſeldom the true ones. The Public commonly judges, or rather gueſſes, wrong, and I am now one of that Public. I therefore recommend to you a prudent pyrrhoniſm in all matters of ſtate, until you become one of the wheels of them yourſelf, and conſequently acquainted with the general motion, at leaſt, of the others; for as to all the minute and ſecret ſprings, that contribute more or leſs to the whole machine, no man living ever knows them all, not even he who has the principal direction of it. As in the human body, there are innumerable little veſſels and glands, that have a good deal to do, and yet eſcape the knowledge of the moſt ſkilful anatomiſt; he will know more indeed, than thoſe who only ſee the exterior of our bodies; but he will

never know all. This buſtle, and theſe changes at Court, far from having diſturbed the quiet and ſecurity of your election, have, if poſſible, rather confirmed them; for the Duke of Newcaſtle (I muſt do him juſtice) has, in the kindeſt manner imaginable to you, wrote a letter to Mr. Eliot, to recommend to him the utmoſt care of your election.

Though the plan of adminiſtration is thus unſettled, mine, for my travels this ſummer, is finally ſettled; and I now communicate it to you, that you may form your own upon it. I propoſe being at Spa on the 10th or 12th of May, and ſtaying there till the 10th of July. As there will be no mortal there during my ſtay, it will be both unpleaſant and unprofitable to you to be ſhut up *tête-à-tête* with me the whole time; I ſhould therefore think it beſt for you not to come to me there till the laſt week in June. In the mean time, I ſuppoſe that by the middle of April you will think you have had enough of Manheim, Munich, or Ratiſbon, and that diſtrict. Where would you chuſe to go then? for I leave you abſolutely your choice. Would you go to Dreſden for a month or ſix weeks? That is a good deal out of your way; and I am not ſure that Sir Charles will be there by that time. Or would you rather take Bonn in your way, and paſs the time till we meet at the Hague? From Manheim you may have a great many good letters of recommendation to the Court of Bonn; which Court, and its Elector, in one light or another, are worth your ſeeing. From thence your journey to the Hague

will be but a ſhort one; and you would arrive there at that ſeaſon of the year when the Hague is, in my mind, the moſt agreeable, ſmiling ſcene in Europe; and from the Hague you would have but three very eaſy days journies to me at Spa. Do as you like; for, as I told you before, *Ella è aſſolutamente padrone.* But leſt you ſhould anſwer, that you deſire to be determined by me, I will eventually tell you my opinion. I am rather inclined to the latter plan; I mean, that of your coming to Bonn, ſtaying there according as you like it, and then paſſing the remainder of your time, that is May and June, at the Hague. Our connection and tranſactions with the Republic of the United Provinces are ſuch, that you cannot be too well acquainted with that conſtitution, and with thoſe people. You have eſtabliſhed good acquaintances there, and you have been *fêtoïé* round by the foreign Miniſters: ſo that you will be there *en païs connu.* Moreover, you have not ſeen the Stadthouder, the *Gouvernante*, nor the Court there, which *a bon compte* ſhould be ſeen. Upon the whole then, you cannot, in my opinion, paſs the months of May and June more agreeably, or more uſefully, than at the Hague. However, if you have any other plan, that you like better, purſue it: only let me know what you intend to do, and I ſhall moſt chearfully agree to it.

The Parliament will be diſſolved in about ten days, and the writs for the election of the new one iſſued out immediately afterwards; ſo that, by the end of next month, you may depend upon being

Membre

Membre de la chambre baſſe; a title that ſounds high in foreign countries, and perhaps higher than it deſerves. I hope you will add a better title to it in your own, I mean that of a good ſpeaker in Parliament: you have, I am ſure, all the materials neceſſary for it, if you will but put them together and adorn them. I ſpoke in Parliament the firſt month I was in it, and a month before I was of age; and from the day I was elected, till the day that I ſpoke, I am ſure I thought nor dreamed of nothing but ſpeaking. The firſt time, to ſay the truth, I ſpoke very indifferently as to the matter; but it paſſed tolerably, in favour of the ſpirit with which I uttered it, and the words in which I dreſſed it. I improved by degrees, till at laſt it did tolerably well. The Houſe, it muſt be owned, is always extremely indulgent to the two or three firſt attempts of a young ſpeaker; and if they find any degree of common ſenſe in what he ſays, they make great allowances for his inexperience, and for the concern which they ſuppoſe him to be under. I experienced that indulgence; for had I not been a young Member, I ſhould certainly have been, as I own I deſerved, reprimanded by the Houſe for ſome ſtrong and indiſcreet things that I ſaid. Adieu! it is indeed high time,

LETTER CCLXXVII.

London, March the 26th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY I received your letter of the 15th from Manheim, where I find you have been received in the uſual gracious manner; which I hope you return in a *graceful* one. As this is a ſeaſon of great devotion and ſolemnity in all Catholic countries, pray inform yourſelf of, and conſtantly attend to all their ſilly and pompous Church ceremonies: one ought to know them. I am very glad that you wrote the letter to Lord ———, which, in every different caſe that can poſſibly be ſuppoſed, was, I am ſure, both a decent and a prudent ſtep. You will find it very difficult, whenever we meet, to convince me that you could have any good reaſons for not doing it; for I will, for argument's ſake, ſuppoſe, what I cannot in reality believe, that he has both ſaid and done the worſt he could, of and by you; what then? How will you help yourſelf? Are you in a ſituation to hurt him? Certainly not; but he certainly is in a ſituation to hurt you. Would you ſhow a ſullen, pouting, impotent reſentment? I hope not: leave that ſilly, unavailing ſort of reſentment to women, and men like them, who are always guided by humour, never by reaſon and prudence. That pettiſh, pouting conduct is a great deal too young, and implies too little knowledge of the world, for one who has ſeen ſo much of it

it as you have. Let this be one invariable rule of your conduct—Never to ſhow the leaſt ſymptom of reſentment, which you cannot, to a certain degree, gratify; but always to ſmile, where you cannot ſtrike. There would be no living in Courts, nor indeed in the world, if one could not conceal, and even diſſemble, the juſt cauſes of reſentment, which one meets with every day in active and buſy life. Whoever cannot maſter his humour enough, *pour faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu*, ſhould leave the world, and retire to ſome hermitage, in an unfrequented deſart. By ſhowing an unavailing and ſullen reſentment, you authorize the reſentment of thoſe who can hurt you, and whom you cannot hurt; and give them that very pretence, which perhaps they wiſhed for, of breaking with, and injuring you; whereas the contrary behaviour would lay them under the reſtraints of decency at leaſt; and either ſhackle or expoſe their malice. Beſides, captiouſneſs, ſullenneſs, and pouting, are moſt exceedingly illiberal and vulgar. *Un honnête homme ne les connoit point.*

I am extremely glad to hear that you are ſoon to have Voltaire at Manheim: immediately upon his arrival, pray make him a thouſand compliments from me. I admire him moſt exceedingly; and whether as an Epic, Dramatic, or Lyric Poet, or Proſe-writer, I think I juſtly apply to him the *Nil molitur inepté*. I long to read his own correct edition of *Les Annales de l'Empire*, of which the *Abrégé Chronologique de l'Hiſtoire Univerſelle*, which I have read, is, I ſuppoſe, a ſtolen and imperfect part; however, imperfect as it is,

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it has explained to me that chaos of hiſtory of ſeven hundred years, more clearly, than any other book had done before. You judge very rightly, that I love *le ſtyle leger et fleuri.* I do, and ſo does every body who has any parts and taſte. It ſhould, I confeſs, be more or leſs *fleuri*, according to the ſubject; but at the ſame time I aſſert, that there is no ſubject that may not properly, and which ought not to be adorned, by a certain elegancy and beauty of ſtyle. What can be more adorned than Cicero's Philoſophical Works? What more than Plato's? It is their eloquence only, that has preſerved and tranſmitted them down to us, through ſo many centuries; for the philoſophy of them is wretched, and the reaſoning part miſerable. But eloquence will always pleaſe, and has always pleaſed. Study it therefore; make it the object of your thoughts and attention. Uſe yourſelf to relate elegantly; that is a good ſtep towards ſpeaking well in Parliament. Take ſome political ſubject, turn it in your thoughts, conſider what may be ſaid, both for and againſt it, then put thoſe arguments into writing, in the moſt correct and elegant Engliſh you can. For inſtance, a ſtanding army, a place bill, *&c.*; as to the former, conſider, on one ſide, the dangers ariſing to a free country from a great ſtanding military force; on the other ſide, conſider the neceſſity of a force to repel force with. Examine whether a ſtanding army, though in itſelf an evil, may not, from circumſtances, become a neceſſary evil, and preventive of greater dangers. As to the latter, conſider how far places may biaſs

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and warp the conduct of men, from the ſervice of their country, into an unwarrantable complaiſance to the Court; and, on the other hand, conſider whether they can be ſuppoſed to have that effect upon the conduct of people of probity and property, who are more ſolidly intereſted in the permanent good of their country, than they can be in an uncertain and precarious employment. Seek for, and anſwer in your own mind, all the arguments that can be urged on either ſide, and write them down in an elegant ſtyle. This will prepare you for debating, and give you an habitual eloquence; for I would not give a farthing for a mere holyday eloquence, diſplayed once or twice in a ſeſſion, in a ſet declamation; but I want an every-day, ready, and habitual eloquence, to adorn *extempore*, and debating ſpeeches; to make buſineſs not only clear but agreeable, and to pleaſe even thoſe whom you cannot inform, and who do not deſire to be informed. All this you may acquire, and make habitual to you, with as little trouble as it coſt you to dance a minuet as well as you do. You now dance it mechanically, and well, without thinking of it.

I am ſurpriſed that you found but one letter from me at Manheim, for you ought to have found four or five; there are as many lying for you, at your banker's at Berlin, which I wiſh you had, becauſe I always endeavoured to put ſomething into them, which I hope may be of uſe to you.

When we meet at Spa, next July, we muſt have a great many ſerious converſations; in which I will pour

pour out all my experience of the world, and which, I hope, you will truſt to, more than to your own young notions of men and things. You will, in time, diſcover moſt of them to have been erroneous; and, if you follow them long, you will perceive your error too late; but, if you will be led by a guide, who, you are ſure, does not mean to miſlead you, you will unite two things, ſeldom united in the ſame perſon; the vivacity and ſpirit of youth, with the caution and experience of age.

Laſt Saturday, Sir Thomas Robinſon *, who had been the King's Miniſter at Vienna, was declared Secretary of State for the ſouthern department, Lord Holderneſſe having taken the northern. Sir Thomas accepted it unwillingly, and, as I hear, with a promiſe that he ſhall not keep it long. Both his health and ſpirits are bad, two very diſqualifying circumſtances for that employment; yours, I hope, will enable you, ſome time or other, to go through with it. In all events, aim at it, and if you fail or fall, let it at leaſt be ſaid of you, *Magnis tamen excidit auſis*. Adieu.

* Created Lord Grantham in the Year 1761, and ſince Embaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain.

LETTER

LETTER CCLXXVIII.

London, April the 5th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, yeſterday, your letter of the 20th March, from Manheim, with the encloſed for Mr. Eliot; it was a very proper one, and I have forwarded it to him by Mr. Harte, who ſets out for Cornwall to-morrow morning.

I am very glad that you uſe yourſelf to tranſlations; and I do not care of what, provided you ſtudy the correctneſs and elegancy of your ſtyle. The Life of Sextus Quintus is the beſt book of the innumerable books written by Gregorio Leti, whom the Italians, very juſtly, call *Leti caca libri.* But I would rather that you choſe ſome pieces of oratory for your tranſlations; whether ancient or modern, Latin or French, which would give you a more oratorial train of thoughts, and turn of expreſſion. In your letter to me, you make uſe of two words, which, though true and correct Engliſh, are, however, from long diſuſe, become inelegant, and ſeem now to be ſtiff, formal, and in ſome degree ſcriptural: the firſt is the word *namely*, which you introduce thus, *You inform me of a very agreeable piece of news*, namely, *that my election is ſecured.* Inſtead of *namely*, I would always uſe, *which is*, or *that is*, that my election is ſecured. The other word is, *Mine own inclinations:* this is certainly correct, before a ſubſequent

ſequent word that begins with a vowel; but it is too correct, and is now diſuſed as too formal, notwithſtanding the *hiatus* occaſioned by *my own*. Every language has its peculiarities; they are eſtabliſhed by uſage, and, whether right or wrong, they muſt be complied with. I could inſtance many very abſurd ones in different languages; but ſo authoriſed by the *jus et norma loquendi*, that they muſt be ſubmitted to. *Namely*, and *to wit*, are very good words in themſelves, and contribute to clearneſs, more than the relatives which we now ſubſtitute in their room; but, however, they cannot be uſed, except in a ſermon, or ſome very grave and formal compoſitions. It is with language as with manners; they are both eſtabliſhed by the uſage of people of faſhion; it muſt be imitated, it muſt be complied with. Singularity is only pardonable in old age and retirement; I may now be as ſingular as I pleaſe, but you may not. We will, when we meet, diſcuſs theſe and many other points, provided you will give me attention and credit; without both which it is to no purpoſe to adviſe either you or any body elſe.

I want to know your determination, where you intend to (if I may uſe that expreſſion) *while* away your time, till the laſt week in June, when we are to meet at Spa; I continue rather in the opinion which I mentioned to you formerly, in favour of the Hague; but however I have not the leaſt objection to Dreſden, or to any other place that you may like

like better. If you prefer the Dutch ſcheme, you take Treves and Coblentz in your way, as alſo Duſſeldorp: all which places I think you have not yet ſeen. At Manheim you may certainly get good letters of recommendation to the Courts of the two Electors of Treves and Cologne, whom you are yet unacquainted with; and I ſhould wiſh you to know them all. For, as I have often told you, *olim hæc meminiſſe juvabit*. There is an utility in having ſeen what other people have ſeen, and there is a juſtifiable pride in having ſeen what others have not ſeen. In the former caſe, you are equal to others; in the latter, ſuperior. As your ſtay abroad will not now be very long, pray, while it laſts, ſee every thing, and every body you can; and ſee them well, with care and attention. It is not to be conceived of what advantage it is to any body to have ſeen more things, people, and countries, than other people in general have: it gives them a credit, makes them referred to, and they become the objects of the attention of the company. They are not out in any part of polite converſation; they are acquainted with all the places, cuſtoms, courts, and families, that are likely to be mentioned; they are, as Monſieur de Maupertuis juſtly obſerves, *de tous les païs, comme les ſçavans ſont de tous les tems*. You have, fortunately, both thoſe advantages; the only remaining point is *de ſçavoir les faire valoir*; for without that, one may as well not have them. Remember that very true maxim of La Bruyere's, *Qu'on ne vaut dans ce monde*

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que ce qu'on veut valoir. The knowledge of the world will teach you to what degree you ought to ſhow *ce que vous valez.* One muſt by no means, on one hand, be indifferent about it; as, on the other, one muſt not diſplay it with affectation, and in an overbearing manner: but, of the two, it is better to ſhow too much than too little. Adieu.

LETTER CCLXXIX.

Bath, November the 27th, 1754.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Heartily congratulate you upon the loſs of your political maidenhead, of which I have received from others a very good account. I hear that you were ſtopped for ſome time in your career; but recovered breath, and finiſhed it very well. I am not ſurpriſed, nor indeed concerned, at your accident; for I remember the dreadful feeling of that ſituation in myſelf; and as it muſt require a moſt uncommon ſhare of impudence to be unconcerned upon ſuch an occaſion, I am not ſure that I am not rather glad you ſtopped. You muſt therefore now think of hardening yourſelf by degrees, by uſing yourſelf inſenſibly to the ſound of your own voice, and to the act (trifling as it ſeems) of riſing up and ſitting down again. Nothing will contribute ſo much to this as committee work of elections at night,

night, and of private bills in the morning. There aſking ſhort queſtions, moving for witneſſes to be called in, and all that kind of ſmall ware, will ſoon fit you to ſet up for yourſelf. I am told that you are much mortified at your accident; but without reaſon; pray, let it rather be a ſpur than a curb to you. Perſevere, and depend upon it, it will do well at laſt. When I ſay perſevere, I do not mean that you ſhould ſpeak every day, nor in every debate. Moreover, I would not adviſe you to ſpeak again upon public matters for ſome time, perhaps a month or two; but I mean, never loſe view of that great object; purſue it with diſcretion, but purſue it always. *Pelotez en attendant partie.* You know I have always told you, that ſpeaking in public was but a knack, which thoſe who apply to moſt, will ſucceed in beſt. Two old Members, very good judges, have ſent me compliments upon this occaſion; and have aſſured me, that they plainly find *it will do:* though they perceived, from that natural confuſion you were in, that you neither ſaid all, nor perhaps what you intended. Upon the whole, you have ſet out very well, and have ſufficient encouragement to go on. Attend therefore aſſiduouſly, and obſerve carefully all that paſſes in the Houſe; for it is only knowledge and experience that can make a debater. But if you ſtill want comfort, Mrs.——, I hope, will adminiſter it to you; for in my opinion ſhe may, if ſhe will, be very comfortable: and with women, as with ſpeak-

ing in Parliament, perſeverance will moſt certainly prevail, ſooner or later.

What little I have played for here, I have won; but that is very far from the conſiderable ſum which you heard of. I play every evening from ſeven till ten, at a crown whiſt party, merely to ſave my eyes from reading or writing for three hours by candle-light. I propoſe being in town the week after next, and hope to carry back with me much more health than I brought down here. Good night.

Mr. Stanhope being returned to England, and ſeeing his Father almoſt every day, is the occaſion of an interruption of two years in their correſpondence.

LETTER

LETTER CCLXXX.

Bath, November the 15th, 1756.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received yours yeſterday morning, together with the Pruſſian papers, which I have read with great attention. If Courts could bluſh, thoſe of Vienna and Dreſden ought, to have their falſehoods ſo publicly and ſo undeniably expoſed. The former will, I preſume, next year, employ an hundred thouſand men, to anſwer the accuſation; and if the Empreſs of the Two Ruſſias is pleaſed to argue in the ſame cogent manner, their logic will be too ſtrong for all the King of Pruſſia's rhetoric. I well remember the treaty ſo often referred to in thoſe pieces, between the two Empreſſes, in 1746. The King was ſtrongly preſſed by the Empreſs Queen to accede to it. Waſſenaer communicated it to me for that purpoſe. I aſked him if there were no ſecret articles; ſuſpecting that there were ſome, becauſe the oſtenſible treaty was a mere harmleſs defenſive one. He aſſured me there were none. Upon which I told him, that as the King had already defenſive alliances with thoſe two Empreſſes, I did not ſee of what uſe his acceſſion to this treaty, *if merely a defenſive one*, could be, either to himſelf or the other contracting parties; but that, however, if it was only deſired as an indication of the King's good-will, I would give him an act, by which his Majeſty ſhould accede to that treaty, as far, but no farther, as at preſent he ſtood engaged to the reſpective Empreſſes, by the

defenſive alliances ſubſiſting with each. This offer by no means ſatisfied him; which was a plain proof of the ſecret articles now brought to light, and into which the Court of Vienna hoped to draw us. I told Waſſenaer ſo, and after that I heard no more of his invitation.

I am ſtill bewildered in the changes at Court, of which I find that all the particulars are not yet fixed. Who would have thought, a year ago, that Mr. Fox, the Chancellor, and the Duke of Newcaſtle, ſhould all three have quitted together? nor can I yet account for it; explain it to me, if you can. I cannot ſee, neither, what the Duke of Devonſhire and Fox, whom I looked upon as intimately united, can have quarrelled about, with relation to the Treaſury; inform me, if you know. I never doubted of the prudent verſatility of your Vicar of Bray; but I am ſurpriſed at Obrien Windham's going out of the Treaſury, where I ſhould have thought that the intereſt of his brother-in-law, George Grenville, would have kept him.

Having found myſelf rather worſe, theſe two or three laſt days, I was obliged to take ſome *ipecacuana* laſt night; and, what you will think odd, for a vomit, I brought it all up again in about an hour, to my great ſatisfaction and emolument, which is ſeldom the caſe in reſtitutions.

You did well to go to the Duke of Newcaſtle, who, I ſuppoſe, will have no more levees; however, go from time to time, and leave your name at his door, for you have obligations to him. Adieu.

LETTER

LETTER CCLXXXI.

Bath, December the 14th, 1756.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

WHAT can I ſay to you from this place, where *every day is ſtill but as the firſt*, though by no means ſo agreeably paſſed, as Anthony deſcribes his to have been? The ſame nothings ſucceed one another every day with me, as regularly and uniformly as the hours of the day. You will think this tireſome, and ſo it is; but how can I help it? Cut off from ſociety by my deafneſs, and diſpirited by my ill health, where could I be better? You will ſay, perhaps, where could you be worſe? Only in priſon, or the galleys, I confeſs. However I ſee a period to my ſtay here; and I have fixed, in my own mind, a time for my return to London; not invited there by either politics or pleaſures (to both which I am equally a ſtranger) but merely to be at home; which, after all, according to the vulgar ſaying, is home, be it never ſo homely.

The political ſettlement, as it is called, is, I find, by no means ſettled: Mr. Fox, who took this place in his way to his brother's, where he intended to paſs a month, was ſtopped ſhort by an expreſs, which he received from his connection, to come to town immediately; and accordingly he ſet out from hence very early, two days ago. I had a very long converſation with him, in which he was, ſeemingly at leaſt, very frank and communicative: but ſtill I own myſelf in the dark. In thoſe matters, as in

moſt others, half knowledge (and mine is at moſt that) is more apt to lead one into error, than to carry one to truth; and our own vanity contributes to the ſeduction. Our conjectures paſs upon us for truths; we will know what we do not know, and often, what we cannot know: ſo mortifying to our pride is the bare ſuſpicion of ignorance!

It has been reported here, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is dying; this would be a fortunate event indeed for the King of Pruſſia, and neceſſarily produce the neutrality and inaction, at leaſt, of that great Power; which would be a heavy weight taken out of the oppoſite ſcale to the King of Pruſſia. The *Auguſtiſſima* muſt, in that caſe, do all herſelf; for, though France will no doubt promiſe largely, it will, I believe, perform but ſcantily; as it deſires no better, than that the different powers of Germany ſhould tear one another to pieces.

I hope you frequent all the Courts: a man ſhould make his face familiar there. Long habit produces favour inſenſibly: and acquaintance often does more than friendſhip, in that climate, where *les beaux ſentimens* are not the natural growth.

Adieu! I am going to the ball, to ſave my eyes from reading, and my mind from thinking.

LETTER

LETTER CCLXXXII.

Bath, January the 12th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Waited quietly, to ſee when either your leiſure, or your inclinations, would allow you to honour me with a letter; and at laſt I received one this morning, very near a fortnight after you went from hence. You will ſay, that you had no news to write me; and that probably may be true; but, without news, one has always ſomething to ſay to thoſe with whom one deſires to have any thing to do.

Your obſervation is very juſt with regard to the King of Pruſſia, whom the moſt auguſt Houſe of Auſtria would moſt unqueſtionably have poiſoned a century or two ago. But now that *Terras Aſtræa reliquit*, Kings and Princes die of natural deaths; even war is puſillanimouſly carried on in this degenerate age; quarter is given; towns are taken, and the people ſpared: even in a ſtorm, a woman can hardly hope for the benefit of a rape. Whereas (ſuch was the humanity of former days) priſoners were killed by thouſands in cold blood, and the generous victors ſpared neither man, woman, nor child. Heroic actions of this kind were performed at the taking of Magdebourg. The King of Pruſſia is certainly now in a ſituation that muſt ſoon decide his fate, and make him Cæſar or nothing. Notwithſtanding the march of the Ruſſians, his greateſt danger, in my mind, lies weſtward. I have no great notion of Apraxin's abilities, and I believe many a Pruſſian Colonel would out-general him. But Brown,

Piccolomini, Luccheſe, and many other veteran officers in the Auſtrian troops, are reſpectable enemies.

Mr. Pitt ſeems to me to have almoſt as many enemies to encounter as his Pruſſian Majeſty. The late Miniſtry, and the Duke's party, will, I preſume, unite againſt him and his Tory friends: and then quarrel among themſelves again. His beſt, if not his only chance of ſupporting himſelf would be, if he had credit enough in the city, to hinder the advancing of the money to any Adminiſtration but his own; and I have met with ſome people here who think that he has.

I have put off my journey from hence for a week, but no longer. I find I ſtill gain ſome ſtrength and ſome fleſh here, and therefore I will not cut, while the run is for me.

By a letter which I received this morning from Lady Allen, I obſerve that you are extremely well with her; and it is well for you to be ſo, for ſhe is an excellent and warm puff.

A propos (an expreſſion which is commonly uſed to introduce whatever is unrelative to it) you ſhould apply to ſome of Lord Holderneſſe's people, for the peruſal of Mr. Cope's letters. It will not be refuſed you; and the ſooner you have them the better. I do not mean them as models for your manner of writing, but as out-lines of the matter you are to write upon.

If you have not read Hume's Eſſays, read them; they are four very ſmall volumes; I have juſt finiſhed, and am extremely pleaſed with them. He thinks

impartially, deep, often new; and, in my mind, commonly juſt. Adieu.

LETTER CCLXXXIII.

Blackheath, September the 17th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

LORD Holderneſſe has been ſo kind as to communicate to me all the letters which he has received from you hitherto, dated the 15th, 19th, 23d, and 26th Auguſt; and alſo a draught of that which he wrote to you the 9th inſtant. I am very well pleaſed with all your letters; and, what is better, I can tell you that the King is ſo too; and he ſaid, but three days ago, to Monſieur Münchauſen, *He* (meaning you) *ſets out very well, and I like his letters; provided that, like moſt of my Engliſh Miniſters abroad, he does not grow idle hereafter.* So that here is both praiſe to flatter, and a hint to warn you. What Lord Holderneſſe recommends to you, being by the King's order, intimates alſo a degree of approbation; for the *blacker ink, and the larger character*, ſhow, that his Majeſty, whoſe eyes are grown weaker, intends to read all your letters himſelf. Therefore, pray do not neglect to get the blackeſt ink you can; and to make your Secretary enlarge his hand, though *d'ailleurs* it is a very good one.

Had I been to wiſh an advantageous ſituation for you, and a good *début* in it, I could not have wiſhed you either, better than both have hitherto proved.

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The reſt will depend intirely upon yourſelf; and I own, I begin to have much better hopes than I had; for I know, by my own experience, that the more one works, the more willing one is to work. We are all, more or leſs, *des animaux d'habitude.* I remember very well, that when I was in buſineſs, I wrote four or five hours together every day, more willingly than I ſhould now half an hour; and this is moſt certain, that when a man has applied himſelf to buſineſs half the day, the other half goes off the more chearfully and agreeably. This I found ſo ſenſibly, when I was at the Hague, that I never taſted company ſo well, nor was ſo good company myſelf, as at the ſuppers of my poſt days. I take Hamburgh now, to be *le centre du refuge Allemand.* If you have any Hanover *refugiés* among them, pray take care to be particularly attentive to them. How do you like your houſe? Is it a convenient one? Have the *Caſſe-rolles* been employed in it yet? You will find *les petits ſoupers fins* leſs expenſive, and turn to better account, than large dinners for great companies.

I hope you have written to the Duke of Newcaſtle; I take it for granted, that you have to all your brother Miniſters of the northern department. For God's ſake be diligent, alert, active, and indefatigable in your buſineſs. You want nothing but labour and induſtry, to be, one day, whatever you pleaſe, in your own way.

We think and talk of nothing here but Breſt, which is univerſally ſuppoſed to be the object of our great expedition. A great and important object it

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is. I ſuppoſe the affair muſt be *bruſqué*, or it will not do. If we ſucceed, it will make France put ſome water to its wine. As for my own private opinion, I own I rather wiſh than hope ſucceſs. However, ſhould our expedition fail, *Magnis tamen excidit auſis*, and that will be better than our late languid manner of making war.

To mention a perſon to you whom I am very indifferent about, I mean myſelf, I vegetate ſtill juſt as I did when we parted; but I think I begin to be ſenſible of the autumn of the year, as well as of the autumn of my own life. I feel an internal awkwardneſs, which in about three weeks I ſhall carry with me to the Bath, where I hope to get rid of it, as I did laſt year. The beſt cordial I could take, would be to hear, from time to time, of your induſtry and diligence; for in that caſe I ſhould conſequently hear of your ſucceſs. Remember your own motto, *Nullum numen abeſt ſi ſit prudentia*. Nothing is truer. Yours.

LETTER CCLXXXIV.

Blackheath, September the 23d, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received but the day before yeſterday your letter of the 3d, from the head-quarters at Selſingen; and, by the way, it is but the ſecond that I have received from you ſince your arrival at Hamburgh. Whatever was the cauſe of your going to the army, I approve of the effect; for I would have you, as much

much as poſſible, ſee every thing that is to be ſeen. That is the true uſeful knowledge, which informs and improves us when we are young, and amuſes us and others, when we are old, *Olim hæc meminiſſe juvabit.* I could wiſh that you would (but I know you will not) enter in a book, a ſhort note only, of whatever you ſee or hear, that is very remarkable; I do not mean a German *album*, ſtuffed with people's names, and Latin ſentences; but I mean ſuch a book as, if you do not keep now, thirty years hence you would give a great deal of money to have kept. *A propos de bottes*, for I am told he always wears his; was his Royal Highneſs very gracious to you, or not? I have my doubts about it. The neutrality, which he has concluded with Maréchal de Richelieu, will prevent that bloody battle which you expected; but what the King of Pruſſia will ſay to it, is another point. He was our only ally; at preſent, probably we have not one in the world. If the King of Pruſſia can get at Monſieur de Soubize's and the Imperial army, before other troops have joined them, I think he will beat them; but what then? He has three hundred thouſand men to encounter afterwards. He muſt ſubmit; but he may ſay with truth, *Si Pergama dextrâ defendi poſſent*—The late action between the Pruſſians and Ruſſians has only thinned the human ſpecies, without giving either party a victory; which is plain by each party's claiming it. Upon my word, our ſpecies will pay very dear for the quarrels and ambition of a few, and thoſe by no means the moſt valuable part of it. If the

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many were wiſer than they are, the few muſt be quieter, and would perhaps be juſter and better than they are.

Hamburgh, I find, ſwarms with *Grafs*, *Gräffins*, *Fürſts*, and *Fürſtins*, *Hocheits*, and *Durchlaugticheits*. I am glad of it, for you muſt neceſſarily be in the midſt of them; and I am ſtill more glad, that, being in the midſt of them, you muſt neceſſarily be under ſome conſtraint of ceremony; a thing which you do not love, but which is, however, very uſeful.

I deſired you in my laſt, and I repeat it again in this, to give me an account of your private and domeſtic life. How do you paſs your evenings? Have they, at Hamburgh, what are called at Paris *des Maiſons*, where one goes without ceremony, ſups or not, as one pleaſes? Are you adopted in any ſociety? Have you any rational brother Miniſters, and which? What ſort of things are your operas? In the tender, I doubt they do not excel; for *mein lieber ſchatz*, and the other tenderneſſes of the Teutonic language, would, in my mind, ſound but indifferently, ſet to ſoft muſic; for the *bravura* parts, I have a very great opinion of them; and *das*, *der donner dich erſchläge*, muſt, no doubt, make a tremendouſly fine piece of *recitativo*, when uttered by an angry hero, to the rumble of a whole orcheſtra, including drums, trumpets, and French-horns. Tell me your whole allotment of the day, in which I hope four hours, at leaſt, are ſacred to writing; the others cannot be better employed than in *liberal* pleaſures. In ſhort, give me a full account of yourſelf, in your un-miniſterial

niſterial character, your *incognito*, without your *fiocchi*. I love to ſee thoſe, in whom I intereſt myſelf, in their undreſs, rather than in *gala*; I know them better ſo. I recommend to you, *etiam atque etiam*, method and order in every thing you undertake. Do you obſerve it in your accounts? If you do not, you will be a beggar, though you were to receive the appointments of a Spaniſh Embaſſador extraordinary, which are a thouſand piſtoles a month; and in your miniſterial buſineſs, if you have not regular and ſtated hours for ſuch and ſuch parts of it, you will be in the hurry and confuſion of the Duke of N————, doing every thing by halves, and nothing well, nor ſoon. I ſuppoſe you have been feaſted through the *Corps diplomatique* at Hamburgh, excepting Monſieur Champeaux; with whom, however, I hope you live *poliment et galamment*, at all third places.

Lord Loudon is much blamed here for his *retraite des dix milles*, for it is ſaid that he had above that number, and might conſequently have acted offenſively, inſtead of retreating; eſpecially as his retreat was contrary to the unanimous opinion (as it is now ſaid) of the council of war. In our Miniſtry, I ſuppoſe, things go pretty quietly, for the D. of N. has not plagued me theſe two months. When his Royal Highneſs comes over, which I take it for granted he will do very ſoon, the great puſh will, I preſume, be made at his Grace and Mr. Pitt; but without effect if they agree, as it is viſibly their intereſt to do; and in that caſe, their Parliamentary

ſtrength will ſupport them againſt all attacks. You may remember, I ſaid at firſt, that the popularity would ſoon be on the ſide of thoſe who oppoſed the popular Militia Bill; and now it appears ſo with a vengeance, in almoſt every county in England, by the tumults and inſurrections of the people, who ſwear that they will not be inliſted. That ſilly ſcheme muſt therefore be dropped, as quietly as may be. Now I have told you all that I know, and almoſt all that I think, I wiſh you a good ſupper and a good night.

LETTER CCLXXXV.

Blackheath, September the 30th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have ſo little to do, that I am ſurpriſed how I can find time to write to you ſo often. Do not ſtare at the ſeeming paradox; for it is an undoubted truth, That the leſs one has to do, the leſs time one finds to do it in. One yawns, one procraſtinates; one can do it when one will, and therefore one ſeldom does it at all; whereas thoſe who have a great deal of buſineſs, muſt (to uſe a vulgar expreſſion) buckle to it; and then they always find time enough to do it in. I hope your own experience has, by this time, convinced you of this truth.

I received your laſt, of the 8th. It is now quite over with a very great man, who will ſtill be a very great

great man, though a very unfortunate one. He has qualities of the mind that put him above the reach of theſe misfortunes: and if reduced, as perhaps he may, to the *marche* of Brandenburgh, he will always find in himſelf the comfort, and with all the world the credit, of a philoſopher, a legiſlator, a patron and a profeſſor of arts and ſciences. He will only loſe the fame of a conqueror: a cruel fame, that ariſes from the deſtruction of the human ſpecies. Could it be any ſatisfaction to him to know, I could tell him, that he is at this time the moſt popular man in this kingdom: the whole nation being enraged at that neutrality which haſtens and completes his ruin. Between you and me, the King was not leſs enraged at it himſelf, when he ſaw the terms of it; and it affected his health more than all that had happened before. Indeed, it ſeems to me a voluntary conceſſion of the very worſt that could have happened in the worſt event. We now begin to think that our great and ſecret expedition is intended for Martinico and St. Domingo; if that be true, and we ſucceed in the attempt, we ſhall recover, and the French loſe, one of the moſt valuable branches of commerce, I mean ſugar. The French now ſupply all the foreign markets in Europe with that commodity, we only ſupply ourſelves with it. This would make us ſome amends for our ill luck, or ill conduct, in North America; where Lord Loudon, with twelve thouſand men, thought himſelf no match for the French with but ſeven; and Admiral Holbourne, with ſeventeen ſhips of the line, declined attacking

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the French, becauſe they had eighteen, and a greater weight of *metal*, according to the new ſea-phraſe, which was unknown to Blake. I hear that letters have been ſent to both, with very ſevere reprimands. I am told, and I believe it is true, that we are negotiating with the Corſican, I will not ſay rebels, but aſſertors of their natural rights; to receive them, and whatever form of government they think fit to eſtabliſh, under our protection, upon condition of their delivering up to us Port Ajaccio; which may be made ſo ſtrong and ſo good a one, as to be a full equivalent for the loſs of Port Mahon. This is, in my mind, a very good ſcheme; for though the Corſicans are a parcel of cruel and perfidious raſcals, they will in this caſe be tied down to us by their own intereſt and their own danger; a ſolid ſecurity with knaves, though none with fools. His Royal Highneſs the Duke is hourly expected here: his arrival will make ſome buſtle; for I believe it is certain, that he is reſolved to make a puſh at the Duke of N. Pitt, and C°; but it will be ineffectual, if they continue to agree, as, to my *certain knowledge*, they do at preſent. This Parliament is theirs, *cætera quis neſcit*.

Now I have told you all I know, or have heard, of public matters, let us talk of private ones, that more nearly and immediately concern us. Admit me to your fire-ſide, in your little room; and as you would converſe with me there, write to me for the future from thence. Are you completely *nippé* yet? Have you formed what the world calls connections; that is, a certain number of acquaintances,

whom, from accident or choice, you frequent more than others? Have you either fine or well-bred women there? *Y a-t-il quelque bon ton?* All fat and fair, I preſume; too proud and too cold to make advances, but at the ſame time, too well bred, and too warm to reject them, when made by *un honnête homme avec des manieres.*

Mr. * * is to be married, in about a month, to Miſs * *. I am very glad of it; for as he will never be a man of the world, but will always lead a domeſtic and retired life, ſhe ſeems to have been made on purpoſe for him. Her natural turn is as grave and domeſtic as his; and ſhe ſeems to have been kept by her aunts *à la glace*, inſtead of being raiſed in a hot bed, as moſt young ladies are of late. If, three weeks hence, you write him a ſhort compliment of congratulation upon the occaſion, he, his mother, and *tutti quanti*, would be extremely pleaſed with it. Thoſe attentions are always kindly taken, and coſt one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. I conſider them as draughts upon good-breeding, where the exchange is always greatly in favour of the drawer. *A propos* of exchange; I hope you have, with the help of your Secretary, made yourſelf correctly maſter of all that ſort of knowledge—Courſe of Exchange, *Agio*, *Banco*, *Reichs-Thalers*, down to *Marien Groſchen*. It is very little trouble to learn it; it is often of great uſe to know it. Good-night, and God bleſs you!

LETTER

LETTER CCLXXXVI.

Blackheath, October the 10th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT is not without ſome difficulty that I ſnatch this moment of leiſure from my extreme idleneſs, to inform you of the preſent lamentable and aſtoniſhing ſtate of affairs here, which you would know but imperfectly from the public papers, and but partially from your private correſpondents. *Or ſus* then—Our invincible Armada, which coſt at leaſt half a million, ſailed, as you know, ſome weeks ago; the object kept an inviolable ſecret: conjectures various, and expectations great. Breſt was perhaps to be taken; but Martinico and St. Domingo, at leaſt. When lo! the important iſland of Aix was taken without the leaſt reſiſtance, ſeven hundred men made priſoners, and ſome pieces of cannon carried off. From thence we ſailed towards Rochefort, which it ſeems was our main object; and conſequently one ſhould have ſuppoſed that we had pilots on board who knew all the ſoundings and landing-places there and thereabouts; but no; for General M——t aſked the Admiral, if he could land him and the troops near Rochefort? The Admiral ſaid, With great eaſe. To which the General replied; But can you take us on board again? To which the Admiral anſwered, *That*, like all naval operations, will depend upon the wind. If ſo, ſaid the General, I'll e'en go home again. A Council

of War was immediately called, where it was unanimouſly reſolved, that it was *adviſeable* to return; accordingly they are returned. As the expectations of the whole nation had been raiſed to the higheſt pitch, the univerſal diſappointment and indignation have riſen in proportion; and I queſtion whether the ferment of men's minds was ever greater. Suſpicions, you may be ſure, are various and endleſs; but the moſt prevailing one is, that the tail of the Hanover neutrality, like that of a comet, extended itſelf to Rochefort. What encourages this ſuſpicion is, that a French man of war went unmoleſted through our whole fleet, as it lay near Rochefort. Haddock's whole ſtory is revived; Michel's repreſentations are combined with other circumſtances; and the whole together makes up a maſs of diſcontent, reſentment, and even fury, greater than perhaps was ever known in this country before. Theſe are the facts, draw your own concluſions from them: for my part, I am loſt in aſtoniſhment and conjectures, and do not know where to fix. My experience has ſhown me, that many things which ſeem extremely probable, are not true; and many, which ſeem highly improbable, are true; ſo that I will conclude this article, as Joſephus does almoſt every article of his hiſtory, with ſaying, *but of this every man will believe as he thinks proper*. What a diſgraceful year will this be in the annals of this country! May its good genius, if ever it appears again, tear out thoſe ſheets, thus ſtained and blotted by our ignominy!

Our

Our domeſtic affairs are, as far as I know any thing of them, in the ſame ſituation as when I wrote to you laſt; but they will begin to be in motion upon the approach of the ſeſſion, and upon the return of the Duke; whoſe arrival is moſt impatiently expected by the mob of London; though not to ſtrow flowers in his way.

I leave this place next Saturday, and London the Saturday following, to be the next day at Bath. Adieu.

LETTER CCLXXXVII.

London, October the 19th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR laſt, of the 30th paſt, was a very good letter: and I will believe half of what you aſſure me, that you returned to the Landgrave's civilities. I cannot poſſibly go farther than half, knowing that you are not laviſh of your words, eſpecially in that ſpecies of eloquence called the adulatory. Do not uſe too much diſcretion, in profiting of the Landgrave's naturalization of you; but go pretty often and feed with him. Chuſe the company of your ſuperiors, whenever you can have it; that is the right and true pride. The miſtaken and ſilly pride is, to *primer* among inferiors.

Hear, O Iſrael! and wonder. On Sunday morn-

ing laſt, the Duke gave up his commiſſion of Captain General, and his regiment of guards. You will aſk me why? I cannot tell you; but I will tell you the cauſes aſſigned; which, perhaps, are none of them the true ones. It is ſaid that the King reproached him with having exceeded his powers, in making the Hanover Convention; which his R. H. abſolutely denied, and threw up thereupon. This is certain, that he appeared at the drawing-room at Kenſington, laſt Sunday after having quitted, and went ſtrait to Windſor; where, his people ſay, that he intends to reſide quietly, and amuſe himſelf as a private man. But I conjecture that matters will ſoon be made up again, and that he will reſume his employments. You will eaſily imagine what ſpeculations this event has occaſioned in the public; I ſhall neither trouble you, nor myſelf, with relating them; nor would this ſheet of paper, or even a quire more, contain them. Some refine enough, to ſuſpect that it is a concerted quarrel, to juſtify *ſomebody to ſomebody*, with regard to the Convention; but I do not believe it.

His R. H.'s people load the Hanover Miniſters, and more particularly our friend Münchauſen here, with the whole blame; but with what degree of truth I know not. This only is certain, that the whole negotiation of that affair was broached, and carried on, by the Hanover Miniſters, and Monſieur Steinberg at Vienna, abſolutely unknown to the Engliſh Miniſters, till it was executed. This affair combined

combined (for people will combine it) with the aſtoniſhing return of our great armament, not only *re infectâ*, but even *intentatâ*, makes ſuch a jumble of reflections, conjectures, and refinements, that one is weary of hearing them. Our Tacituſes and Machiavels go deep, ſuſpect the worſt, and perhaps, as they often do, overſhoot the mark. For my own part, I fairly confeſs that I am bewildered, and have not certain *poſtulata* enough, not only to found any opinion, but even to form conjectures upon; and this is the language which I think you ſhould hold to all who ſpeak to you, as to be ſure all will, upon that ſubject. Plead, as you truly may, your own ignorance; and ſay, that it is impoſſible to judge of thoſe nice points, at ſuch a diſtance, and without knowing all circumſtances, which you cannot be ſuppoſed to do. And as to the Duke's reſignation; you ſhould, in my opinion, ſay, that perhaps there might be a little too much vivacity in the caſe; but that, upon the whole, you make no doubt of the thing's being ſoon ſet right again; as, in truth, I dare ſay it will. Upon theſe delicate occaſions you muſt practiſe the miniſterial ſhrugs and *perſiflage*; for ſilent geſticulations, which you would be moſt inclined to, would not be ſufficient: ſomething muſt be ſaid; but that ſomething, when analyſed, muſt amount to nothing. As for inſtance, *Il eſt vrai qu'on s'y perd, mais que voulez vous que je vous diſe,—il y a bien du pour et du contre, un petit Réſident ne voit gueres le fond du ſac.—Il faut attendre*—Thoſe ſort of expletives are of in-

finite uſe; and nine people in ten think they mean ſomething. But to the Landgrave of Heſſe, I think you would do well to ſay, in ſeeming confidence, that you have good reaſon to believe, that the principal objection of his Majeſty to the Convention was, that his Highneſs's intereſts, and the affair o his troops, were not ſufficiently conſidered in it. To the Pruſſian Miniſter, aſſert boldly, that you know *de ſçience certaine*, that the principal object of his Majeſty's, and his Britiſh Miniſtry's attention, is not only to perform all their preſent engagements with his Maſter, but to take new and ſtronger ones for his ſupport; for this is true—*at leaſt at preſent*.

You did very well in inviting Comte Bothmar to dine with you. You ſee how minutely I am informed of your proceedings, though not from yourſelf. Adieu.

I go to Bath next Saturday; but direct your letters, as uſual, to London.

LETTER CCLXXXVIII.

Bath, October the 26th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Arrived here ſafe, but far from ſound, laſt Sunday. I have conſequently drank theſe waters but three days, and yet I find myſelf ſomething better for them. The night before I left London, I was for

for ſome hours at Newcaſtle-houſe; where the letters, which came in that morning, lay upon the table; and his Grace ſingled out yours, with great approbation, and at the ſame time aſſured me of his Majeſty's approbation too. To theſe two approbations, I truly add my own, which, *ſans vanité*, may perhaps be near as good as the other two. In that letter you venture *vos petits raiſonnemens* very properly, and then as properly make an excuſe for doing ſo. Go on ſo with diligence, and you will be, what I began to deſpair of your ever being, *ſomebody*. I am perſuaded, if you would own the truth, that you feel yourſelf now much better ſatisfied with yourſelf, than you where while you did nothing.

Application to buſineſs, attended with approbation and ſucceſs, flatters and animates the mind; which, in idleneſs and inaction, ſtagnates and putrefies. I could wiſh, that every rational man would, every night when he goes to bed, aſk himſelf this queſtion, *What have I done to-day?* Have I done any thing that can be of uſe to myſelf or others? Have I employed my time, or have I ſquandered it? Have I lived out the day, or have I dozed it away in ſloth and lazineſs? A thinking Being muſt be pleaſed or confounded, according as he can anſwer himſelf theſe queſtions. I obſerve that you are in the ſecret of what is intended, and what Münchauſen is gone to Stade to prepare. A bold and dangerous experiment, in my mind; and which may probably end in a ſecond volume to the Hiſtory of the Palatinate,

latinate, in the laſt century. His Serene Highneſs of Brunſwick has, in my mind, played a prudent and a ſaving game; and I am apt to believe, that the other Serene Highneſs, at Hamburgh, is more likely to follow his example, than to embark in the great ſcheme.

I ſee no ſigns of the Duke's reſuming his employments; but, on the contrary, I am aſſured, that his Majeſty is cooly determined to do as well as he can without him. The Duke of Devonſhire, and Fox, have worked hard to make up matters in the cloſet, but to no purpoſe. People's ſelf-love is very apt to make them think themſelves more neceſſary than they are; and I ſhrewdly ſuſpect, that his Royal Highneſs has been the dupe of that ſentiment, and was taken at his word when he leaſt expected it: like my predeceſſor, Lord Harrington; who, when he went into the cloſet to reſign the ſeals, had them not about him; ſo ſure he thought himſelf of being preſſed to keep them.

The whole talk of London, of this place, and of every place in the whole kingdom, is of our great, expenſive, and yet fruitleſs expedition: I have ſeen an Officer who was there, a very ſenſible and obſerving man; who told me, that had we attempted Rochefort, the day after we took the iſland of Aix, our ſucceſs had been infallible; but that after we had ſauntered (God knows why) eight or ten days in the iſland, he thinks the attempt would have been impracticable; becauſe the French had

in

in that time got together all the troops in that neighbourhood, to a very conſiderable number. In ſhort, there muſt have been ſome ſecret in that whole affair, which has not yet tranſpired; and I cannot help ſuſpecting that it came from Stade. *We* had not been ſucceſsful there; perhaps *we* were not deſirous, that an expedition, in which *we* had neither been concerned nor conſulted, ſhould prove ſo: M——t was *our* creature; and a word to the wiſe will ſometimes go a great way. M——t is to have a public trial, from which the public expects great diſcoveries—Not I.

Do you viſit Soltikow, the Ruſſian Miniſter, whoſe houſe, I am told, is the great ſcene of pleaſures at Hamburgh? His miſtreſs, I take it for granted, is by this time dead, and he wears ſome other body's ſhackles. Her death comes, with regard to the King of Pruſſia, *comme la moutarde après diner*. I am curious to ſee what tyrant will ſucceed her, not by Divine, but by Military right; for, barbarous as they are now, and ſtill more barbarous as they have been formerly, they have had very little regard to the more barbarous notion of divine, indefeaſible, hereditary right.

The Prætorian bands, that is the guards, I preſume, have been engaged in the intereſts of the Imperial Prince; but ſtill I think that little John of Archangel will be heard of upon this occaſion, unleſs prevented by a quieting draught of Hemlock or Nightſhade; for I ſuppoſe they are not arrived

arrived to the politer and genteeler poiſons of *Acqua Tufana* *, ſugar-plumbs, *&c.*

Lord Halifax has accepted his old employment, with the honorary addition of the Cabinet Council. And ſo we heartily wiſh you a good night.

LETTER CCLXXXIX.

Bath, November the 4th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE ſons of Britain, like thoſe of Noah, muſt cover their parent's ſhame as well as they can; for to retrieve its honour is now too late. One would really think that our Miniſters and Generals were all as drunk as the Patriarch was. However, in your ſituation, you muſt not be Cham; but ſpread your cloak over our diſgrace, as far as it will go. M——t calls aloud for a public trial; and in that, and that only, the public agrees with him. There will certainly be one; but of what kind, is not yet fixed. Some are for a Parliamentary inquiry, others for a Martial one: neither will, in my opinion, diſcover the true ſecret; for a ſecret there moſt unqueſtionably is. Why we ſtaid ſix whole days in the iſland of Aix, mortal cannot imagine;

* Acqua Tufana, a Neapolitan ſlow poiſon, reſembling clear water, and invented by a woman at Naples, of the name of Tufana.

which

which time the French employed, as it was obvious they would, in aſſembling all their troops in the neighbourhood of Rochefort, and making our attempt then really impracticable. The day after we had taken the iſland of Aix, your friend, Colonel Wolfe, publicly offered to do the buſineſs with five hundred men and three ſhips only. In all theſe complicated political machines, there are ſo many wheels within wheels, that it is always difficult, and ſometimes impoſſible, to gueſs which of them gives direction to the whole. Mr. Pitt is convinced that the principal wheel, or, if you will, the *ſpoke in his wheel*, came from Stade. This is certain, at leaſt, that M———t was the man of confidence with that perſon. Whatever be the truth of the caſe, there is, to be ſure, hitherto, an *Hiatus valde deflendus*.

The meeting of the Parliament will certainly be very numerous, were it only from curioſity; but the majority on the ſide of the Court will, I dare ſay, be a great one. The people of the late Captain General, however inclined to oppoſe, will be obliged to concur. Their commiſſions, which they have no deſire to loſe, will make them tractable; for thoſe Gentlemen, though all men of honour, are of Sofia's mind; *que le vrai Amphitrion eſt celui ou l'on dine*. The Tories, and the City, have engaged to ſupport Pitt; the Whigs, the Duke of Newcaſtle; the independent, and the impartial, as you well know, are not worth mentioning. It is ſaid, that the Duke intends to bring the affair of his Convention into Parliament, for his own juſtification: I can hardly believe

believe it; as I cannot conceive that tranſactions ſo merely Electoral can be proper objects of inquiry or deliberation for a Britiſh Parliament; and therefore, ſhould ſuch a motion be made, I preſume it will be immediately quaſhed. By the commiſſion lately given to Sir John Ligonier, of General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces in Great Britain, the door ſeems to be not only ſhut, but bolted, againſt his Royal Highneſs's return; and I have *good reaſon* to be convinced, that that breach is irreparable. The reports of changes in the Miniſtry, I am pretty ſure, are idle and groundleſs. The Duke of Newcaſtle and Mr. Pitt really agree very well; not, I preſume, from any ſentimental tenderneſs for each other, but from a ſenſe that it is their mutual intereſt; and, as the late Captain General's party is now out of the queſtion, I do not ſee what ſhould produce the leaſt change.

The viſit, lately made to Berlin, was, I dare ſay, neither a friendly nor an inoffenſive one. The Auſtrians always leave behind them pretty laſting monuments of their viſits, or rather viſitations; not ſo much, I believe, from their thirſt of glory, as from their hunger of prey.

This winter, I take for granted, muſt produce a peace of ſome kind or another; a bad one for us, no doubt, and yet perhaps better than we ſhould get the year after. I ſuppoſe the King of Pruſſia is negotiating with France, and endeavouring by thoſe means to get out of the ſcrape, with the loſs only of Sileſia, and perhaps Halberſtadt, by way of indemnification

nification to Saxony; and, conſidering all circumſtances, he would be well off upon thoſe terms. But then how is Sweden to be ſatisfied? Will the Ruſſians reſtore Memel? Will France have been at all this expence *gratis?* Muſt there be no acquiſition for them in Flanders? I dare ſay they have ſtipulated ſomething of that ſort for themſelves, by the additional and ſecret treaty, which I know they made, laſt May, with the Queen of Hungary. Muſt we give up whatever the French pleaſe to deſire in America, beſides the ceſſion of Minorca in perpetuity? I fear we muſt, or elſe raiſe twelve millions more next year, to as little purpoſe as we did this, and have conſequently a worſe peace afterwards. I turn my eyes away, as much as I can, from this miſerable proſpect; but, as a citizen and member of ſociety, it recurs to my imagination, notwithſtanding all my endeavours to baniſh it from my thoughts. I can do myſelf or my country no good; but I feel the wretched ſituation of both: the ſtate of the latter makes me better bear that of the former; and, when I am called away from my ſtation here, I ſhall think it rather (as Cicero ſays of Craſſus) *Mors donata quam vita erepta.*

I have often deſired, but in vain, the favour of being admitted into your private apartment at Hamburgh, and of being informed of your private life there. Your mornings, I hope and believe, are employed in buſineſs; but give me an account of the remainder of the day, which I ſuppoſe is, and ought to be, appropriated to amuſements and pleaſures.

ſures. In what houſes are you domeſtic? Who are ſo in yours? In ſhort, let me in, and do not be denied to me.

Here I am, as uſual, ſeeing few people, and hearing fewer; drinking the waters regularly to a minute, and am ſomething the better for them. I read a great deal, and vary occaſionally my dead company. I converſe with grave folios in the morning, while my head is cleareſt, and my attention ſtrongeſt; I take up leſs ſevere quartos after dinner; and at night I chuſe the mixed company and amuſing chit-chat of octavos and duodecimos. *Je tire parti de tout ce que je puis*; that is my philoſophy; and I mitigate, as much as I can, my phyſical ills, by diverting my attention to other objects.

Here is a report that Admiral Holbourne's fleet is deſtroyed, in a manner, by a ſtorm: I hope it is not true, in the full extent of the report; but I believe it has ſuffered. This would fill up the meaſure of our misfortunes. Adieu.

LETTER CCXC.

Bath, November the 20th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Write to you now, becauſe I love to write to you; and hope that my letters are welcome to you; for otherwiſe I have very little to inform you of. The King of Pruſſia's late victory, you are better

better informed of than we are here. It has given infinite joy to the unthinking public, who are not aware that it comes too late in the year, and too late in the war, to be attended with any very great conſequences. There are ſix or ſeven thouſand of the human ſpecies leſs than there were a month ago, and that ſeems to me to be all. However, I am glad of it, upon account of the pleaſure and the glory which it gives the King of Pruſſia, to whom I wiſh well as a man, more than as a King. And ſurely he is ſo great a man, that had he lived ſeventeen or eighteen hundred years ago, and his life been tranſmitted to us in a language that we could not very well underſtand, I mean either Greek or Latin, we ſhould have talked of him as we do now of your Alexanders, your Cæſars, and others, with whom, I believe, we have but a very ſlight acquaintance. *Au reſte*, I do not ſee that his affairs are much mended by this victory. The ſame combination of the great Powers of Europe againſt him ſtill ſubſiſts, and muſt at laſt prevail. I believe the French army will melt away, as is uſual, in Germany; but his army is extremely diminiſhed by battles, fatigues, and deſertion; and he will find great difficulties in recruiting it, from his own already exhauſted dominions. He muſt therefore, and to be ſure will, negotiate privately with the French, and get better terms that way than he could any other.

The report of the three General Officers, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord George Sackville, and

General Waldegrave, was laid before the King laſt Saturday, after their having ſat four days upon M——t's affair: nobody yet knows what it is; but it is generally believed, that M——t will be brought to a Court-Martial. That you may not miſtake this matter, as *moſt* people here do, I muſt explain to you, that this examination, before the three above-mentioned General Officers, was by no means a trial; but only a previous inquiry into his conduct, to ſee whether there was, or was not, cauſe to bring him to a regular trial before a Court-martial. The caſe is exactly parallel to that of a grand jury; who, upon a previous and general examination, find, or do not find, a bill, to bring the matter before the petty jury; where the fact is finally tried. For my own part, my opinion is fixed upon that affair: I am convinced that the expedition was to be defeated; and nothing that can appear before a Court-martial can make me alter that opinion. I have been too long acquainted with human nature, to have great regard for human teſtimony: and a very great degree of probability, ſupported by various concurrent circumſtances, conſpiring in one point, will have much greater weight with me, than human teſtimony upon oath, or even upon honour; both which I have frequently ſeen conſiderably warped by private views.

The Parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to the firſt of next month, it is thought, will be put off for ſome time longer, till we know in what light to lay before it the ſtate of our alliance with Pruſſia, ſince the concluſion of the Hanover neutrality;

which, if it did not quite break it, made at leaſt a great flaw in it.

The birth-day was neither fine nor crowded; and no wonder, ſince the King was that day ſeventy-five. The old Court and the young one are much better together, ſince the Duke's retirement; and the King has preſented the Prince of Wales with a ſervice of plate.

I am ſtill *unwell*, though I drink theſe waters very regularly. I will ſtay here at leaſt ſix weeks longer, where I am much quieter than I ſhould be allowed to be in town. When things are in ſuch a miſerable ſituation as they are at preſent, I deſire neither to be concerned nor conſulted, ſtill leſs quoted. Adieu!

LETTER CCXCI.

Bath, November the 26th, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, by the laſt mail, your ſhort account of the King of Pruſſia's victory; which victory, contrary to cuſtom, turns out more complete than it was at firſt reported to be. This appears by an intercepted letter from Monſieur de St. Germain to Monſieur d'Affry, at the Hague; in which he tells him, *Cette armée eſt entierement fondue*, and lays the blame, very ſtrongly, upon Monſieur de Soubize. But, be it greater, or be it leſs, I am glad of it; becauſe the King of Pruſſia (whom I honour and almoſt

adore) I am ſure is. Though *d'ailleurs*, between you and me, *ou eſt-ce que cela mene?* To nothing, while that formidable union, of the three great Powers of Europe, ſubſiſts againſt him. Could that be any way broken, ſomething might be done; without which, nothing can. I take it for granted, that the King of Pruſſia will do all he can to detach France. Why ſhould not we, on our part, try to detach Ruſſia? At leaſt, in our preſent diſtreſs, *omnia tentanda*, and ſometimes a lucky and unexpected hit turns up. This thought came into my head this morning; and I give it to you, not as a very probable ſcheme, but as a poſſible one, and conſequently worth trying—The year of the Ruſſian ſubſidies (nominally paid by the Court of Vienna, but really by France) is near expired. The former probably cannot, and perhaps the latter will not, renew them. The Court of Peterſburgh is beggarly, profuſe, greedy, and by no means ſcrupulous. Why ſhould not we ſtep in there, and out-bid them? If we could, we buy a great army at once; which would give an intire new turn to the affairs of that part of the world, at leaſt. And if we bid handſomely, I do not believe the *bonne foi* of that Court would ſtand in the way. Both our Court and our Parliament would, I am very ſure, give a very great ſum, and very chearfully, for this purpoſe. In the next place, Why ſhould not you wriggle yourſelf, if poſſible, into ſo great a ſcheme? You are, no doubt, much acquainted with the Ruſſian Reſident Soltikow; Why ſhould you not ſound him, as intirely from yourſelf, upon this ſubject?

ject? You may aſk him, What, does your Court intend to go on next year in the pay of France, to deſtroy the liberties of all Europe, and throw univerſal monarchy into the hands of that already great and always ambitious Power? I know you think, or at leaſt call yourſelves, the allies of the Empreſs Queen; but is it not plain that ſhe will be, in the firſt place, and you in the next, the dupes of France? At this very time you are doing the work of France and Sweden; and that for ſome miſerable ſubſidies, much inferior to thoſe which I am ſure you might have, in a better cauſe, and more conſiſtent with the true intereſt of Ruſſia. Though not empowered, I know the manner of thinking of my own Court ſo well, upon this ſubject, that I will venture to promiſe you much better terms than thoſe you have now, without the leaſt apprehenſions of being diſavowed. Should he liſten to this, and what more may occur to you to ſay upon this ſubject, and aſk you, *En écrirai-je à ma Cour?* anſwer him, *Ecrivez, écrivez Monſieur hardiment. Je prendrai tout cela ſur moi.* Should this happen, as perhaps, and as I heartily wiſh it may, then write an exact relation of it to your own Court. Tell them, that you thought the meaſure of ſuch great importance, that you could not help taking this little ſtep towards bringing it about; but that you mentioned it only as from yourſelf, and that you have not in the leaſt committed them by it. If Soltikow lends himſelf in any degree to this, inſinuate, that, in the preſent ſituation of

affairs, and particularly of the King's Electoral dominions, you are very ſure that his Majeſty would have *une reconnoiſſance ſans bornes* for *all* thoſe, by whoſe means ſo deſirable a revival of an old and long friendſhip ſhould be brought about. You will perhaps tell me, that without doubt Mr. Keith's inſtructions are to the ſame effect: but I will anſwer you, that you can, *if you pleaſe*, do it better than Mr. Keith; and, in the next place, that, be all that as it will, it muſt be very advantageous to you at home, to ſhow that you have at leaſt a contriving head, and an alertneſs in buſineſs.

I had a letter, by the laſt poſt, from the Duke of Newcaſtle; in which he congratulates me, in his own name, and in Lord Hardwicke's, upon the approbation which your diſpatches give, not only to them two, but to *others*. This ſucceſs, ſo early, ſhould encourage your diligence, and rouze your ambition, if you have any; you may go a great way, if you deſire it, having ſo much time before you.

I ſend you here encloſed the copy of the Report of the three General Officers, appointed to examine previouſly into the conduct of General M——t; it is ill written, and ill ſpelled; but no matter; you will decypher it. You will obſerve, by the tenour of it, that it points ſtrongly to a Court-martial; which, no doubt, will ſoon be held upon him. I preſume there will be no ſhooting in the final ſentence; but I do ſuppoſe that there will be breaking, *&c.*

I have

I have had ſome ſevere returns of my old complaints, laſt week, and am ſtill unwell; I cannot help it.

A friend of yours arrived here three days ago; ſhe ſeems to me to be a ſerviceable ſtrong-bodied bay mare, with black mane and tail; you eaſily gueſs who I mean. She is come with mamma, and without *il caro ſpoſo*.

Adieu! my head will not let me go on longer.

LETTER CCXCII.



Bath, December the 31ſt, 1757.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have this moment received your letter of the 18th, with the encloſed papers. I cannot help obſerving, that, till then, you never acknowledged the receipt of any one of my letters.

I can eaſily conceive that party ſpirit, among your brother Miniſters at Hamburgh, runs as high as you repreſent it, becauſe I can eaſily believe the errors of the human mind; but at the ſame time I muſt obſerve, that ſuch a ſpirit is the ſpirit of little minds, and ſubaltern Miniſters, who think to atone by zeal, for their want of merit and importance. The political differences of the ſeveral Courts ſhould never influence the perſonal behaviour of their ſeveral Miniſters towards one another. There is a certain *procédé noble et galant*, which ſhould always be ob-

ſerved among the Miniſters of Powers even at war with each other, which will always turns out to the advantage of the ableſt; who will in thoſe converſations find, or make opportunities of throwing out, or of receiving uſeful hints. When I was laſt at the Hague, we were at war with both France and Spain; ſo that I could neither viſit, nor be viſited, by the Miniſters of thoſe two Crowns: but we met every day, or dined at third places, where we embraced as perſonal friends, and trifled, at the ſame time, upon our being political enemies; and by this ſort of *badinage*, I diſcovered ſome things which I wanted to know. There is not a more prudent maxim, than to live with one's enemies as if they may one day become one's friends; as it commonly happens, ſooner or later, in the viciſſitudes of political affairs.

To your queſtion, which is a rational and prudent one, Whether I was authorized to give you the hints concerning Ruſſia, by any people in power here; I will tell you that I was not: but, as I had preſſed them to try what might be done with Ruſſia, and got Mr. Keith to be diſpatched thither ſome months ſooner than otherwiſe, I dare ſay, he would, with the proper inſtructions for that purpoſe, I wiſhed, that by the hints I gave you, you might have got the ſtart of him, and the merit, at leaſt, of having *entamé* that matter with Soltikow. What you have to do with him now, when you meet with him at any third place, or at his own houſe (where you are at liberty to go, while Ruſſia has a Miniſter

in London, and we a Miniſter at Peterſburgh) is, in my opinion, to ſay to him, in an eaſy chearful manner, *He bien, Monſieur, je me flatte que nous ſerons bien-tôt amis publics, auſſi bien qu'amis perſonels.* To which he will probably aſk, Why, or how? You will reply, Becauſe you know that Mr. Keith is gone to his Court with inſtructions, which you think muſt neceſſarily be agreeable there. And throw out to him, that nothing but a change of their preſent ſyſtem can ſave Livonia to Ruſſia; for, that he cannot ſuppoſe, that, when the Swedes ſhall have recovered Pomerania, they will long leave Ruſſia in quiet poſſeſſion of Livonia. If he is ſo much a Frenchman as you ſay, he will make ſome weak anſwers to this; but as you will have the better of the argument on your ſide, you may remind him of the old and almoſt uninterrupted connection between France and Sweden, the inveterate enemy of Ruſſia. Many other arguments will naturally occur to you in ſuch a converſation, if you have it. In this caſe, there is a piece of miniſterial art, which is ſometimes of uſe; and that is, to ſow jealouſies among one's enemies, by a ſeeming preference ſhown to ſome one of them. Monſieur Hecht's *rêveries* are *rêveries* indeed. How ſhould his maſter have made the *golden arrangements*, which he talks of, and which are to be forged into ſhackles for General Fermor? The Pruſſian finances are not in a condition now to make ſuch expenſive arrangements. But I think you may tell Monſieur Hecht, in confidence, that you hope the inſtructions with which you know that Mr. Keith is gone to Peterſburgh,

terſburgh, may have ſome effect upon the meaſures of that Court.

I would adviſe you to live with that ſame Monſieur Hecht, in all the confidence, familiarity, and connection, which prudence will allow. I mean it with regard to the King of Pruſſia himſelf, by whom I could wiſh you to be known and eſteemed as much as poſſible. It may be of uſe to you ſome day or other. If man, courage, conduct, conſtancy, can get the better of all the difficulties which the King of Pruſſia has to ſtruggle with, he will riſe ſuperior to them. But ſtill, while this alliance ſubſiſts againſt him, I dread *les gros Eſcadrons*. His laſt victory, of the 5th, was certainly the compleateſt that has been heard of theſe many years. I heartily wiſh the Prince of Brunſwick juſt ſuch a one over Monſieur de Richelieu's army; and that he may take my old acquaintance the Maréchal, and ſend him over here to poliſh and perfume us.

I heartily wiſh you, in the plain home-ſpun ſtyle, a great number of happy new years, well employed in forming both your mind and your manners, to be uſeful and agreeable to yourſelf, your country, and your friends! That theſe wiſhes are ſincere, your Secretary's brother will, by the time of your receiving this, have remitted you a proof, from Yours.

LETTER

LETTER CCXCIII.

London, February the 8th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received by the ſame poſt your two letters of the 13th and 17th paſt; and yeſterday that of the 27th, with the Ruſſian manifeſto encloſed; in which her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias has been pleaſed to give every reaſon, except the true one, for the march of her troops againſt the King of Pruſſia. The true one, I take to be, that ſhe has juſt received a very great ſum of money from France, or the Empreſs Queen, or both, for that purpoſe. *Point d'argent point de Ruſſe* is now become a maxim. Whatever may be the motive of their march, the effects muſt be bad; and according to my ſpeculations, thoſe troops will replace the French, in Hanover and Lower Saxony; and the French will go and join the Auſtrian army. You aſk me, If I ſtill deſpond? Not ſo much as I did after the battle of Colen: the battles of Roſbach and Liſſa were drams to me, and gave me ſome momentary ſpirits; but though I do not abſolutely deſpair, I own I greatly diſtruſt. I readily allow the King of Pruſſia to be *nec pluribus impar*; but ſtill, when the *plures* amount to a certain degree of plurality, courage and abilities muſt yield at laſt. Michel here aſſures me, that he does not mind the Ruſſians; but as I have it from the gentleman's own mouth, I do not believe him. We ſhall very ſoon ſend a

ſquadron

ſquadron to the Baltic, to entertain the Swedes; which I believe will put an end to their operations in Pomerania; ſo that I have no great apprehenſions from that quarter; but Ruſſia, I confeſs, ſticks in my ſtomach.

Every thing goes ſmoothly in Parliament; the King of Pruſſia has united all our parties in his ſupport; and the Tories have declared, that they will give Mr. Pitt unlimited credit for this ſeſſion: there has not been one ſingle diviſion yet upon public points, and I believe will not. Our American expedition is preparing to go ſoon; the diſpoſition of that affair ſeems to me a little extraordinary. Abercrombie is to be the ſedentary, and not the acting Commander; Amherſt, Lord Howe, and Wolfe, are to be the acting, and I hope the active Officers. I wiſh they may agree. Amherſt, who is the oldeſt Officer, is under the influence of the ſame great perſon who influenced Mordaunt, ſo much to the honour and advantage of this country. This is moſt certain, that we have force enough in America to eat up the French alive in Canada, Quebec, and Louiſbourg, if we have but ſkill and ſpirit enough to exert it properly; but of that I am modeſt enough to doubt.

When you come to the egotiſm, which I have long deſired you to come to with me, you need make no excuſes for it. The egotiſm is as proper and as ſatisfactory, to one's friends, as it is impertinent and miſplaced with ſtrangers. I deſire to ſee you in your every-day clothes, by your fire-ſide, in your

your pleaſures; in ſhort, in your private life; but I have not yet been able to obtain this. Whenever you condeſcend to do it, as you promiſe, ſtick to truth; for I am not ſo uninformed of Hamburgh, as perhaps you may think.

As for myſelf, I am very *unwell*, and very weary of being ſo; and with little hopes, at my age, of ever being otherwiſe. I often wiſh for the end of the wretched remnant of my life; and that wiſh is a rational one; but then the innate principle of ſelf-preſervation, wiſely implanted in our natures, for obvious purpoſes, oppoſes that wiſh, and makes us endeavour to ſpin out our thread as long as we can, however decayed and rotten it may be; and in defiance of common-ſenſe, we ſeek on for that chymic gold, which *beggars us when old*.

Whatever your amuſements, or pleaſures, may be at Hamburgh, I dare ſay you taſte them more ſenſibly than ever you did in your life, now that you have buſineſs enough to whet your appetite to them. Buſineſs, one half of the day, is the beſt preparation for the pleaſures of the other half. I hope, and believe, that it will be with you as it was with an apothecary whom I knew at Twickenham. A conſiderable eſtate fell to him by an unexpected accident; upon which he thought it decent to leave off his buſineſs; accordingly he generouſly gave up his ſhop and his ſtock to his head man, ſet up his coach, and reſolved to live like a gentleman; but in leſs than a month, the man, uſed to buſineſs, found, that living like a gentleman was dying of *ennui*: upon which

which he bought his ſhop and ſtock, reſumed his trade; and lived very happily, after he had ſomething to do. Adieu.

LETTER CCXCIV.

London, February the 24th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received yeſterday your letter of the 2d inſtant, with the encloſed; which I return you, that there may be no chaſm in your papers. I had heard before of Burriſh's death, and had taken ſome ſteps thereupon; but I very ſoon dropped that affair, for ninety-nine good reaſons; the firſt of which was, that nobody is to go in his room, and that, had he lived, he was to have been recalled from Munich. But another reaſon, more flattering for you, was, that you could not be ſpared from Hamburgh. Upon the whole, I am not ſorry for it, as the place where you are now is the great *entrepôt* of buſineſs; and when it ceaſes to be ſo, you will neceſſarily go to ſome of the Courts in the neighbourhood, (Berlin, I hope and believe) which will be a much more deſirable ſituation than to ruſt at Munich, where we can never have any buſineſs beyond a ſubſidy. Do but go on, and exert yourſelf where you are, and better things will ſoon follow.

Surely the inaction of our army at Hanover continues too long. We expected wonders from it ſome time

time ago, and yet nothing is attempted. The French will ſoon receive reinforcements, and then be too ſtrong for us; whereas they are now moſt certainly greatly weakened by deſertion, ſickneſs, and deaths. Does the King of Pruſſia ſend a body of men to our army or not? or has the march of the Ruſſians cut him out work for all his troops? I am afraid it has. If one body of Ruſſians joins the Auſtrian army in Moravia, and another body the Swedes in Pomerania, he will have his hands very full, too full, I fear. The French ſay, they will have an army of 180,000, men in Germany this year; the Empreſs Queen will have 150,000; if the Ruſſians have but 40,000, what can reſiſt ſuch a force? The King of Pruſſia may ſay, indeed, with more juſtice than ever any one perſon could before him, *Moi. Medea ſupereſt.*

You promiſed me ſome egotiſm; but I have received none yet. Do you frequent the Landgrave? *Hantez vous les grands de la terre?* What are the connections of the evening? All this, and a great deal more of this kind, let me know in your next.

The Houſe of Commons is ſtill very unanimous: there was a little popular ſquib let off this week, in a motion of Sir John Glynne's, ſeconded by Sir John Philips, for annual Parliaments. It was a very cold ſcent, and put an end to by a diviſion of 190 to 70.

Good night. Work hard, that you may divert yourſelf well.

LETTER

LETTER CCXCV.

London, March the 4th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Should have been much more ſurpriſed at the contents of your letter of the 17th paſt, if I had not happened to have ſeen Sir C. W. about three or four hours before I received it. I thought he talked in an extraordinary manner; he engaged that the King of Pruſſia ſhould be maſter of Vienna in the month of May; and he told me, that you were very much in love with his daughter. Your letter explained all this to me; and the next day, Lord and Lady E—— gave me innumerable inſtances of his frenzy, with which I ſhall not trouble you. What inflamed it the more (if it did not intirely occaſion it) was a great quantity of cantharides, which, it ſeems, he had taken at Hamburgh, to recommend himſelf, I ſuppoſe, to Mademoiſelle John. He was let blood four times on board the ſhip, and has been let blood four times more ſince his arrival here; but ſtill the inflammation continues very high. He is now under the care of his brothers, who do not let him go abroad. They have written to this ſame Mademoiſelle John, to prevent, if they can, her coming to England, and told her the caſe; which when ſhe hears, ſhe muſt be as mad as he is, if ſhe takes the journey. By the way, ſhe muſt be *une Dame aventuriere*, to receive a note for 10,000 roubles, from a man whom ſhe had known but three days; to take

take a contract of marriage, knowing he was married already; and to engage herſelf to follow him to England. I ſuppoſe this is not the firſt adventure of the ſort which ſhe has had.

After the news we received yeſterday, that the French had evacuated Hanover, all but Hamel, we daily expect much better. We purſue them, we cut them off *en détail*, and at laſt we deſtroy their whole army. I wiſh it may happen, and, moreover, I think it not impoſſible.

My head is much out of order, and only allows me to wiſh you good night.

LETTER CCXCVI.

London, March the 22d, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have now your letter of the 8th lying before me, with the favourable account of our progreſs in Lower Saxony, and reaſonable proſpect of more deciſive ſucceſs. I confeſs I did not expect this, when my friend Münchauſen took his leave of me, to go to Stade, and break the neutrality; I thought it at leaſt a dangerous, but rather a deſperate undertaking; whereas, hitherto, it has proved a very fortunate one. I look upon the French army as *fondue*; and, what with deſertion, deaths, and epidemical diſtempers, I dare ſay not a third of it will ever return to France. The great object is now,

what the Ruſſians can or will do; and whether the King of Pruſſia can hinder their junction with the Auſtrians, by beating either, before they join: I will truſt him for doing all that can be done.

Sir C. W. is ſtill in confinement, and, I fear, will always be ſo, for he ſeems *cum ratione inſanire*: the phyſicians have collected all he has ſaid and done, that indicated an alienation of mind, and have laid it before him in writing; he has anſwered it in writing too, and juſtifies himſelf by the moſt plauſible arguments that can poſſibly be urged. He tells his brother, and the few who are allowed to ſee him, that they are ſuch narrow and contracted minds themſelves, that they take thoſe for mad, who have a great and generous way of thinking; as for inſtance, when he determined to ſend his daughter over to you in a fortnight, to be married without any previous agreement or ſettlements, it was becauſe he had long known you, and loved you, as a man of ſenſe and honour; and therefore would not treat with you as with an attorney. That as for Mademoiſelle John, he knew her merit and her circumſtances; and aſks, whether it is a ſign of madneſs, to have a due regard for the one, and a juſt compaſſion for the other. I will not tire you with enumerating any more inſtances of the poor man's frenzy; but conclude this ſubject with pitying him, and poor human nature, which holds its reaſon by ſo precarious a tenure. The lady, who you tell me is ſet out, *en ſera pour la peine et les fraix du voyage*, for her note is worth no more than her contract.

By

By the way, ſhe muſt be a kind of *aventuriere*, to engage ſo eaſily in ſuch an adventure, with a man whom ſhe had not known above a week, and whoſe *début* of 10,000 roubles ſhowed him not to be in his right ſenſes.

You will probably have ſeen General Yorke, by this time, in his way to Berlin or Breſlau, or wherever the King of Pruſſia may be. As he keeps his commiſſion to the States General, I preſume he is not to ſtay long with his Pruſſian Majeſty: but, however, while he is there, take care to write to him very conſtantly, and to give all the informations you can. His father, Lord Hardwicke, is your great puff; he commends your office letters exceedingly. I would have the Berlin Commiſſion your object, in good time: never loſe view of it. Do all you can to recommend yourſelf to the King of Pruſſia, on your ſide of the water, and to ſmooth your way for that commiſſion on this; by the turn which things have taken of late, it muſt always be the moſt important of all foreign commiſſions from hence.

I have no news to ſend you, as things here are extremely quiet; ſo good night.

LETTER CCXCVII.

London, April the 25th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Am now two letters in your debt, which I think is the firſt time that ever I was ſo, in the long courſe of our correſpondence. But, beſides that my head has been very much out of order of late, writing is by no means that eaſy thing that it was to me formerly. I find by experience, that the mind and the body are more than married, for they are moſt intimately united; and when the one ſuffers, the other ſympathiſes. *Non ſum qualis eram:* Neither my memory nor my invention are now, what they formerly were. It is in a great meaſure my own fault: I cannot accuſe nature, for I abuſed her; and it is reaſonable I ſhould ſuffer for it.

I do not like the return of the oppreſſion upon your lungs; but the rigor of the cold may probably have brought it upon you, and your lungs not in fault. Take care to live very cool, and let your diet be rather low.

We have had a ſecond winter here, more ſevere than the firſt, at leaſt it ſeemed ſo, from a premature ſummer that we had, for a fortnight, in March; which brought every thing forwards, only to be deſtroyed. I have experienced it at Blackheath; where the promiſe of fruit was a moſt flattering one, and all nipped in the bud by froſt and ſnow, in April. I ſhall not have a ſingle peach or apricot.

I have

I have nothing to tell you from hence, concerning public affairs, but what you read as well in the news-papers. This only is extraordinary: that laſt week, in the Houſe of Commons, above ten millions were granted, and the whole Hanover army taken into Britiſh pay, with but one ſingle negative, which was Mr. Viner's.

Mr. Pitt gains ground in the cloſet, and yet does not loſe it in the public. That is new.

Monſieur Kniphauſen has dined with me; he is one of the prettieſt fellows I have ſeen; he has, with a great deal of life and fire, *les manieres d'un honnête homme, et le ton de la parfaitement bonne compagnie.* You like him yourſelf; try to be like him: it is in your power.

I hear that Mr. Mitchel is to be recalled, notwithſtanding the King of Pruſſia's inſtances to keep him. But why, is a ſecret that I cannot penetrate.

You will not fail to offer the Landgrave, and the Princeſs of Heſſe (who I find are going home) to be their agent and commiſſioner at Hamburgh.

I cannot comprehend the preſent ſtate of Ruſſia, nor the motions of their armies. They change their Generals once a week; ſometimes they march with rapidity, and now they lie quiet behind the Viſtula. We have a thouſand ſtories here of the interior of that government, none of which I believe. Some ſay, that the Great Duke will be ſet aſide. Woronzoff is ſaid to be intirely a Frenchman, and that Monſieur de l'Hôpital governs both him and the Court. Sir C. W. is ſaid, by his indiſcretions, to

have cauſed the diſgrace of Beſtuchef, which ſeems not impoſſible. In ſhort, every thing of every kind is ſaid, becauſe, I believe, very little is truly known. *A propos* of Sir C. W.; he is out of confinement, and gone to his houſe in the country for the whole ſummer. They ſay he is now very cool and well. I have ſeen his Circe, at her window in Pall-mall; ſhe is painted, powdered, curled, and patched, and looks *l'aventure*. She has been offered by Sir C. W—'s friends, 500l. in full of all demands, but will not accept of it. *La comteſſe veut plaider*, and I fancy *faire autre choſe ſi elle peut*. Jubeo te bene valere.

LETTER CCXCVIII.

Blackheath, May the 18th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have your letter of the 9th now before me, and condole with you upon the preſent ſolitude and inaction of Hamburgh. You are now ſhrunk from the dignity and importance of a conſummate Miniſter, to be but, as it were, a common man. But this has, at one time or another, been the caſe of moſt great men; who have not always had equal opportunities of exerting their talents. The greateſt muſt ſubmit to the capriciouſneſs of fortune; though they can, better than others, improve the favourable moments. For inſtance, who could have thought,

thought, two years ago, that you would have been the Atlas of the Northern Pole? but the good Genius of the North ordered it ſo; and now that you have ſet that part of the globe right, you return to *otium cum dignitate*. But to be ſerious: now that you cannot have much office buſineſs to do, I could tell you what to do, that would employ you, I ſhould think, both uſefully and agreeably. I mean, that you ſhould write ſhort memoirs of that buſy ſcene, in which you have been enough concerned, ſince your arrival at Hamburgh, to be able to put together authentic facts and anecdotes. I do not know whether you will give yourſelf the trouble to do it or not; but I do know, that, if you will, *olim hæc meminiſſe juvabit*. I would have them ſhort, but correct as to facts and dates.

I have told Alt, in the ſtrongeſt manner, your lamentations for the loſs of the Houſe of Caſſel, *et il en ſera rapport à ſon Séréniſſime Maître*. When you are quite idle, (as probably you may be, ſome time this ſummer) why ſhould you not aſk leave to make a tour to Caſſel for a week? which would certainly be granted you from hence, and which would be looked upon as a *bon procédé*, at Caſſel.

The King of Pruſſia is probably, by this time, at the gates of Vienna, making the Queen of Hungary really do, what Monſieur de Belliſle only threatened; ſign a peace upon the ramparts of her capital. If ſhe is obſtinate, and will not, ſhe muſt fly either to Preſburgh or to Inſpruck, and Vienna muſt fall. But I think he will offer her reaſonable

conditions enough for herſelf; and I ſuppoſe, that in that caſe, Caunitz will be reaſonable enough to adviſe her to accept of them. What turn would the war take then? Would the French and Ruſſians carry it on without her? the King of Pruſſia, and the Prince of Brunſwick, would ſoon ſweep them out of Germany. By this time too, I believe, the French are entertained in America, with the loſs of Cape Breton; and, in conſequence of that, Quebec; for we have a force there equal to both thoſe undertakings, and Officers there, now, that will execute, what Lord L—— never would ſo much as attempt. His appointments were too conſiderable to let him do any thing that might poſſibly put an end to the war. Lord Howe, upon ſeeing plainly that he was reſolved to do nothing, had aſked leave to return, as well as Lord Charles Hay.

We have a great expedition preparing, and which will ſoon be ready to ſail from the Iſle of Wight; fifteen thouſand good troops, eighty battering cannons, beſides mortars, and every other thing in abundance, fit for either battle or ſiege. Lord Anſon deſired, and is appointed, to command the fleet employed upon this expedition; a proof that it is not a trifling one. Conjectures concerning its deſtination are infinite; and the moſt ignorant are, as uſual, the boldeſt conjecturers. If I form any conjectures, I keep them to myſelf, not to be diſproved by the event; but, in truth, I form none: I might have known, but would not.

Every thing ſeems to tend to a peace next winter: our

our ſucceſs in America, which is hardly doubtful, and the King of Pruſſia's in Germany, which is as little ſo, will make France (already ſick of the expence of the war) very tractable for a peace. I heartily wiſh it: for, though people's heads are half turned with the King of Pruſſia's ſucceſs, and will be quite turned, if we have any in America, or at ſea; a moderate peace will ſuit us better than this immoderate war of twelve millions a year.

Domeſtic affairs go juſt as they did; the Duke of Newcaſtle and Mr. Pitt jog on like man and wife; that is, ſeldom agreeing, often quarrelling; but by mutual intereſt, upon the whole, not parting. The latter, I am told, gains ground in the cloſet; though he ſtill keeps his ſtrength in the Houſe, and his popularity in the public: or, perhaps, becauſe of that.

Do you hold your reſolution of viſiting your dominions of Bremen and Lubeck this ſummer? If you do, pray take the trouble of informing yourſelf correctly of the ſeveral conſtitutions and cuſtoms of thoſe places, and of the preſent ſtate of the fœderal union of the Hanſeatic towns: it will do you no harm, nor coſt you much trouble; and it is ſo much clear gain on the ſide of uſeful knowledge.

I am now ſettled at Blackheath for the ſummer; where unſeaſonable froſt and ſnow, and hot and parching eaſt-winds, have deſtroyed all my fruit, and almoſt my fruit-trees. I vegetate myſelf little better

better than they do; I crawl about on foot, and on horſeback; read a great deal, and write a little: and am very much yours.

LETTER CCXCIX.

Blackheath, May the 30th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have no letter from you to anſwer, ſo this goes to you unprovoked. But *a propos* of letters; you have had great honour done you, in a letter from a fair and Royal hand, no leſs than that of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Caſſel; ſhe has written your panegyric to her ſiſter, Princeſs Amelia, who ſent me a compliment upon it. This has likewiſe done you no harm with the King, who ſaid gracious things upon that occaſion. I ſuppoſe you had, for her Royal Highneſs, thoſe attentions, which I wiſh to God you would have, in due proportions, for every body. You ſee, by this inſtance, the effects of them; they are always repaid with intereſt. I am more confirmed by this in thinking, that, if you can conveniently, you ſhould aſk leave to go for a week to Caſſel, to return your thanks for all favours received.

I cannot expound to myſelf the conduct of the Ruſſians. There muſt be a trick in their not marching with more expedition. They have either had a

ſop from the King of Pruſſia, or they want an animating dram from France and Auſtria. The King of Pruſſia's conduct always explains itſelf by the events; and, within a very few days, we muſt certainly hear of ſome very great ſtroke from that quarter. I think I never in my life remember a period of time ſo big with great events as the preſent. Within two months, the fate of the Houſe of Auſtria will probably be decided: within the ſame ſpace of time, we ſhall certainly hear of the taking of Cape Breton, and of our army's proceeding to Quebec: within a few days, we ſhall know the good or ill ſucceſs of our great expedition; for it is ſailed: and it cannot be long before we ſhall hear ſomething of the Prince of Brunſwick's operations, from whom I alſo expect good things. If all theſe things turn out, as there is good reaſon to believe they will, we may once, in our turn, dictate a reaſonable peace to France, who now pays ſeventy *per cent.* inſurance upon its trade, and ſeven *per cent.* for all the money raiſed for the ſervice of the year.

Comte Bothmar has got the ſmall-pox, and of a bad kind. Kniphauſen diverts himſelf much here; he ſees all places and all people, and is ubiquity itſelf. Mitchel, who was much threatened, ſtays at laſt at Berlin, at the earneſt requeſt of the King of Pruſſia. Lady * * * is ſafely delivered of a ſon, to the great joy of that noble family. The expreſſion, of a woman's having brought her huſband

band a ſon, ſeems to be a proper and cautious one; for it is never ſaid, from whence.

I was going to aſk you how you paſſed your time now at Hamburgh, ſince it is no longer the ſeat of ſtrangers and of buſineſs; but I will not, becauſe I know it is to no purpoſe. You have ſworn not to tell me.

Sir William Stanhope told me, that you promiſed to ſend him ſome Old Hock from Hamburgh, and ſo you did—not. If you meet with any ſuperlatively good, and not elſe, pray ſend over a *foudre* of it, and write to him. I ſhall have a ſhare in it. But unleſs you find ſome, either at Hamburgh or at Bremen, uncommonly and almoſt miraculouſly good, do not ſend any. *Dixi.* Yours.

LETTER CCC.

Blackheath, June the 13th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE ſecret is out; St. Malo is the devoted place. Our troops began to land at the Bay of Cancale the 5th, without any oppoſition. We have no farther accounts yet, but expect ſome every moment. By the plan of it, which I have ſeen, it is by no means a weak place; and I fear there will be many hats to be diſpoſed of, before it is taken. There

There are in the port above thirty privateers; about ſixteen of their own, and about as many taken from us.

Now for Africa, where we have had great ſucceſs. The French have been driven out of all their forts and ſettlements upon the Gum-coaſt, and upon the river Senegal. They had been many years in poſſeſſion of them, and by them annoyed our African trade exceedingly; which, by the way, *toute proportion gardée*, is the moſt lucrative trade we have. The preſent booty is likewiſe very conſiderable, in gold duſt, and gum ſeneca; which is a very valuable, by being a very neceſſary commodity for all our ſtained and printed linens.

Now for America. The leaſt ſanguine people here expect, the latter end of this month or the beginning of the next, to have the account of the taking of Cape Breton, and of all the forts with hard names in North America.

Captain Clive has long ſince ſettled Aſia to our ſatisfaction; ſo that three parts of the world look very favourable for us. Europe, I ſubmit to the care of the King of Pruſſia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick; and I think they will give a good account of it. France is out of luck, and out of courage; and will, I hope, be enough out of ſpirits to ſubmit to a reaſonable peace. By reaſonable, I mean what all people call reaſonable in their own caſe; an advantageous one for us.

I have ſet all right with Münchauſen; who

would not own that he was at all offended, and ſaid, as you do, that his daughter did not ſtay long enough, nor appear enough at Hamburgh, for you poſſibly to know that ſhe was there. But people are always aſhamed to own the little weakneſſes of ſelf-love, which, however, all people feel more or leſs. The excuſe, I ſaw, pleaſed.

I will ſend you your quadrille-tables by the firſt opportunity, conſigned to the care of Mr. Mathias here. *Felices, fauſtæque ſint.* May you win upon them, when you play with men; and when you play with women, either win, or know why you loſe.

Miſs — marries Mr. —, next week. *Who proffers Love, proffers Death*, ſays Waller to a dwarf: in my opinion, the concluſion muſt inſtantly choak the little Lady. Admiral * marries Lady ***; there the danger, if danger is, will be on the other ſide. The Lady has wanted a man ſo long, that ſhe now compounds for half a one. Half a loaf——

I have been worſe ſince my laſt letter; but am now, I think, recovering; *tant va la crûche à l'eau*; ——and I have been there very often.

Good-night. I am faithfully and truly yours.

LETTER

LETTER CCCI.

Blackheath, June the 27th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU either have received already, or will very ſoon receive, a little caſe from Amſterdam, directed to you at Hamburgh. It is for Princeſs Amelia, the King of Pruſſia's ſiſter, and contains ſome books, which ſhe deſired Sir Charles Hotham to procure her from England, ſo long ago as when he was at Berlin: he ſent for them immediately; but, by I do not know what puzzle, they were recommended to the care of Mr. Selwyn, at Paris, who took ſuch care of them, that he kept them near three years in his warehouſe, and has at laſt ſent them to Amſterdam, from whence they are ſent to you. If the books are good for any thing, they muſt be conſiderably improved, by having ſeen ſo much of the world; but, as I believe they are Engliſh books, perhaps they may, like Engliſh travellers, have ſeen nobody, but the ſeveral bankers to whom they were conſigned; be that as it will, I think you had beſt deliver them to Monſieur Hecht, the Pruſſian Miniſter at Hamburgh, to forward to her Royal Highneſs, with a reſpectful compliment from you, which you will, no doubt, turn in the beſt manner; and, *ſelon le bon ton de la parfaitement bonne compagnie.*

You have already ſeen, in the papers, all the particulars of our St. Malo's expedition, ſo I ſay no more of that; only that Mr. Pitt's friends exult in the deſtruction

deſtruction of three French ſhips of war, and one hundred and thirty privateers and trading ſhips; and affirm, that it ſtopped the march of threeſcore thouſand men, who were going to join the Comte de Clermont's army. On the other hand, Mr. Fox and Company call it breaking windows with guineas; and apply the fable of the Mountain and the Mouſe. The next object of our fleet was to be the bombarding of Granville, which is the great *entrepôt* of their Newfoundland fiſhery, and will be a conſiderable loſs to them in that branch of their trade. Theſe, you will perhaps ſay, are no great matters, and I ſay ſo too; but, at leaſt, they are ſigns of life, which we had not given for many years before; and will ſhow the French, by our invading them, that we do not fear their invading us. Were thoſe invaſions, in fiſhing-boats from Dunkirk, ſo terrible as they were artfully repreſented to be, the French would have had an opportunity of executing them, while our fleet, and ſuch a conſiderable part of our army, were employed upon their coaſt. *But my Lord Ligonier does not want an army at home.*

The Parliament is prorogued by a moſt gracious ſpeech neither by nor from his Majeſty, who was *too ill* to go to the Houſe; the Lords and Gentlemen are, conſequently, moſt of them, gone to their ſeveral counties, to do (to be ſure) all the good that is recommended to them in the ſpeech. London, I am told, is now very empty, for I cannot ſay ſo from knowledge. I vegetate wholly here. I walk and read a great deal, ride and ſcribble a little, according

as

as my head allows, or my ſpirits prompt; to write any thing tolerable, the mind muſt be in a natural, proper diſpoſition; provocatives, in that caſe, as well as in another, will only produce miſerable, abortive performances.

Now you have (as I ſuppoſe) full leiſure enough, I wiſh you would give yourſelf the trouble, or rather the pleaſure, to do what I hinted to you ſome time ago; that is, to write ſhort memoirs of thoſe affairs which have either gone through your hands, or that have come to your certain knowledge, from the inglorious battle of Haſtenbeck, to the ſtill more ſcandalous Treaty of Neutrality. Connect, at leaſt, if it be by ever ſo ſhort notes, the pieces and letters which you muſt neceſſarily have in your hands, and throw in the authentic anecdotes that you have probably heard. You will be glad when you have done it: and the reviving paſt ideas in ſome order and method, will be an infinite comfort to you hereafter. I have a thouſand times regretted not having done ſo; it is at preſent too late for me to begin: this is the right time for you, and your life is likely to be a buſy one. Would young men avail themſelves of the advice and experience of their old friends, they would find the utility in their youth, and the comfort of it in their more advanced age; but they ſeldom conſider that, and you, leſs than any body I ever knew. May you ſoon grow wiſer! Adieu.

LETTER CCCII.

Blackheath, June the 30th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THIS letter follows my laſt very cloſe; but I received yours of the 15th in the ſhort interval. You did very well not to buy any Rheniſh, at the exorbitant price you mention, without farther directions; for both my brother and I think the money better than the wine, be the wine ever ſo good. We will content ourſelves with our ſtock in hand of humble Rheniſh, of about three ſhillings a bottle. However *pour la rareté du fait*, I will lay out twelve ducats, for twelve bottles of the wine of 1665, by way of an eventual cordial, if you can obtain a *ſenatus conſultum* for it. I am in no hurry for it, ſo ſend it me only when you can conveniently; well packed up *s'entend*.

You will, I dare ſay, have leave to go to Caſſel; and if you do go, you will perhaps think it reaſonable, that I, who was the adviſer of the journey, ſhould pay the expence of it. I think ſo too, and therefore, if you go, I will remit the 100l. which you have calculated it at. You will find the Houſe of Caſſel the houſe of gladneſs; for Hanau is already, or muſt be ſoon, delivered of its French gueſts.

The Prince of Brunſwick's victory is, by all the ſkilful, thought a *chef d'œuvre*, worthy of Turenne, Condé, or the moſt illuſtrious human butchers. The French behaved better than at Roſbach, eſpecially the *Carabiniers Roïaux*, who could not be *entamés*. I

wiſh

wiſh the ſiege of Olmutz well over, and a victory after it; and that, with good news from America, which I think there is no reaſon to doubt of, muſt procure us a good peace at the end of the year. The Prince of Pruſſia's death is no public misfortune; there was a jealouſy and alienation between the King and him, which could never have been made up between the poſſeſſor of the crown and the next heir to it. He will make ſomething of his nephew, *s'il eſt du bois dont on en fait*. He is young enough to forgive, and to be forgiven the poſſeſſion and the expectative, at leaſt for ſome years.

Adieu! I am *unwell*, but affectionately yours.

LETTER CCCIII.

Blackheath, July the 18th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY I received your letter of the 4th; and my laſt will have informed you that I had received your former, concerning the Rheniſh, about which I gave you inſtructions. If *vinum Moſellanum eſt omni tempore ſanum*, as the Chapter of Treves aſſerts, what muſt this *vinum Rhenanum* be, from its ſuperior ſtrength and age? It muſt be the univerſal panacea.

Captain Howe is to ſail forthwith ſomewhere or another, with about 8000 land forces on board him; and what is much more, Edward the White Prince. It is yet a ſecret where they are going; but I think

it is no ſecret, that what 16,000 men and a great fleet could not do, will not be done by 8000 men, and a much ſmaller fleet. About 8500 horſe, foot, and dragoons, are embarking, as faſt as they can, for Embden, to reinforce Prince Ferdinand's army: late, and few, to be ſure, but ſtill better than never, and none. The operations in Moravia go on ſlowly, and Olmutz ſeems to be a tough piece of work: I own I begin to be in pain for the King of Pruſſia; for the Ruſſians now march in earneſt, and Maréchal Daun's army is certainly ſuperior in number to his. God ſend him a good delivery!

You have a Daniſh army now in your neighbourhood, and they ſay a very fine one; I preſume you will go to ſee it, and, if you do, I would adviſe you to go when the Daniſh Monarch comes to review it himſelf; *pour prendre Langue de ce Seigneur.* The Rulers of the earth are all worth knowing; they ſuggeſt moral reflections: and the reſpect that one naturally has for God's Vicegerents here on earth, is greatly increaſed by acquaintance with them.

Your card-tables are gone, and they encloſe ſome ſuits of clothes, and ſome of theſe clothes encloſe a letter.

Your friend Lady ** is gone into the country with her Lord, to negotiate, cooly and at leiſure, their intended ſeparation. My Lady inſiſts upon my Lord's diſmiſſing the **, as ruinous to his fortune; my Lord inſiſts, in his turn, upon my Lady's diſmiſſing Lord **; my Lady replies, that that is unreaſonable, ſince Lord ** creates no expence to the family,

but

but rather the contrary. My Lord confeſſes, that there is ſome weight in this argument; but then pleads ſentiment: my Lady ſays, A fiddleſtick for ſentiment, after having been married ſo long. How this matter will end, is in the womb of time, *nam fuit ante Helenam.*

You did very well to write a congratulatory letter to Prince Ferdinand; ſuch attentions are always right, and always repaid in ſome way or other.

I am glad you have connected your negotiations and anecdotes; and I hope, not with your uſual laconiſm. Adieu! Yours.

LETTER CCCIV.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 1ſt, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Think the Court of Caſſel is more likely to make you a ſecond viſit at Hamburgh, than you are to return theirs at Caſſel; and therefore, till that matter is clearer, I ſhall not mention it to Lord Holderneſſe.

By the King of Pruſſia's diſappointment in Moravia, by the approach of the Ruſſians, and the intended march of Monſieur de Soubize to Hanover, the waters ſeem to me to be as much troubled as ever. *Je vois très noir actuellement*; I ſee ſwarms of Auſtrians, French, Imperialiſts, Swedes, and Ruſſians, in all near four hundred thouſand men, ſurrounding the King of Pruſſia and Prince Ferdinand,

who have about a third of that number. Hitherto they have only buzzed, but now I fear they will ſting.

The immediate danger of this country is being drowned; for it has not ceaſed raining theſe three months, and withal is extremely cold. This neither agrees with me in itſelf, nor in its conſequences; for it hinders me from taking my neceſſary exerciſe, and makes me very *unwell.* As my head is always the part offending, and is ſo at preſent, I will not do like many writers, write without a head; ſo adieu.

LETTER CCCV.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 29th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR Secretary's laſt letter brought me the good news, that the fever had left you, and I will believe that it has; but a poſtſcript to it, of only two lines, under your own hand, would have convinced me more effectually of your recovery. An intermitting fever, in the intervals of the paroxyſms, would ſurely have allowed you to have written a very few lines with your own hand, to tell me how you were; and till I receive a letter (as ſhort as you pleaſe) from yourſelf, I ſhall doubt of the exact truth of any other accounts.

I ſend you no news, becauſe I have none; Cape Breton, Cherbourg, *&c.* are now old ſtories; we expect a new one ſoon from Commodore Howe, but from whence we know not. From Germany we hope

hope for good news; I confeſs I do not, I only wiſh it. The King of Pruſſia is marched to fight the Ruſſians, and I believe will beat them, if they ſtand; but what then? What ſhall he do next, with the three hundred and fourſcore thouſand men, now actually at work upon him? He will do all that man can do, but at laſt *il faut ſuccomber*.

Remember to think yourſelf leſs well than you are, in order to be quite ſo: be very regular rather longer than you need; and then there will be no danger of a relapſe. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCVI.

Blackheath, September the 5th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, with great pleaſure, your letter of the 22d Auguſt; for, by not having a line from you in your Secretary's two letters, I ſuſpected that you were worſe than he cared to tell me: and ſo far I was in the right, that your fever was more malignant than intermitting ones generally are; which ſeldom confine people to their bed, or at moſt only the days of the paroxyſms. Now, thank God, you are well again, though weak; do not be in too much haſte to be better and ſtronger: leave that to nature, which, at your age, will reſtore both your health and ſtrength as ſoon as ſhe ſhould. Live cool for a time, and rather low, inſtead of taking what they call heartening things.

Your manner of making preſents is noble, *et ſent la grandeur d'ame d'un preux Chevalier*. You depreciate their value, to prevent any returns; for it is impoſſible that a wine which has counted ſo many Syndicks, that can only be delivered by a *ſenatus conſultum*, and is the *panacea* of the North, ſhould be ſold for a ducat a bottle. The *ſylphium* of the Romans, which was ſtored up in the public magazines, and only diſtributed by order of the magiſtrate, I dare ſay, coſt more; ſo that, I am convinced, your preſent is much more valuable than you would make it.

Here I am interrupted, by receiving your letter of the 25th paſt. I am glad that you are able to undertake your journey to Bremen; the motion, the air, the new ſcene, the every thing, will do you good, provided you manage yourſelf diſcreetly.

Your bill for fifty pounds ſhall certainly be accepted and paid; but as in conſcience I think fifty pounds is too little, for ſeeing a live Landgrave, and eſpecially at Bremen, which this whole nation knows to be a very dear place, I ſhall, with your leave, add fifty more to it. By the way, when you ſee the Princeſs Royal of Caſſel, be ſure to tell her how ſenſible you are of the favourable and too partial teſtimony, which you know ſhe wrote of you to Princeſs Amelia.

The King of Pruſſia has had the victory, which you, in ſome meaſure, foretold; and as he has taken *la Caiſſe Militaire*, I preſume, *Meſſieurs les Ruſſes ſont*

hors

hors de combat pour cette campagne; for *point d'argent, point de Suiſſe*, is not truer of the laudable Helvetic body, than *point d'argent, point de Ruſſe*, is of the ſavages of the Two Ruſſias, not even excepting the Autocratrice of them both. Serbelloni, I believe, ſtands next in his Pruſſian Majeſty's liſt to be beaten; that is, if he will ſtand; as the Prince de Soubize does in Prince Ferdinand's, upon the ſame condition. If both theſe things happen, which is by no means improbable, we may hope for a tolerable peace this winter; for, *au bout du compte*, the King of Pruſſia cannot hold out another year; and therefore he ſhould make the beſt of theſe favourable events, by way of negotiation.

I think I have written a great deal, with an actual giddineſs of head upon me. So adieu.

I am glad you have received my letter of the Ides of July.

LETTER CCCVII.

Blackheath, September the 8th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THIS letter ſhall be ſhort, being only an explanatory note upon my laſt; for I am not learned enough, nor yet dull enough, to make my comment much longer than my text. I told you then, in my former letter, that with your leave, (which I will ſuppoſe granted) I would add fifty pounds

pounds to your draught for that ſum; now leaſt you ſhould miſunderſtand this, and wait for the remittance of that additional fifty from hence, know my meaning was, that you ſhould likewiſe draw upon me for it when you pleaſe; which, I preſume, will be more convenient to you.

Let the pedants, whoſe buſineſs it is to believe lies, or the poets, whoſe trade it is to invent them, match the King of Pruſſia with a hero, in ancient or modern ſtory, if they can. He diſgraces hiſtory, and makes one give ſome credit to romances. Calprenede's Juba does not now ſeem ſo abſurd as formerly.

I have been extremely ill this whole ſummer; but am now ſomething better: however, I perceive, *que l'eſprit et le corps baiſſent*; the former is the laſt thing that any body will tell me, or own when I tell it them; but I know it is true. Adieu.

LETTER CCCVIII.

Blackheath, September the 22d, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have received no letter from you, ſince you left Hamburgh; I preſume that you are perfectly recovered, but it might not have been improper to have told me ſo. I am very far from being recovered; on the contrary, I am worſe and worſe, weaker and weaker every day; for which reaſon I ſhall leave this

this place next Monday, and ſet out for Bath a few days afterwards. I ſhould not take all this trouble merely to prolong the fag-end of a life, from which I can expect no pleaſure, and others no utility; but the cure, or at leaſt the mitigation, of thoſe phyſical ills which make that life a load while it does laſt, is worth any trouble and attention.

We are come off but ſcurvily from our ſecond attempt upon St. Malo: it is our laſt for this ſeaſon; and, in my mind, ſhould be our laſt for ever, unleſs we were to ſend ſo great a ſea and land force as to give us a moral certainty of taking ſome place of great importance, ſuch as Breſt, Rochefort, or Toulon.

Monſieur Münchauſen embarked yeſterday, as he ſaid, for Prince Ferdinand's army; but as it is not generally thought that his military ſkill can be of any great uſe to that Prince, people conjecture, that his buſineſs muſt be of a very different nature, and ſuſpect ſeparate negotiations, neutralities, and what not? Kniphauſen does not reliſh it in the leaſt, and is by no means ſatisfied with the reaſons that have been given him for it. Before he can arrive there, I reckon that ſomething deciſive will have paſſed in Saxony: if to the diſadvantage of the King of Pruſſia, he is cruſhed: but if, on the contrary, he ſhould get a complete victory (and he does not get half victories) over the Auſtrians, the winter may probably produce him and us a reaſonable peace. I look upon Ruſſia as *hors de combat* for ſome time; France is certainly ſick of the war; under

an unambitious King, and an incapable Miniſtry, if there is one at all: and, unaſſiſted by thoſe two Powers, the Empreſs Queen had better be quiet. Were any other man in the ſituation of the King of Pruſſia, I ſhould not heſitate to pronounce him ruined; but he is ſuch a prodigy of a man, that I will only ſay, I fear he will be ruined. It is by this time decided.

Your Caſſel Court at Bremen is, I doubt, not very ſplendid: money muſt be wanting; but, however, I dare ſay their table is always good, for the Landgrave is a *Gourmand*; and as you are domeſtic there, you may be ſo too, and recruit your loſs of fleſh from your fever: but do not recruit too faſt. Adieu.

LETTER CCCIX.

London, September the 26th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I AM ſorry to find that you had a return of your fever; but to ſay the truth, you in ſome meaſure deſerved it, for not carrying Dr. Middleton's bark and preſcription with you. I foreſaw that you would think yourſelf cured too ſoon, and gave you warning of it; but *by-gones* are *by-gones*, as Chartres, when he was dying, ſaid of his ſins: let us look forwards. You did very prudently to return to Hamburgh, to good bark, and, I hope, a good phyſician.

ſician. Make all ſure there before you ſtir from thence, notwithſtanding the requeſts or commands of all the Princeſſes in Europe; I mean a month at leaſt, taking the bark even to ſupererogation, that is, ſome time longer than Dr. Middleton requires; for I preſume you are got over your childiſhneſs about taſtes, and are ſenſible that your health deſerves more attention than your palate. When you ſhall be thus re-eſtabliſhed, I approve of your returning to Bremen; and indeed you cannot well avoid it, both with regard to your promiſe, and to the diſtinction with which you have been received by the Caſſel family.

Now to the other part of your letter. Lord Holderneſſe has been extremely civil to you, in ſending you, all under his own hand, ſuch obliging offers of his ſervice. The hint is plain, that he will (in caſe you deſire it) procure you leave to come home for ſome time; ſo that the ſingle queſtion is, Whether you ſhould deſire it or not, *now*. It will be two months before you can poſſibly undertake the journey, whether by ſea or by land, and either way it would be a troubleſome and dangerous one for a *convaleſcent*, in the rigour of the month of November; you could drink no mineral waters here in that ſeaſon, nor are any mineral waters proper in your caſe, being all of them heating, except Seltzer's; then, what would do you more harm than all medicines could do you good, would be the peſtilential vapours of the Houſe of Commons, in long and crowded days, of which there will probably

bably be many this ſeſſion; where your attendance, if here, will neceſſarily be required. I compare St. Stephen's Chapel, upon thoſe days, to *la Grotta del Cane*.

Whatever may be the fate of the war now, negotiations will certainly be ſtirring all the winter, and of thoſe, the northern ones, you are ſenſible, are not the leaſt important: in theſe, if at Hamburgh, you will probably have your ſhare, and perhaps a meritorious one. Upon the whole, therefore, I would adviſe you to write a very civil letter to Lord Holderneſſe; and to tell him, that though you cannot hope to be of any uſe to his Majeſty's affairs any where, yet, in the preſent unſettled ſtate of the North, it is poſſible that unforeſeen accidents may throw it in your way to be of ſome little ſervice, and that you would not willingly be out of the way of thoſe accidents; but that you ſhall be moſt extremely obliged to his Lordſhip, if he will procure you his Majeſty's gracious permiſſion, to return for a few months in the ſpring, when probably affairs will be more ſettled one way or another. When things tend nearer to a ſettlement, and Germany, from the want of money or men, or both, breathes peace more than war, I ſhall ſolicit Burriſh's commiſſion for you, which is one of the moſt agreeable ones in his Majeſty's gift; and I ſhall by no means deſpair of ſucceſs. Now I have given you my opinion upon this affair, which does not make a difference of above three months, or four at moſt, I would not be underſtood to mean to force your own, if it ſhould happen

happen to be different from mine; but mine, I think, is more both for your health and your intereſt. However, do as you pleaſe; may you in this, and every thing elſe, do for the beſt! ſo God bleſs you.

LETTER CCCX.

Bath, October the 18th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received by the ſame poſt your two letters of the 29th paſt, and of the 3d inſtant. The laſt tells me, that you are perfectly recovered; and your reſolution of going to Bremen in three or four days proves it; for ſurely you would not undertake that journey a ſecond time, and at this ſeaſon of the year, without feeling your health ſolidly reſtored; however, in all events, I hope you have taken a proviſion of good bark with you. I think your attention to her Royal Highneſs may be of uſe to you here; and indeed all attentions, to all ſorts of people, are always repaid in ſome way or other; though real obligations are not. For inſtance; Lord Titchfield, who has been with you at Hamburgh, has written an account to the Duke and Dutcheſs of Portland, who are here, of the civilities you ſhowed him; which he is much pleaſed, and they delighted with. At this rate, if you do not take care, you will get the unmanly reputation of a well-bred man; and your countryman, John Trott, will diſown you.

I have

I have received, and taſted of your preſent; which is a *très grand vin*, but more cordial to the ſtomach than pleaſant to the palate. I keep it as phyſic, only to take occaſionally, in little diſorders of my ſtomach; and in thoſe caſes I believe it is wholeſomer than ſtronger cordials.

I have been now here a fortnight; and though I am rather better than when I came, I am ſtill far from well. My head is giddier than becomes a head of my age; and my ſtomach has not recovered its retentive faculty. Leaning forwards, particularly to write, does not at preſent agree with, Yours.

LETTER CCCXI.

Bath, October the 28th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR letter has quieted my alarms; for I find by it, that you are as well recovered as you could be in ſo ſhort a time. It is your buſineſs now, to keep yourſelf well, by ſcrupulouſly following Dr. Middleton's directions. He ſeems to be a rational and knowing man. Soap and ſteel are, unqueſtionably, the proper medicines for your caſe; but as they are alteratives, you muſt take them for a very long time, ſix months at leaſt; and then drink chalybeate waters. I am fully perſuaded, that this was your original complaint in Carniola; which thoſe ignorant phyſicians called, in their jargon,

Arthritis vaga, and treated as ſuch. But now the true cauſe of your illneſs is diſcovered, I flatter myſelf, that with time and patience on your part, you will be radically cured; but I repeat it again, it muſt be by a long and uninterrupted courſe of thoſe alterative medicines above-mentioned. They have no taſte; but if they had a bad one, I will not now ſuppoſe you ſuch a child, as to let the frowardneſs of your palate interfere, in the leaſt, with the recovery or enjoyment of health. The latter, deſerves the utmoſt attention of the moſt rational man; the former, is only the proper object of the care of a dainty, frivolous woman.

The run of luck, which ſome time ago we were in, ſeems now to be turned againſt us. Oberg is completely routed; his Pruſſian Majeſty was ſurpriſed, (which I am ſurpriſed at) and had rather the worſt of it. I am in ſome pain for Prince Ferdinand; as I take it for granted, that the detachment from Maréchal de Contade's army, which enabled Prince Soubize to beat Oberg, will immediately return to the grand army, and then it will be infinitely ſuperior. Nor do I ſee where Prince Ferdinand can take his winter quarters, unleſs he retires to Hanover; and that I do not take to be at preſent the land of Canaan. Our ſecond expedition to St. Malo, I cannot call ſo much an unlucky, as an ill-conducted one; as was alſo Abercrombie's affair in America. *Mais il n'y a pas de petite perte qui revient ſouvent*; and all theſe accidents put together make a conſiderable ſum total.

I have found ſo little good by theſe waters, that I do not intend to ſtay here above a week longer; and then remove my crazy body to London, which is the moſt convenient place, either to live or die in.

I cannot expect active health any where; you may, with common care and prudence, expect it every where; and God grant that you may have it! Adieu.

LETTER CCCXII.

London, November the 21ſt, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU did well to think of Prince Ferdinand's riband, which I confeſs I did not; and I am glad to find you thinking ſo far before hand. It would be a pretty commiſſion, and I will *accingere me* to procure it you. The only competition I fear, is that of General Yorke, in caſe Prince Ferdinand ſhould paſs any time with his brother at the Hague, which is not unlikely, ſince he cannot go to Brunſwick to his eldeſt brother, upon account of their ſimulated quarrel.

I fear the piece is at an end with the King of Pruſſia, and he may ſay *ilicet*; I am ſure he may perſonally ſay *plaudite*. Warm work is expected this ſeſſion of Parliament, about continent and no continent: ſome think Mr. Pitt too continent, others too little ſo; but a little time, as the news-papers moſt

prudently

prudently and truly obſerve, will clear up theſe matters.

The King has been ill; but his illneſs has terminated in a good fit of the gout, with which he is ſtill confined. It was generally thought that he would have died, and for a very good reaſon; for the oldeſt Lion in the Tower, much about the King's age, died a fortnight ago. This extravagancy, I can aſſure you, was believed by many above *peuple*. So wild and capricious is the human mind!

Take care of your health, as much as you can; for, *to be, or not to be*, is a queſtion of much leſs importance, in my mind, than to be or not to be well. Adieu.

LETTER CCCXIII.

London, December the 15th, 1758.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT is a great while ſince I heard from you, but I hope that good, not ill health, has been the occaſion of this ſilence; I will ſuppoſe you have been, or are ſtill at Bremen, and engroſſed by your Heſſian friends.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick is moſt certainly to have the Garter, and I think I have ſecured you the honour of putting it on. When I ſay *ſecured*, I mean it in the ſenſe in which that word ſhould

always be underſtood at Courts, and that is *inſecurely*; I have a promiſe, but that is not *caution bourgeoiſe*. In all events, do not mention it to any mortal, becauſe there is always a degree of ridicule that attends a diſappointment, though often very unjuſtly, if the expectation was reaſonably grounded: however, it is certainly moſt prudent not to communicate, prematurely, one's hopes or one's fears. I cannot tell you when Prince Ferdinand will have it; though there are ſo many candidates for the other two vacant Garters, that I believe he will have his ſoon, and by himſelf, the others muſt wait till a third, or rather a fourth vacancy. Lord Rockingham and Lord Holderneſſe are ſecure; Lord Temple puſhes ſtrongly, but, I believe, is not ſecure. This commiſſion for dubbing a Knight, and ſo diſtinguiſhed a one, will be a very agreeable and creditable one for you, *et il faut vous en acquitter galamment*. In the days of ancient chivalry, people were very nice, whom they would be knighted by; and, if I do not miſtake, Francis the Firſt would only be knighted by the Chevalier Bayard, *qui étoit preux Chevalier et ſans reproche*; and no doubt but it will be recorded, *dans les archives de la Maiſon de Brunſwick*, that Prince Ferdinand received the honour of knighthood from your hands.

The eſtimates for the expences of the year 1759 are made up; I have ſeen them; and what do you think they amount to? No leſs than twelve millions three hundred thouſand pounds: a moſt incredible ſum, and yet already all ſubſcribed, and even more offered!

offered! The unanimity in the Houſe of Commons, in voting ſuch a ſum, and ſuch forces, both by ſea and land, is not leſs aſtoniſhing. This is Mr. Pitt's doing, *and it is marvellous in our eyes.*

The King of Pruſſia has nothing more to do this year; and the next, he muſt begin where he has left off. I wiſh he would employ this winter in concluding a ſeparate peace with the Elector of Saxony; which would give him more elbow-room, to act againſt France and the Queen of Hungary, and put an end at once to the proceedings of the Diet, and the army of the Empire; for then no Eſtate of the Empire would be invaded by a co-Eſtate, and France, the faithful and diſintereſted guarantee of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, would have no pretence to continue its armies there. I ſhould think that his Poliſh Majeſty, and his Governor Comte Brühl, muſt be pretty weary of being fugitives in Poland, where they are hated, and of being ravaged in Saxony. This *rêverie* of mine, I hope, will be tried, and I wiſh it may ſucceed. Good night, and God bleſs you.

LETTER CCCXIV.

London, New Year's-day, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

MOLTI e felici, and I have done upon that ſubject, one truth being fair, upon the moſt lying day in the whole year.

I have now before me your laſt letter, of the 21ſt

December, which I am glad to find is a bill of health: but, however, do not preſume too much upon it, but obey and honour your phyſician, "that thy days may be long in the land."

Since my laſt, I have heard nothing more concerning the riband; but I take it for granted it will be diſpoſed of ſoon. By the way, upon reflection, I am not ſure that any body but a Knight can, according to form, be employed to make a Knight. I remember that Sir Clement Cotterel was ſent to Holland, to dubb the late Prince of Orange, only becauſe he was a Knight himſelf; and I know that the proxies of Knights, who cannot attend their own inſtallations, muſt always be Knights. This did not occur to me before, and perhaps will not to the perſon who was to recommend you; I am ſure I will not ſtir it; and I only mention it now, that you may be in all events prepared for the diſappointment, if it ſhould happen.

G** is exceedingly flattered with your account, that three thouſand of his countrymen, all as little as himſelf, ſhould be thought a ſufficient guard upon three-and-twenty thouſand of all the nations in Europe; not that he thinks himſelf, by any means, a little man, for when he would deſcribe a tall, handſome man, he raiſes himſelf up at leaſt half an inch to repreſent him.

The private news from Hamburgh is, that his Majeſty's Reſident there is woundily in love with Madame ****; if this be true, God ſend him, rather than her, a good *delivery*. She muſt be

etrennée

étrennée at this ſeaſon, and therefore I think you ſhould be ſo too; ſo draw upon me as ſoon as you pleaſe, for one hundred pounds.

Here is nothing new, except the unanimity with which the Parliament gives away a dozen of millions ſterling; and the unanimity of the public is as great in approving of it; which has ſtifled the uſual political and polemical argumentations.

Cardinal Bernis's diſgrace is as ſudden, and hitherto as little underſtood, as his elevation was. I have ſeen his poems, printed at Paris, not by a friend, I dare ſay; and, to judge by them, I humbly conceive his Eminency is a p—y. I will ſay nothing of that excellent head-piece that made him, and unmade him in the ſame month, except *O King, live for ever.*

Good night to you, whomever you paſs it with.

LETTER CCCXV.

London, February the 2d, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I AM now (what I have very ſeldom been) two letters in your debt: the reaſon was, that my head, like many other heads, has frequently taken a wrong turn; in which caſe, writing is painful to me, and therefore cannot be very pleaſant to my readers.

I wiſh you would (while you have ſo good an

opportunity as you have at Hamburgh) make yourſelf perfectly maſter of that dull but very uſeful knowledge, the Courſe of Exchange, and the cauſes of its almoſt perpetual variations; the value and relation of different Coins, the Specie, the Banco, Uſances, Agio, and a thouſand other particulars. You may with eaſe learn, and you will be very glad when you have learned them; for, in your buſineſs, that ſort of knowledge will often prove neceſſary.

I hear nothing more of Prince Ferdinand's Garter: that he will have one is very certain; but when, I believe, is very uncertain; all the other poſtulants wanting to be dubbed at the ſame time, which cannot be, as there is not riband enough for them.

If the Ruſſians move in time, and in earneſt, there will be an end of our hopes and of our armies in Germany: three ſuch mill-ſtones as Ruſſia, France, and Auſtria, muſt, ſooner or later, in the courſe of the year, grind his Pruſſian Majeſty down to a mere *Margrave* of Brandenburgh. But I have always ſome hopes of a change under a *Gunarchy* *; where whim and humour commonly prevail, reaſon very ſeldom, and then only by a lucky miſtake.

I except the incomparable fair one of Hamburgh, that prodigy of beauty, and paragon of good ſenſe, who has enſlaved your mind, and inflamed your heart. If ſhe is as well *étrennée* as you ſay ſhe ſhall, you will be ſoon out of her chains; for I

* Derived from the Greek word Γυνη, a woman, and means Female Government.

have,

have, by long experience, found women to be like Telephus's ſpear, if one end kills, the other cures.

There never was ſo quiet, or ſo ſilent a ſeſſion of Parliament as the preſent: Mr. Pitt declares only what he would have them do, and they do it *nemine contradicente*, Mr. Viner only excepted.

Dutcheſs Hamilton is to be married, to-morrow, to Colonel Campbell, the ſon of General Campbell, who will ſome day or other be Duke of Argyle, and have the eſtate. She refuſed the Duke of B——r for him.

Here is a report, but I believe a very groundleſs one, that your old acquaintance, the fair Madame C—e, is run away from her huſband, with a jeweller, that *étrennes* her, and is come over here; but I dare ſay it is ſome miſtake, or perhaps a lie. Adieu! God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXVI.

London, February the 27th, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IN your laſt letter, of the 7th, you accuſe me, moſt unjuſtly, of being in arrears in my correſpondence; whereas, if our epiſtolary accounts were fairly liquidated, I believe you would be brought in conſiderably debtor. I do not ſee how any of my letters to you can miſcarry, unleſs your office packet miſcarries too, for I always ſend them to the office. Moreover, I might have a juſtifiable excuſe

excuſe for writing to you ſeldomer than uſual, for to be ſure there never was a period of time, in the middle of a winter, and the Parliament ſitting, that ſupplied ſo little matter for a letter. Near twelve millions have been granted this year, not only *nemine contradicente*, but *nemine quicquid dicente*. The proper officers bring in the eſtimates; it is taken for granted that they are neceſſary, and frugal; the Members go to dinner, and leave Mr. Weſt and Mr. Martin to do the reſt.

I preſume you have ſeen the little poem of the Country Laſs, by Soame Jenyns, for it was in the Chronicle; as was alſo an anſwer to it, from the Monitor. They are neither of them bad performances; the firſt is the neateſt, and the plan of the ſecond has the moſt invention. I ſend you none of thoſe *pieces volantes* in my letters, becauſe they are all printed in one or other of the news-papers, particularly the Chronicles; and I ſuppoſe that you and others have all thoſe papers amongſt you at Hamburgh; in which caſe it would be only putting you to the unneceſſary expence of double poſtage.

I find you are ſanguine about the King of Pruſſia this year; I allow his army will be what you ſay; but what will that be *vis à vis* French, Auſtrians, Imperialiſts, Swedes, and Ruſſians, who muſt amount to more than double that number? Were the inequality leſs, I would allow for the King of Pruſſia's being ſo much *ipſe agmen* as pretty nearly to balance the account. In war, numbers are generally my omens; and I confeſs, that in Germany they ſeem not

not happy ones this year. In America, I think, we are ſure of ſucceſs, and great ſùcceſs; but how we ſhall be able to ſtrike a balance, as they call it, between good ſucceſs there, and ill ſucceſs upon the continent, ſo as to come at a peace, is more than I can diſcover.

Lady Cheſterfield makes you her compliments, and thanks you for your offer; but declines troubling you, being diſcouraged by the ill ſucceſs of Madame Münchauſen's and Miſs Chetwynd's commiſſions, the former for beef, and the latter for gloves; neither of which have yet been executed, to the diſſatisfaction of both. Adieu.

LETTER CCCXVII.

London, March the 16th, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have now your letter of the 20th paſt lying before me, by which you deſpond, in my opinion too ſoon, of dubbing your Prince; for he moſt certainly will have the Garter; and he will as probably have it before the campaign opens, as after. His campaign muſt, I doubt, at beſt, be a defenſive one; and he will ſhow great ſkill in making it ſuch; for, according to my calculation, his enemies will be at leaſt double his number. Their troops, indeed, may perhaps be worſe than his; but then their number will make up that defect, as it will enable them to undertake different operations at the

the ſame time. I cannot think that the King of Denmark will take a part in the preſent war; which he cannot do without great poſſible danger: and he is well paid by France for his neutrality; is ſafe, let what will turn out; and, in the mean time, carries on his commerce with great advantage and ſecurity: ſo that that conſideration will not retard your viſit to your own country, whenever you have leave to return, and your own *arrangemens* will allow you. A ſhort abſence animates a tender paſſion, *et l'on ne recule que pour mieux ſauter*, eſpecially in the ſummer months; ſo that I would adviſe you to begin your journey in May, and continue your abſence from the dear object of your vows till after the dog-days, when love is ſaid to be unwholeſome. We have been diſappointed at Martinico; I wiſh we may not be ſo at Guadaloupe, though we are landed there; for many difficulties muſt be got over, before we can be in poſſeſſion of the whole iſland. *A propos de bottes*; you make uſe of two Spaniſh words, very properly, in your letter; were I you, I would learn the Spaniſh language, if there were a Spaniard at Hamburgh who could teach me; and then you would be maſter of all the European languages that are uſeful; and, in my mind, it is very convenient, if not neceſſary, for a public man to underſtand them all; and not to be obliged to have recourſe to an interpreter, for thoſe papers that chance or buſineſs may throw in his way. I learned Spaniſh when I was older than you; convinced, by

experience, that, in every thing poſſible, it was better to truſt to one's ſelf, than to any other body whatſoever. Interpreters, as well as relators, are often unfaithful, and ſtill oftener incorrect, puzzling, and blundering. In ſhort, let it be your maxim through life, to know all you can know, yourſelf; and never to truſt implicitly to the informations of others. This rule has been of infinite ſervice to me, in the courſe of my life.

I am rather better than I was; which I owe not to my phyſicians, but to an aſs and a cow, who nouriſh me, between them, very plentifully and wholeſomely; in the morning the aſs is my nurſe, at night the cow; and I have juſt now bought a milch-goat, which is to graze, and nurſe me at Blackheath. I do not know what may come of this latter, and I am not without apprehenſions that it may make a ſatyr of me; but, ſhould I find that obſcene diſpoſition growing upon me, I will check it in time, for fear of endangering my life and character by rapes. And ſo we heartily bid you farewel.

LETTER CCCXVIII.

London, March the 30th, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Do not like theſe frequent, however ſhort, returns of your illneſs; for I doubt they imply either want of ſkill in your phyſician, or want of care

care in his patient. Rhubarb, ſoap, and chalybeate medicines and waters, are almoſt always ſpecifics for obſtructions of the liver; but then a very exact regimen is neceſſary, and that for a long continuance. Acids are good for you, but you do not love them; and ſweet things are bad for you, and you do love them. There is another thing very bad for you, and I fear you love it too much. When I was in Holland, I had a ſlow fever, that hung upon me a great while; I conſulted Boerhaave, who preſcribed me what I ſuppoſe was proper, for it cured me; but he added, by way of poſtſcript to his preſcription, *Venus rariùs colatur:* which I obſerved, and perhaps that made the medicines more effectual.

I doubt we ſhall be mutually diſappointed in our hopes of ſeeing one another this ſpring, as I believe you will find, by a letter which you will receive, at the ſame time with this, from Lord Holderneſſe; but as Lord Holderneſſe will not tell you all, I will, between you and me, ſupply that defect. I muſt do him the juſtice to ſay, that he has acted in the moſt kind and friendly manner poſſible to us both. When the King read your letter, in which you deſired leave to return, for the ſake of drinking the Tunbridge-waters, he ſaid, "If he wants ſteel wa-
"ters, thoſe of Pyrmont are better than Tunbridge,
"and he can have them very freſh at Hamburgh.
"I would rather he had aſked to come laſt autumn,
"and had paſſed the winter here; for if he returns
"now, I ſhall have nobody in thoſe quarters to in-

"form me of what paſſes; and yet it will be a very "buſy and important ſcene." Lord Holderneſſe, who found that it would not be liked, reſolved to puſh it no farther; and replied, he was very ſure, that when you knew his Majeſty had the leaſt objection to your return at this time, you would think of it no longer; and he owned that he (Lord Holderneſſe) had given you encouragement for this application, laſt year, then thinking and hoping that there would be little occaſion for your preſence at Hamburgh this year. Lord Holderneſſe will only tell you, in his letter, that as he had ſome reaſon to believe, his moving this matter would be diſagreeable to the King, he reſolved for your ſake, not to mention it. You muſt anſwer his letter upon that foot ſingly, and thank him for this mark of his friendſhip; for he has really acted as your friend. I make no doubt of your having willing leave to return in autumn, for the whole winter. In the mean time, make the beſt of your *ſéjour* where you are; drink the Pyrmont waters, and no wine but Rheniſh, which, in your caſe, is the only proper one for you.

Next week, Mr. Harte will ſend you his Guſtavus Adolphus, in two quartos; it will contain many new particulars of the life of that real hero, as he has had abundant and authentic materials which have never yet appeared. It will, upon the whole, be a very curious and valuable hiſtory; though, between you and me, I could have wiſhed that he had been more correct and elegant in his ſtyle. You will find it dedicated to one of your acquaintance,

who

who was forced to prune the luxuriant praiſes beſtowed upon him, and yet has left enough of all conſcience to ſatisfy a reaſonable man. Harte has been very much out of order, theſe laſt three or four months, but is not the leſs intent upon ſowing his Lucerne, of which he had ſix crops laſt year, to his infinite joy, and, as he ſays, profit. As a gardener, I ſhall probably have as much joy, though not quite ſo much profit, by thirty or forty ſhillings; for there is the greateſt promiſe of fruit this year, at Blackheath, that ever I ſaw in my life. Vertumnus and Pomona have been very propitious to me; as for Priapus, that tremendous garden God, as I no longer invoke him, I cannot expect his protection from the birds and the thieves.

Adieu! I will conclude like a pedant, *Leviùs fit patientiâ quicquid corrigere eſt nefas.*

LETTER CCCXIX.

London, April the 16th, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

WITH humble ſubmiſſion to you, I ſtill ſay, that if Prince Ferdinand can make a defenſive campaign this year, he will have done a great deal, conſidering the great inequality of numbers. The little advantages of taking a regiment or two priſoners, or cutting another to pieces, are but trifling articles in the great account; they are only the pence, the pounds are yet to come; and I take it

for

for granted, that neither the French, nor the Court of Vienna, will have *le démenti* of their main object, which is unqueſtionably Hanover; for that is the *ſumma ſummarum*; and they will certainly take care to draw a force together for this purpoſe, too great for any that Prince Ferdinand has, or can have, to oppoſe them. In ſhort, mark the end on't, *j'en augure mal.* If France, Auſtria, the Empire, Ruſſia, and Sweden, are not, at long run, too hard for the two Electors of Hanover and Brandenburgh, there muſt be ſome inviſible power, ſome tutelar Deities, that miraculouſly interpoſe in favour of the latter.

You encourage me to accept all the powers that goats, aſſes, and bulls, can give me, by engaging for my not making an ill uſe of them; but I own, I cannot help diſtruſting myſelf a little, or rather human nature; for it is an old and very true obſervation, that there are miſers of money, but none of power; and the non-uſe of the one, and the abuſe of the other, increaſe in proportion to their quantity.

I am very ſorry to tell you, that Harte's Guſtavus Adolphus does not take at all, and conſequently ſells very little: it is certainly informing, and full of good matter; but it is as certain too, that the ſtyle is execrable: where the devil he picked it up, I cannot conceive, for it is a bad ſtyle, of a new and ſingular kind; it is full of Latiniſms, Galiciſms, Germaniſms, and all *iſms* but Angliciſms; in ſome places pompous, in others vulgar and low. Surely, before the end of the world, people, and you in particular, will diſcover, that the *manner*, in every thing, is at

leaſt as important as the matter; and that the latter never can pleaſe, without a good degree of elegancy in the former. This holds true in every thing in life: in writing, converſing, buſineſs, the help of the Graces is abſolutely neceſſary; and whoever vainly thinks himſelf above them, will find he is miſtaken, when it will be too late to court them, for they will not come to ſtrangers of an advanced age. There is an Hiſtory lately come out, of the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots, and her ſon (no matter by whom) King James, written by one Robertſon, a Scotchman, which for clearneſs, purity, and dignity of ſtyle, I will not ſcruple to compare with the beſt hiſtorians extant, not excepting Davila, Guicciardini, and perhaps Livy. Its ſucceſs has conſequently been great, and a ſecond edition is already publiſhed, and bought up. I take it for granted, that it is to be had, or at leaſt borrowed, at Hamburgh, or I would ſend it you.

I hope you drink the Pyrmont waters every morning. The health of the mind depends ſo much upon the health of the body, that the latter deſerves the utmoſt attention, independently of the ſenſes. God ſend you a very great ſhare of both! Adieu.

LETTER CCCXX.

London, April the 27th, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have received your two letters of the 10th and 13th, by the laſt mail; and I will begin my anſwer to them, by obſerving to you, that a wiſe man,

man, without being a Stoic, conſiders, in all miſfortunes that befal him, their beſt as well as their worſt ſide; and every thing has a better and a worſe ſide. I have ſtrictly obſerved that rule for many years, and have found by experience, that ſome comfort is to be extracted, under moſt moral ills, by conſidering them in every light, inſtead of dwelling, as people are too apt to do, upon the gloomy ſide of the object. Thank God, the diſappointment that you ſo pathetically groan under, is not a calamity which admits of no conſolation. Let us ſimplify it, and ſee what it amounts to. You were pleaſed with the expectation of coming here next month, to ſee thoſe who would have been pleaſed with ſeeing you. That, from very natural cauſes, cannot be; and you muſt paſs this ſummer at Hamburgh, and next winter in England, inſtead of paſſing this ſummer in England, and next winter at Hamburgh. Now, eſtimating things fairly, is not the change rather to your advantage? Is not the ſummer more eligible, both for health and pleaſure, than the winter, in that northern frozen Zone? and will not the winter, in England, ſupply you with more pleaſures than the ſummer, in an empty capital, could have done? So far then it appears, that you are rather a gainer by your misfortune.

The *tour* too, which you propoſe making to Lubeck, Altena, *&c.* will both amuſe and inform you; for, at your age, one cannot ſee too many different places and people; ſince at the age you are now of, I take it for granted, that you will not ſee them ſuperficially, as you did when you firſt went abroad.

This whole matter then, ſummed up, amounts to no more than this—that you will be here next winter, inſtead of this ſummer. Do not think that all I have ſaid is the conſolation only of an old philoſophical fellow, almoſt inſenſible of pleaſure or pain, offered to a young fellow who has quick ſenſations of both. No, it is the rational philoſophy taught me by experience and knowledge of the world, and which I have practiſed above thirty years. I always made the beſt of the beſt, and never made bad worſe, by fretting; this enabled me to go through the various ſcenes of life, in which I have been an actor, with more pleaſure and leſs pain than moſt people. You will ſay, perhaps, One cannot change one's nature; and that if a perſon is born of a very ſenſible gloomy temper, and apt to ſee things in the worſt light, they cannot help it, nor new make themſelves. I will admit it, to a certain degree, and but to a certain degree; for though we cannot totally change our nature, we may in a great meaſure correct it, by reflection and philoſophy; and ſome philoſophy is a very neceſſary companion in this world, where, even to the moſt fortunate, the chances are greatly againſt happineſs.

I am not old enough, nor tenacious enough, to pretend not to underſtand the main purport of your laſt letter; and, to ſhow you that I do, you may draw upon me for two hundred pounds, which, I hope, will more than clear you.

Good night: *æquam memento rebus in arduis ſervare mentem*; be neither tranſported nor depreſſed by the accidents of life.

LETTER

LETTER CCCXXI.

Blackheath, May the 16th, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR Secretary's laſt letter, of the 4th, which I received yeſterday, has quieted my fears a good deal, but has not intirely diſſipated them. *Your fever ſtill continues*, he ſays, *though in a leſs degree.* Is it a continued fever, or an intermitting one? If the former, no wonder that you are weak, and that your head achs. If the latter, why has not the bark, in ſubſtance and large doſes, been adminiſtered? for, if it had, it muſt have ſtopped it by this time. Next poſt, I hope, will ſet me quite at eaſe. Surely you have not been ſo regular as you ought, either in your medicines, or in your general regimen, otherwiſe this fever would not have returned; for the Doctor calls it *your fever returned*, as if you had an excluſive patent for it. You have now had illneſſes enough, to know the value of health, and to make you implicitly follow the preſcriptions of your phyſician in medicines, and the rules of your own common ſenſe in diet; in which, I can aſſure you, from my own experience, that quantity is often worſe than quality; and I would rather eat half a pound of bacon at a meal, than two pounds of any the moſt wholeſome food.

I have been ſettled here near a week, to my great ſatisfaction, *c'eſt ma place*, and I know it, which is not given to every body. Cut off from ſocial life by

my deafneſs, as well as other phyſical ills, and being at beſt but the ghoſt of my former ſelf, I walk here in ſilence and ſolitude as becomes a ghoſt; with this only difference, that I walk by day, whereas, you know, to be ſure, that other ghoſts only appear by night. My health, however, is better than it was laſt year, thanks to my almoſt total milk diet. This enables me to vary my ſolitary amuſements, and alternately to ſcribble as well as read, which I could not do laſt year. Thus I ſaunter away the remainder, be it more or leſs, of an agitated and active life, now reduced, (and I am not ſure that I am a loſer by the change) to ſo quiet and ſerene a one, that it may properly be called, ſtill life.

The French whiſper in confidence, in order that it may be the more known and the more credited, that they intend to invade us this year, in no leſs than three places; that is, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Some of our great men, like the Devils, believe and tremble; others, and one little one, whom I know, laugh at it; and, in general, it ſeems to be but a poor inſtead of a formidable ſcarecrow. While *ſomebody* was at the head of a moderate army, and wanted (I know why) to be at the head of a great one, intended invaſions were made an article of political faith; and the belief of them was required, as in the Church the belief of ſome abſurdities, and even impoſſibilities, is required, upon pain of hereſy, excommunication, and conſequently damnation, if they tend to the power and intereſt of the Heads of the Church. But now there is a general toleration, and

the

the beſt Subjects, as well as the beſt Chriſtians, may believe what their reaſon and their conſciences ſuggeſt, it is generally and rationally ſuppoſed, the French will threaten and not ſtrike, ſince we are ſo well prepared, both by armies and fleets, to receive, and, I may add, to deſtroy them. Adieu! God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXII.

Blackheath, June the 15th, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR letter of the 5th, which I received yeſterday, gave me great ſatisfaction, being all in your own hand; though it contains great, and I fear juſt complaints of your ill ſtate of health. You do very well to change the air; and I hope that change will do well by you. I would therefore have you write, after the 20th of Auguſt, to Lord Holderneſſe, to beg of him to obtain his Majeſty's leave for you to return to England for *two or three months*, upon account of your health. Two or three months is an indefinite time, which may afterwards be inſenſibly ſtretched to what length one pleaſes; leave that to me. In the mean time you may be taking your meaſures with the beſt œconomy.

The day before yeſterday, an expreſs arrived from Guadaloupe; which brought an account of our being in poſſeſſion of the whole iſland. And I make no manner of doubt, but that, in about two months, we ſhall have as good news from Crown-point, Que-

bec, &c. Our affairs in Germany, I fear, will not be equally proſperous; for I have very little hopes for the King of Pruſſia or Prince Ferdinand. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXIII.

Blackheath, June the 25th, 1759.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE two laſt mails have brought me no letter from you or your Secretary; I will take this ſilence as a ſign that you are better; but however, if you thought that I cared to know, you ſhould have cared to have written. Here the weather has been very fine for a fortnight together; a longer term than in this climate we are uſed to hold fine weather by. I hope it is ſo too at Hamburgh, or at leaſt at the *villa* to which you are gone; but pray do not let it be your *villa vicioſa*, as thoſe retirements are often called, and too often prove; though (by the way) the original name was villa *vezzoſa*; and by wags miſcalled *vicioſa*.

I have a moſt gloomy proſpect of affairs in Germany; the French are already in poſſeſſion of Caſſel, and of the learned part of Hanover, that is Göttingen; where I preſume they will not ſtop *pour l'amour des Belles Lettres*, but rather go on to the Capital, and ſtudy them upon the coin. My old acquaintance, Monſieur de Richelieu, made a great progreſs there in metallic learning and inſcriptions. If Prince Ferdinand ventures a battle to prevent it,

it, I dread the conſequences; the odds are too great againſt him. The King of Pruſſia is ſtill in a worſe ſituation; for he has the Hydra to encounter: and though he may cut off a head or two, there will ſtill be enough left to devour him at laſt. I have, as you know, long foretold the now approaching cataſtrophe; but I was Caſſandra. Our affairs in the new world have a much more pleaſing aſpect; Guadaloupe is a great acquiſition, and Quebec, which I make no doubt of, will ſtill be a greater. But muſt all theſe advantages, purchaſed at the price of ſo much Engliſh blood and treaſure, be at laſt ſacrificed as a peace-offering? God knows what conſequences ſuch a meaſure may produce; the germe of diſcontent is already great, upon the bare ſuppoſition of the caſe; but ſhould it be realiſed, it will grow to a harveſt of diſaffection.

You are now, to be ſure, taking the previous neceſſary meaſures for your return here in the autumn; and I think you may diſband your whole family, excepting your ſecretary, your butler who takes care of your plate, wine, *&c.* one, or at moſt two, maid-ſervants, and your valet de chambre, and one footman, whom you will bring over with you. But give no mortal, either there or here, reaſon to think that you are not to return to Hamburgh again. If you are aſked about it, ſay, like Lockhart, that you are *le ſerviteur des événemens*; for your preſent appointments will do you no hurt here, till you have ſome better deſtination. At that ſeaſon of the year, I believe it will be better for you to come by ſea than

by land; but that you will be beſt able to judge of from the then circumſtances of your part of the world.

Your old friend Stevens is dead of the conſumption that has long been undermining him. God bleſs you, and ſend you health!

LETTER CCCXXIV.

Bath, February the 26th, 1761.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I AM very glad to hear that your election is finally ſettled, and, to ſay the truth, not ſorry that Mr. * * has been compelled to do, *de mauvaiſe grace*, that which he might have done at firſt in a friendly and handſome manner. However, take no notice of what is paſt, and live with him as you uſed to do before; for, in the intercourſe of the world, it is often neceſſary to ſeem ignorant of what one knows, and to have forgotten what one remembers.

I have juſt now finiſhed Coleman's play, and like it very well; it is well conducted and the characters are well preſerved. I own, I expected from the author more dialogue wit; but, as I know that he is a moſt ſcrupulous claſſic, I believe he did not dare to put in half ſo much wit as he could have done, becauſe Terence has not a ſingle grain; and it would have been *crimen læſæ antiquitatis*. God bleſs you!

LETTER

LETTER CCCXXV.

Bath, November the 21ſt, 1761.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I HAVE this moment received your letter of the 19th. If I find any alterations by drinking theſe waters, now ſix days, it is rather for the better; but, in ſix days more, I think I ſhall find, with more certainty, what humour they are in with me; if kind, I will profit of, but not abuſe their kindneſs; all things have their bounds, *quos ultrà citràve nequit conſiſtere rectum*; and I will endeavour to nick that point.

The Queen's jointure is larger than, from *ſome reaſons*, I expected it would be, though not greater than the very laſt precedent authorized. The caſe of the late Lord Wilmington was*, I fancy, remembered.

I have

* Lord Wilmington, then Sir Spencer Compton, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and who had long been treaſurer and favourite of George the Second, when Prince of Wales. Upon the death of King George the Firſt, he was in a manner declared Prime Miniſter; but a few days after the acceſſion of George the Second to the throne, Queen Caroline aſked Sir Spencer Compton, what dowry ſhe ſhould have, in caſe ſhe had the misfortune to ſurvive her Royal Conſort. He replied; "As much as "any Queen of England ever had, which was, fifty thouſand "pounds the year." Sir Robert Walpole hearing of this, obſerved, that, "had her Majeſty referred herſelf on that article to him, "he ſhould have anſwered, One hundred thouſand." This being reported to the Queen, ſhe ſent to Sir Robert, deſiring to ſpeak with him. When applying to herſelf an indelicate epithet, which ſhe knew he had formerly applied to her, and had from thence conceived a diſlike to him, ſhe with great good humour aſked him the ſame queſtion ſhe had before propoſed to Sir Spencer Compton, which he anſwered agreeably to his former

I have now good reaſon to believe, that Spain will declare war to us; that is, that it will very ſoon, if it has not already, avowedly aſſiſt France, in caſe the war continues. This will be a great triumph to Mr. Pitt, and fully juſtify his plan of beginning with Spain firſt, and having the firſt blow, which is often half the battle.

Here is a great deal of company, and what is commonly called good company, that is, great quality. I trouble them very little, except at the pump, where my buſineſs calls me; for, what is company to a deaf man, or a deaf man to company?

Lady Brown, whom I have ſeen, and who, by the way, has got the gout in her eye, inquired very tenderly after you. And I ſo elegantly reſt,

Yours till death.

LETTER CCCXXVI.

Bath, December the 6th, 1761.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have been in your debt ſome time, which, you know, I am not very apt to be; but it was really for want of ſpecie to pay. The preſent ſtate of my invention does not enable me to coin; and you would have had as little pleaſure in reading, as

mer declaration. This, it is ſaid, was one principal ſtep, on which Sir Robert Walpole mounted to that zenith of power he afterwards enjoyed; and which had otherwiſe been deſigned by the King for Sir Spencer Compton; who was, however, ſoon after created Earl of Wilmington, Knight of the Garter, and appointed Preſident of the Council.

I ſhould

I ſhould have had in writing *le coglionerìe* of this place; beſides, that I am very little mingled in them. I do not know whether I ſhall be adle to follow your advice, and cut a winner: for, at preſent, I have neither won nor loſt a ſingle ſhilling. I will play on this week only; and if I have a good run, I will carry it off with me; if a bad one, the loſs can hardly amount to any thing conſiderable in ſeven days, for I hope to ſee you in town to-morrow ſevennight.

I had a diſmal letter from Harte, laſt week; he tells me that he is at nurſe with a ſiſter in Berkſhire; that he has got a confirmed jaundice, beſides twenty other diſtempers. The true cauſe of theſe complaints I take to be, the ſame that ſo greatly diſordered, and had nearly deſtroyed the moſt auguſt Houſe of Auſtria, about one hundred and thirty years ago; I mean Guſtavus Adolphus; who neither anſwered his expectations in point of profit, nor reputation, and that merely by his own fault, in not writing it in the vulgar tongue; for, as to facts, I will maintain, that it is one of the beſt hiſtories extant.

Au revoir, as Sir Fopling ſays, and God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXVII.

Bath, November the 2d, 1762.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Arrived here, as I propoſed, laſt Sunday; but as ill as I feared I ſhould be, when I ſaw you. Head, ſtomach, and limbs, all out of order.

I have

I have yet ſeen nobody but Villettes, who is ſettled here for good, as it is called. What conſequences has the Duke of Devonſhire's reſignation had? He has conſiderable connections, and relations; but whether any of them are reſigned enough to reſign with him, is another matter. There will be, to be ſure, as many, and as abſurd reports, as there are in the law books; I do not deſire to know either; but inform me of what facts come to your knowledge, and of ſuch reports only as you believe are grounded. And ſo God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXVIII.

Bath, November the 13th, 1762.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have received your letter, and believe that your Preliminaries are very near the mark; and, upon that ſuppoſition, I think we have made a tolerable good bargain with Spain; at leaſt, full as good as I expected, and almoſt as good as I wiſhed, though I do not believe that we have got *all* Florida; but if we have St. Auguſtin, as I ſuppoſe, that, by the figure of *pars pro toto*, will be called all Florida. We have by no means made ſo good a bargain with France; for, in truth, what do we get by it, except Canada, with a very proper boundary of the river Miſſiſippi, and that is all? As for the reſtrictions upon the French fiſhery in Newfoundland, they are very well *per la predica*, and for the Commiſſary whom we ſhall employ; for he will have a good

ſalary from hence, to ſee that thoſe reſtrictions are complied with; and the French will double that ſalary, that he may allow them all to be broken through. It is plain to me, that the French fiſhery will be exactly what it was before the war.

The three Leeward iſlands, which the French yield to us, are not, all together, worth half ſo much as that of St. Lucia, which we give up to them. Senegal is not worth one quarter of Goree. The reſtrictions of the French, in the Eaſt Indies, are as abſurd and impracticable as thoſe of Newfoundland; and you will live to ſee the French trade to the Eaſt Indies, juſt as they did before the war. But, after all I have ſaid, the articles are as good as I expected with France, when I conſidered that no one ſingle perſon, who carried on this negotiation on our parts, was ever concerned or conſulted in any negotiation before. Upon the whole, then, the acquiſition of Canada has coſt us fourſcore millions ſterling. I am convinced we might have kept Guadaloupe, if our negotiators had known how to have gone about it.

His moſt Faithful Majeſty of Portugal is the beſt off of any body in this tranſaction, for he ſaves his kingdom by it, and has not laid out one Moidore in defence of it. Spain, thank God, in ſome meaſure, *païe les pots caſſés*; for, beſides St. Auguſtin, Logwood, *&c.* it has loſt at leaſt four millions ſterling, in money, ſhips, *&c.*

Harte is here, who tells me he has been at this place theſe three years, excepting ſome few excurſions

ſions to his ſiſter; he looks ill, and laments that he has frequent fits of the yellow jaundice. He complains of his not having heard from you theſe four years; you ſhould write to him. Theſe waters have done me a great deal of good, though I drink but two thirds of a pint in the whole day, which is leſs than the ſobereſt of my countrymen drink of claret at every meal.

I ſhould naturally think, as you do, that this ſeſſion will be a ſtormy one, that is, if Mr. Pitt takes an active part; but if he is pleaſed, as the Miniſters ſay, there is no other Æolus to blow a ſtorm. The Dukes of Cumberland, Newcaſtle, and Devonſhire, have no better troops to attack with, than the militia; but Pitt alone is *ipſe agmen*. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXIX.

Bath, November the 27th, 1762.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received your letter this morning, and return you the ball *a la volée*. The King's ſpeech is a very prudent one, and, as I ſuppoſe that the Addreſſes, in anſwer to it, were, as uſual, in almoſt the ſame words; my Lord Mayor might very well call them innocent. As his Majeſty expatiates ſo much upon the great *atchievements* of the war, I cannot help hoping that, when the Preliminaries ſhall be laid before Parliament *in due time*, which, I ſuppoſe, means after the reſpective ratifications of all the contracting parties, that ſome untalked-of and unexpected advantage will break out in our treaty with France;

France; St. Lucia, at leaſt. I ſee, in the newſpapers, an article which I by no means like, in our treaty with Spain; which is, that we ſhall be at liberty to cut logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, *but paying for it*. Who does not ſee that this condition may, and probably will, amount to a prohibition, by the price which the Spaniards may ſet it at? It was our undoubted right, and confirmed to us by former treaties, before the war, to cut logwood *gratis*; but this new ſtipulation (if true) gives us a privilege, ſomething like a reprieve to a criminal, with a *non obſtante* to be hanged.

I now drink ſo little water, that it can neither do me good nor hurt; but as I bathe but twice a week, that operation, which does my rheumatic carcaſe good, will keep me here ſome time longer than you had allowed.

Harte is going to publiſh a new edition of his Guſtavus, in octavo; which, he tells me, he has altered, and which, I could tell him, he ſhould tranſlate into Engliſh, or it will not ſell better than the former; for, while the world endures, ſtyle and manner will be regarded, at leaſt as much as matter. And ſo, *Dieu vous ait dans ſa ſainte garde!*

LETTER CCCXXX.

Bath, December the 4th, 1762.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received your letter this morning, with the enclosed Preliminaries, which we have had here these three days; and I return them, since you intend to keep them, which is more than I believe the French will. I am very glad to find that the French are to restore all the conquests they made upon us in the East Indies during this war; and I cannot doubt but they will likewise restore to us all the Cod that they shall take, within less than three leagues of our coasts in North America, (a distance easily measured, especially at sea) according to the spirit, though not the letter of the Treaty. I am informed, that the strong opposition to the Peace will be in the House of Lords, though I cannot well conceive it; nor can I make out above six or seven, who will be against it upon a division, unless (which I cannot suppose) some of the Bishops should vote on the side of their maker. God bless you!

LETTER CCCXXXI.

Bath, December the 13th, 1762.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY I received your letter, which gave me a very clear account of the debate in your House. It is impossible for a human creature to

to ſpeak well for three hours and an half; I queſtion even if Belial, who, according to Milton, was the orator of the fallen Angels, ever ſpoke ſo long at a time.

There muſt have been a trick in Charles Townſhend's ſpeaking for the Preliminaries; for he is infinitely above having an opinion. Lord Egremont muſt be ill, or have thoughts of going into ſome other place: perhaps into Lord Granville's, who they ſay is dying: when he dies, the ableſt head in England dies too, take it for all in all.

I ſhall be in town, barring accidents, this day ſevennight, by dinner-time; when I have ordered a *Haricot*, to which you will be very welcome, about four o'clock. *En attendant Dieu vous ait dans ſa ſainte garde!*

LETTER CCCXXXII.

Blackheath, June the 14th, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, by the laſt mail, your letter of the 4th, from the Hague; ſo far ſo good. You arrived *ſonica* at the Hague, for our Embaſſador's entertainment; I find he has been very civil to you. You are in the right to ſtop for two or three days, at Hanau, and make your court to the Lady of that place*. Your Excellency makes a figure already

* Her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Mary of England, Landgravine of Heſſe.

in the news-papers; and let them, and others, Excellency you as much as they pleaſe, but pray ſuffer not your own ſervants to do it.

Nothing new of any kind has happened here ſince you went; ſo I will wiſh you a good night, and hope that God will bleſs you.

LETTER CCCXXXIII.

Blackheath, July the 14th, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY I received your letter from Ratiſbon, where I am glad that you are arrived ſafe. You are, I find, over head and ears engaged in ceremony and *étiquette*. You muſt not yield in any thing eſſential, where your public character may ſuffer; but I adviſe you, at the ſame time, to diſtinguiſh carefully what may and what may not affect it, and to deſpiſe ſome German *minuties*; ſuch as one ſtep lower or higher upon the ſtairs, a bow more or leſs, and ſuch ſort of trifles.

By what I ſee in Creſſener's letter to you, the cheapneſs of wine compenſates the quantity, as the cheapneſs of ſervants compenſates the number that you muſt make uſe of.

Write to your mother often, if it be but three words, to prove your exiſtence; for when ſhe does not hear from you, ſhe knows, to a demonſtration, that you are dead, if not buried.

The encloſed is a letter of the utmoſt conſequence, which I was deſired to forward, with care and ſpeed, to the moſt ſerene *Louis*.

My head is not well to-day. So God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXXIV.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 1ſt, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Hope that by this time you are pretty well ſettled at Ratiſbon, at leaſt as to the important points of the ceremonial; ſo that you may know to preciſion, to whom you muſt give, and from whom you muſt require, the *ſeine Excellentz*. Thoſe formalities are, no doubt, ridiculous enough in themſelves; but yet they are neceſſary for manners, and ſometimes for buſineſs; and both would ſuffer by laying them quite aſide.

I have lately had an attack of a new complaint, which I have long ſuſpected that I had in my body, in *actu primo*, as the pedants call it, but which I never felt in *actu ſecundo*, till laſt week, and that is a fit of the ſtone or gravel. It was, thank God, but a ſlight one; but it was *dans toutes les formes*; for it was preceded by a pain in my loins, which I at firſt took for ſome remains of my rheumatiſm; but was ſoon convinced of my miſtake, by making water much blacker than coffee, with a prodigious ſediment of gravel. I am now perfectly eaſy again, and have no more indications of this dreadful complaint.

God keep you from that and deafneſs! other complaints are the common, and almoſt the inevitable lot of human nature, but admit of ſome mitigation. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXXV.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 22d, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU will, by this poſt, hear from others, that Lord Egremont died two days ago of an apoplexy; which, from his figure, and the conſtant plethora he lived in, was reaſonably to be expected. You will aſk me, who is to be Secretary in his room? to which I anſwer, that I do not know. I ſhould gueſs Lord Sandwich, to be ſucceeded in the Admiralty by Charles Townſhend; unleſs the Duke of Bedford, who ſeems to have taken to himſelf the department of Europe, ſhould have a mind to it. This event may perhaps produce others; but, till this happened, every thing was in a ſtate of inaction, and abſolutely nothing was done. Before the next ſeſſion, this chaos muſt neceſſarily take ſome form, either by a new jumble of its own atoms, or by mixing them with the more efficient ones of the Oppoſition.

I ſee by the news-papers, as well as by your letter, that the difficulties ſtill ſubſiſt about your ceremonial at Ratiſbon; ſhould they, from pride and folly, prove inſuperable, and obſtruct your real buſineſs,

ſineſs, there is one expedient, which may perhaps remove difficulties, and which I have often known practiſed; but which I believe our people here know nothing of: it is, to have the character of *Miniſter*, only, in your oſtenſible title, and that of Envoy Extraordinary in your pocket, to produce occaſionally, eſpecially if you ſhould be ſent to any of the Electors in your neighbourhood: or elſe, in any tranſactions that you may have, in which your title of Envoy Extraordinary may create great difficulties, to have a reverſal given you, declaring, that the temporary ſuſpenſion of that character, *ne donnera pas la moindre atteinte ni à vos droits ni à vos pretenſions*. As for the reſt, divert yourſelf as well as you can, and eat and drink as little as you can: and ſo God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXXVI.

Blackheath, September the 1ſt, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

GREAT news! The King ſent for Mr. Pitt, laſt Saturday, and the conference laſted a full hour: on the Monday following, another conference, which laſted much longer; and yeſterday a third, longer than either. You take for granted, that the treaty was concluded and ratified: no ſuch matter, for this laſt conference broke it intirely off; and Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple went yeſterday evening to their reſpective country houſes. Would you know

what it broke off upon, you muſt aſk the news-mongers, and the coffee-houſes; who, I dare ſay, know it all very minutely; but I, who am not apt to know any thing that I do not know, honeſtly and humbly confeſs, that I cannot tell you; probably one party aſked too much, and the other would grant too little. However, the King's dignity was not, in my mind, much conſulted, by their making him ſole Plenipotentiary of a treaty, which they were not, in all events, determined to conclude. It ought ſurely to have been begun by ſome inferior agent, and his Majeſty ſhould only have appeared in rejecting or ratifying it. Lewis the XIVth never ſate down before a town in perſon, that was not ſure to be taken.

However, *ce qui eſt différé n'eſt pas perdu*; for this matter muſt be taken up again, and concluded before the meeting of the Parliament, and probably upon more diſadvantageous terms to the preſent Miniſters, who have tacitly admitted, by this late negotiation, what their enemies have loudly proclaimed, that they are not able to carry on affairs. So much *de re politica*.

I have at laſt done the beſt office that can be done, to moſt married people; that is, I have fixed the ſeparation between my brother and his wife; and the definitive treaty of peace will be proclaimed in about a fortnight; for the only ſolid and laſting peace, between a man and his wife, is, doubtleſs, a ſeparation. God bleſs you!

LETTER

LETTER CCCXXXVII.

Blackheath, September the 30th, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU will have known, long before this, from the office, that the departments are not caſt as you wiſhed; for Lord Halifax, as ſenior, had of courſe his choice, and choſe the Southern, upon account of the colonies. The Miniſtry, ſuch as it is, is now ſettled *en attendant mieux*; but, in my opinion, cannot, as they are, meet the Parliament.

The only, and all the efficient people they have, are in the Houſe of Lords: for ſince Mr. Pitt has firmly engaged Charles Townſhend to him, there is not a man of the Court ſide, in the Houſe of Commons, who has either abilities or words enough to call a coach. Lord B*** is certainly playing *un deſſous de cartes*, and I ſuſpect that it is with Mr. Pitt; but what that *deſſous* is, I do not know, though all the coffee-houſes do moſt exactly.

The preſent inaction, I believe, gives you leiſure enough for *ennui*, but it gives you time enough too for better things; I mean, reading uſeful books; and, what is ſtill more uſeful, converſing with yourſelf ſome part of every day. Lord Shafteſbury recommends ſelf-converſation to all authors; and I would recommend it to all men; they would be the better for it. Some people have not time, and fewer have inclination, to enter into that converſation; nay, very many dread it, and fly to the moſt trifling diſſipations, in order to avoid it; but if a

man

man would allot half an hour every night, for this ſelf-converſation, and recapitulate with himſelf whatever he has done, right or wrong, in the courſe of the day, he would be both the better and the wiſer for it. My deafneſs gives me more than ſufficient time for ſelf-converſation; and I have found great advantages from it. My brother, and Lady Stanhope, are at laſt finally parted. I was the negotiator between them; and had ſo much trouble in it, that I would much rather negotiate the moſt difficult point of the *jus publicum Sacri Romani Imperii*, with the whole Diet of Ratiſbon, than negotiate any point with any woman. If my brother had had ſome of thoſe ſelf-converſations, which I recommend, he would not, I believe, at paſt ſixty, with a crazy, battered conſtitution, and deaf into the bargain, have married a young girl, juſt turned of twenty, full of health, and conſequently of deſires. But who takes warning by the fate of others? This, perhaps, proceeds from a negligence of ſelf-converſation. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXXXVIII.

Blackheath, October the 17th, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE laſt mail brought me your letter of the 2d inſtant, as the former had brought me that of the 25th paſt. I did ſuppoſe that you would be ſent for over, for the firſt day of the ſeſſion; as

as I never knew a ſtricter muſter, and no furlows allowed. I am very ſorry for it, for the reaſons you hint at; but, however, you did very prudently, in doing *de bonne grace*, what you could not help doing: and let that be your rule in every thing, for the reſt of your life. Avoid diſagreeable things as much as by dexterity you can; but when they are unavoidable, do them with ſeeming willingneſs and alacrity. Though this journey is ill-timed for you in many reſpects, yet, in point of *finances*, you will be a gainer by it upon the whole; for depend upon it, they will keep you here till the very laſt day of the ſeſſion; and I ſuppoſe you have ſold your horſes, and diſmiſſed ſome of your ſervants. Though they ſeem to apprehend the firſt day of the ſeſſion ſo much, in my opinion, their danger will be much greater in the courſe of it.

When you are at Paris, you will of courſe wait upon Lord Hertford, and deſire him to preſent you to the King; at the ſame time make my compliments to him, and thank him for the very obliging meſſage he left at my houſe in town; and tell him, that, had I received it in time from thence, I would have come to town on purpoſe to have returned it in perſon. If there are any new little books at Paris, pray bring them me. I have already Voltaire's *Zélis dans le Bain*, his *Droit du Seigneur*, and *Olympie*. Do not forget to call once at Madame Monconſeil's, and as often as you pleaſe at Madame du Pin's. *Au revoir*.



LETTER

LETTER CCCXXXIX.

Bath, November the 24th, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Arrived here, as you ſuppoſe in your letter, laſt Sunday; but after the worſt day's journey I ever had in my life: it ſnowed and froze that whole morning, and in the evening it rained and thawed, which made the roads ſo ſlippery, that I was ſix hours coming poſt from the Devizes, which is but eighteen miles from hence; ſo that, but for the name of coming poſt, I might as well have walked on foot. I have not yet quite got over my laſt violent attack, and am weak and flimſy.

I have now drank the waters but three days; ſo that, without a miracle, I cannot yet expect much alteration, and I do not in the leaſt expect a miracle. If they proved *les eaux de Jouvence* to me, that would be a miracle indeed; but, as the late Pope Lambertini ſaid, *Frà noi, gli miracoli ſono paſſati già un pezzo.*

I have ſeen Harte, who inquired much after you: he is dejected and diſpirited, and thinks himſelf much worſe than he is, though he has really a tendency to the jaundice. I have yet ſeen nobody elſe, nor do I know who here is to be ſeen; for I have not yet exhibited myſelf to public view, except at the pump, which, at the time I go to it, is the moſt private place in Bath.

After all the fears and hopes, occaſioned ſeverally by the meeting of the Parliament, in my opinion, it

it will prove a very eaſy ſeſſion. Mr. Wilkes is univerſally given up; and if the Miniſters themſelves do not wantonly raiſe difficulties, I think they will meet with none. A majority of two hundred is a great anodyne. Adieu! God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXL.

Bath, December the 3d, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

LAST poſt brought me your letter of the 29th paſt. I ſuppoſe C—— T—— let off his ſpeech upon the Princeſs's portion, chiefly to ſhow that he was of the Oppoſition: for otherwiſe, the point was not debatable, unleſs as to the *quantum*, againſt which ſomething might be ſaid; for the late Princeſs of Orange (who was the eldeſt daughter of a King) had no more, and her two ſiſters but half, if I am not miſtaken.

It is a great mercy that Mr. Wilkes, the intrepid defender of our rights and liberties, is out of danger, and may live to fight and write again in ſupport of them; and it is no leſs a mercy, that God hath raiſed up the Earl of S—— to vindicate and promote true religion and morality. Theſe two bleſſings will juſtly make an epocha in the annals of this country.

I have delivered your meſſage to Harte, who waits with impatience for your letter. He is very happy

happy now in having free acceſs to all Lord Craven's papers, which, he ſays, give him great lights into the *bellum tricennale*; the old Lord Craven having been the profeſſed and valorous knight-errant, and perhaps ſomething more, to the Queen of Bohemia; at leaſt, like Sir Peter Pride, he had the honour of ſpending great part of his eſtate in her Royal cauſe.

I am by no means right yet; I am very weak and flimſy ſtill; but the Doctor aſſures me, that ſtrength and ſpirits will return: if they do, *lucro apponam*, I will make the beſt of them; if they do not, I will not make their want ſtill worſe, by grieving and regretting them. I have lived long enough, and obſerved enough, to eſtimate moſt things at their intrinſic, and not their imaginary value; and at ſeventy, I find nothing much worth either deſiring or fearing. But theſe reflections, which ſuit with ſeventy, would be greatly premature at two-and-thirty. So make the beſt of your time; enjoy the preſent hour, but *memor ultimæ*. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXLI.

Bath, December the 18th, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received your letter this morning, in which you reproach me with not having written to you this week. The reaſon was, that I did not know what to write. There is that ſameneſs in my life

here, that *every day is ſtill but as the firſt*. I ſee very few people; and, in the literal ſenſe of the word, I hear nothing.

Mr. L— and Mr. C— I hold to be two very ingenious men; and your image of the two men ruined, one by loſing his law-ſuit, and the other by carrying it, is a very juſt one. To be ſure they felt in themſelves uncommon talents for buſineſs and ſpeaking, which were to reimburſe them.

Harte has a great poetical work to publiſh, before it be long; he has ſhown me ſome parts of it. He had intitled it Emblems, but I perſuaded him to alter that name for two reaſons; the firſt was, becauſe they were not emblems, but fables; the ſecond was, that, if they had been emblems, Quarles had degraded and vilified that name, to ſuch a degree, that it is impoſſible to make uſe of it after him: ſo they are to be called fables, though moral tales would, in my mind, be the propereſt name. If you aſk me what I think of thoſe I have ſeen, I muſt ſay that *ſunt plura bona, quædam mediocria, et quædam*——

Your report of future changes, I cannot think is wholly groundleſs: for it ſtill runs ſtrongly in my head, that the mine we talked of will be ſprung, at, or before the end of the ſeſſion.

I have got a little more ſtrength, but not quite the ſtrength of Hercules; ſo that I will not undertake, like him, fifty defiorations in one night; for I really believe that I could not compaſs them. So good night, and God bleſs you!

LETTER

LETTER CCCXLII.

Bath, December the 24th, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Confeſs I was a good deal ſurpriſed at your preſſing me ſo ſtrongly to influence parſon Roſenhagen, when you well know the reſolution I had made ſeveral years ago, and which I have ſcrupulouſly obſerved ever ſince, not to concern myſelf, directly or indirectly, in any party political conteſt whatſoever. Let Parties go to loggerheads, as much and as long as they pleaſe; I will neither endeavour to part them, nor take the part of either; for I know them all too well. But you ſay, that Lord Sandwich has been remarkably civil and kind to you. I am very glad of it, and he can by no means impute to you my obſtinacy, folly, or philoſophy; call it what you pleaſe: you may with great truth aſſure him, that you did all you could to obey his commands.

I am ſorry to find that you are out of order, but I hope it is only a cold; ſhould it be any thing more, pray conſult Dr. Maty, who did you ſo much good in your laſt illneſs, when the great medicinal Mattadores did you rather harm. I have found a Monſieur *Diafoirus* here, Dr. Moiſy, who has really done me a great deal of good; and I am ſure I wanted it a great deal, when I came here firſt. I have recovered ſome ſtrength, and a little more will give me as much as I can make uſe of.

Lady

Lady Brown, whom I ſaw yeſterday, makes you many compliments: and I wiſh you a merry Chriſtmas, and a good night. Adieu.

LETTER CCCXLIII.

Bath, December the 31ſt, 1763.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

GREVENKOP wrote me word, by the laſt poſt, that you were laid up with the gout; but I much queſtion it; that is, whether it is the gout or not. Your laſt illneſs, before you went abroad, was pronounced the gout, by the ſkilful; and proved at laſt a mere rheumatiſm. Take care that the ſame miſtake is not made this year; and that, by giving you ſtrong and hot medicines to throw out the gout, they do not inflame the rheumatiſm, if it be one.

Mr. Wilkes has imitated ſome of the great men of antiquity, by going into voluntary exile: it was his only way of defeating both his creditors and his proſecutors. Whatever his friends, if he has any, give out of his returning ſoon, I will anſwer for it, that it will be a long time before that *ſoon* comes.

I have been much out of order theſe four days, of a violent cold; which I do not know how I got, and which obliged me to ſuſpend drinking the waters: but is now ſo much better, that I propoſe reſuming them for this week, and paying my court to you in town on Monday or Tueſday ſevennight; but this is *ſub ſpe rati* only. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXLIV.

Blackheath, July the 20th, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have this moment received your letter of the 3d, from Prague, but I never received that which you mention from Ratiſbon; this made me think you in ſuch rapid motion, that I did not know where to take aim. I now ſuppoſe that you are arrived, though not yet ſettled, at Dreſden; your audiences and formalities are, to be ſure, over, and that is great eaſe of mind to you.

I have no political events to acquaint you with; the ſummer is not the ſeaſon for them, they ripen only in winter; great ones are expected immediately before the meeting of Parliament, but that, you know, is always the language of fears and hopes. However, I rather believe that there will be ſomething patched up between the *ins* and the *outs*.

The whole ſubject of converſation, at preſent, is the Death and Will of Lord Bath: he has left above twelve hundred thouſand pounds in land and money: four hundred thouſand pounds in caſh, ſtocks, and mortgages; his own eſtate, in land, was improved to fifteen thouſand pounds a year, and the Bradford eſtate, which he * *, is as much; both which, at only five-and-twenty years purchaſe, amount to eight hundred thouſand pounds; and all this he has left to his brother General Pulteney, and in his own diſpoſal, though he never loved him. The legacies he has left are trifling, for, in truth, he cared for nobody; the words *give* and *bequeath* were too ſhocking

ing to him to repeat, and ſo he left all, in one word, to his brother. The public, which was long the dupe of his ſimulation and diſſimulation, begins to explain upon him; and draws ſuch a picture of him as I gave you long ago.

Your late Secretary has been with me three or four times; he wants ſomething or another, and it ſeems all one to him what, whether civil or military; in plain Engliſh, he wants bread. He has knocked at the doors of ſome of the Miniſters, but to no purpoſe. I wiſh with all my heart that I could help him: I told him fairly that I could not, but adviſed him to find ſome channel to Lord B***, which, though a Scotchman, he told me he could not. He brought a packet of letters from the office to you, which I made him ſeal up; and I keep it for you, as I ſuppoſe it makes up the ſeries of your Ratiſbon letters.

As for me, I am juſt what I was when you left me, that is, nobody. Old-age ſteals upon me inſenſibly. I grow weak and decrepit; but do not ſuffer, and ſo I am content.

Forbes brought me four books of yours, two of which were Bielefeldt's letters: in which, to my knowledge, there are many notorious lies.

Make my compliments to Comte Einſiedel, whom I love and honour much; and ſo good night to *ſeine Excellentz*.

Now our correſpondence may be more regular, and I expect a letter from you every fortnight. I will be regular on my part: but write oftener to your mother, if it be but three lines.

LETTER CCCXLV.

Blackheath, July the 27th, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, two days ago, your letter of the 11th, from Dreſden, where I am very glad that you are ſafely arrived at laſt. The prices of the neceſſaries of life are monſtrous there; and I do not conceive how the poor natives ſubſiſt at all, after having been ſo long and ſo often plundered by their own as well as by other Sovereigns.

As for procuring you either the title or the appointments of Plenipotentiary, I could as ſoon procure them from the Turkiſh as from the Engliſh Miniſtry; and, in truth, I believe they have it not to give.

Now to come to your Civil Liſt, if one may compare ſmall things with great. I think I have found out a better refreſhment for it than you propoſe; for to-morrow I ſhall ſend to your caſhier, Mr. Larpent, five hundred pounds at once, for your uſe, which, I preſume, is better than by quarterly payments; and I am very apt to think, that, next Midſummer-day, he will have the ſame ſum, and for the ſame uſe, conſigned to him.

It is reported here, and I believe not without ſome foundation, that the Queen of Hungary has acceded to the Family Compact between France and Spain; if ſo, I am ſure it behoves us to form in time a counter alliance, of at leaſt equal ſtrength; which I could eaſily point out, but which, I fear, is not thought of here.

The

The rage of marrying is very prevalent; ſo that there will be probably a great crop of cuckolds next winter, who are at preſent only *cocus en herbe*. It will contribute to population, and ſo far muſt be allowed to be a public benefit. Lord G—, Mr. B—, and Mr. D——, are, in this reſpect, very meritorious; for they have all married handſome women, without one ſhilling fortune. Lord —— muſt indeed take ſome pains to arrive at that dignity; but I dare ſay he will bring it about, by the help of ſome young Scotch or Iriſh Officer. Good night, and God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCXLVI.

Blackheath, September the 3d, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have received your letter of the 13th paſt. I ſee that your complete arrangement approaches, and you need not be in a hurry to give entertainments, ſince ſo few others do.

Comte Flemming is the man in the world the beſt calculated to retrieve the Saxon finances, which have been all this century ſquandered and laviſhed with the moſt abſurd profuſion: he has certainly abilities, and, I believe, integrity; I dare anſwer for him, that the gentleneſs and flexibility of his temper will not prevail with him to yield to the importunities of craving and petulant applications. I ſee in him another Sully; and therefore I wiſh he were at the head of our finances.

France and Spain both inſult us, and we take it too tamely: for this is, in my opinion, the time for us to talk high to them. France, I am perſuaded, will not quarrel with us, till it has got a Navy at leaſt equal to ours, which cannot be theſe three or four years, at ſooneſt; and then indeed, I believe, we ſhall hear of ſomething or other; therefore, this is the moment for us to ſpeak loud, and we ſhall be feared, if we do not ſhow that we fear.

Here is no domeſtic news of changes and chances in the political world; which, like oyſters, are only in ſeaſon in the R months, when the Parliament ſits. I think there will be ſome then, but of what kind, God knows.

I have received a book for you, and one for myſelf, from Harte. It is upon agriculture, and will ſurpriſe you, as, I confeſs, it did me. This work is not only in Engliſh, but good and elegant Engliſh; he has even ſcattered graces upon his ſubject; and, in proſe, has come very near Virgil's Georgics in verſe. I have written to him, to congratulate his happy transformation. As ſoon as I can find an opportunity, I will ſend you your copy. You (though no Agricola) will read it with pleaſure.

I know Mackenzie, whom you mention. *C'eſt un delié, ſed cave.*

Make mine and Lady Cheſterfield's compliments to Comte et Comteſſe Flemming: and ſo, *Dieu vous ait en ſa ſainte garde!*

LETTER

LETTER CCCXLVII.

Blackheath, September the 14th, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY I received your letter of the 30th paſt, by which I find that you had not then got mine, which I ſent you the day after I had received your former: you have had no great loſs of it; for, as I told you in my laſt, this inactive ſeaſon of the year ſupplies no materials for a letter; the winter may, and probably will, produce an abundant crop, but of what grain, I neither know, gueſs, nor care. I take it for granted, that Lord B*** *ſurnagera encore*, but by the aſſiſtance of what bladders or cork-waiſtcoats, God only knows. The death of poor Mr. Legge, the epileptic fits of the Duke of Devonſhire, for which he is gone to Aix-la-Chapelle, and the advanced age of the Duke of Newcaſtle, ſeem to facilitate an accommodation, if Mr. Pitt and Lord Bute are inclined to it.

You aſk me what I think of the death of poor Iwan, and of the perſon who ordered it. You may remember that I often ſaid, ſhe would murder or marry him, or probably both; ſhe has choſen the ſafeſt alternative; and has now completed her character of *femme forte*, above ſcruples and heſitation. If Machiavel were alive, ſhe would probably be his Heroine, as Ceſar Borgia was his Hero. Women are all ſo far Machiavelians, that they are never either good or bad by halves; their paſſions are too ſtrong, and their reaſon too weak, to do any thing with moderation.

deration. She will, perhaps, meet, before it is long, with ſome Scythian as free from prejudices as herſelf. If there is one Oliver Cromwell in the three regiments of guards, he will probably, for the ſake of his dear country, depoſe and murder her: for that is one and the ſame thing in Ruſſia.

You ſeem now to be ſettled, and *bien nippé* at Dreſden. Four ſedentary footmen, and one running one, *font Equipage leſte.* The German ones will give you, *ſeine Excellentz*; and the French ones, if you have any, *Monſeigneur.*

My own health varies, as uſual, but never deviates into good. God bleſs you, and ſend you better!

LETTER CCCXLVIII.

Blackheath, October the 4th, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have now your laſt letter, of the 16th paſt, lying before me; and I gave your encloſed to Grevenkop, which has put him into a violent buſtle to execute your commiſſions, as well and as cheap as poſſible. I refer him to his own letter. He tells you true, as to Comteſſe Coſel's diamonds, which certainly nobody will buy here, unſight unſeen, as they call it: ſo many *minuties* concurring, to encreaſe or leſſen the value of a diamond. Your Cheſhire cheeſe, your Burton ale and beer, I charge myſelf with, and they ſhall be ſent you as ſoon as poſſible. Upon this occaſion I will give you a piece of advice, which by experience

experience I know to be uſeful. In all commiſſions, whether from men or women, *point de galanterie*, bring them in your account, and be paid to the uttermoſt farthing; but if you would ſhow them *une galanterie*, let your preſent be of ſomething that is not in your commiſſion, otherwiſe you will be the *Commiſſionaire banal* of all the women of Saxony. *A propos*; Who is your Comteſſe de Coſel? Is ſhe daughter, or grand-daughter, of the famous Madame de Coſel, in King Auguſtus's time? Is ſhe young or old, ugly or handſome?

I do not wonder that people are wonderfully ſurpriſed at our tameneſs and forbearance, with regard to France and Spain. Spain, indeed, has lately agreed to our cutting logwood, according to the treaty, and ſent ſtrict orders to their Governor to allow it; but you will obſerve too, that there is not one word of reparation for the loſſes we lately ſuſtained there. But France is not even ſo tractable; it will pay but half the money due, upon a liquidated account, for the maintenance of their priſoners. Our requeſt, to have Comte d'Eſtaing recalled and cenſured, they have abſolutely rejected, though, by the laws of war, he might be hanged for having twice broke his parole. This does not do France honour; however, I think we ſhall be quiet, and that at the only time, perhaps this century, when we might, with ſafety, be otherwiſe; but this is nothing new, nor the firſt time, by many, when national honour and intereſt have been ſacrificed to private. It has always been ſo: and one may ſay, upon this occaſion, what

what Horace ſays upon another, *Nam fuit ante Helenam.*

I have ſeen *les Contes de Guillaume Vadé*, and like moſt of them ſo little, that I can hardly think them Voltaire's, but rather the ſcraps that have fallen from his table, and been worked up by inferior workmen, under his name. I have not ſeen the other book you mention, the *Dictionnaire Portatif*. It is not yet come over.

I ſhall next week go to take my winter-quarters in London, the weather here being very cold and damp, and not proper for an old, ſhattered, and cold carcaſe, like mine. In November I will go to the Bath, to careen myſelf for the winter, and to ſhift the ſcene. Good night.

LETTER CCCXLIX.

London, October the 19th, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY morning Mr. * * came to me, from Lord Halifax, to aſk me whether I thought you would approve of vacating your ſeat in Parliament, during the remainder of it, upon a valuable conſideration, meaning *money*. My anſwer was, that I really did not know your diſpoſition upon that ſubject; but that I knew you would be very willing, in general, to accommodate them, as far as lay in your power. That your Election, to my knowledge, had coſt you two thouſand pounds; that this Parliament

ment had not ſate above half its time; and that, for my part, I approved of the meaſure well enough, provided you had an equitable equivalent. I take it for granted, that you will have a letter from ——, by this poſt, to that effect, ſo that you muſt conſider what you will do. What I adviſe, is this; give them a good deal of *Galbanum* in the firſt part of your letter. *Le Galbanum ne coute rien*; and then ſay, that you are willing to do as they pleaſe; but that you hope an equitable conſideration will be had to the two thouſand pounds, which your ſeat coſt you in the preſent Parliament, of which not above half the term is expired. Moreover, that you take the liberty to remind them, that your being ſent for from Ratiſbon, laſt ſeſſion, when you were juſt ſettled there, put you to the expence of three or four hundred pounds, for which you were allowed nothing; and that, therefore, you hope they will not think one thouſand pounds too much, conſidering all theſe circumſtances; but that, in all events, you will do whatever they deſire. Upon the whole, I think this propoſal advantageous to you, as you probably will not make uſe of your ſeat this Parliament; and further, as it will ſecure you from another unpaid journey from Dreſden, in caſe they meet, or fear to meet with difficulties in any enſuing ſeſſion of the preſent Parliament. Whatever one muſt do, one ſhould do *de bonne grace*. *Dixi*. God bleſs you!

LETTER

LETTER CCCL.

Bath, November the 10th, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Am much concerned at the account you gave me of yourſelf, in your laſt letter. There is to be ſure, at ſuch a town as Dreſden, at leaſt ſome one very ſkilful phyſician; whom I hope you have conſulted; and I would have you acquaint him with all your ſeveral attacks of this nature, from your great one at Laubach, to your late one at Dreſden: tell him too, that, in your laſt illneſs in England, the phyſicians miſtook your caſe, and treated it as the gout, till Maty came, who treated it as a rheumatiſm, and cured you. In my own opinion, you have never had the gout, but always the rheumatiſm; which, to my knowledge, is as painful as the gout can poſſibly be, and ſhould be treated in a quite different way; that is, by cooling medicines and regimen, inſtead of thoſe inflammatory cordials which they always adminiſter, where they ſuppoſe the gout, to keep it, as they ſay, out of the ſtomach.

I have been here now juſt a week; but have hitherto drank ſo little of the water, that I can neither ſpeak well nor ill of it. The number of people in this place is infinite; but very few whom I know. Harte ſeems ſettled here for life. He is not well, that is certain; but not ſo ill neither as he thinks himſelf, or at leaſt would be thought.

I long for your anſwer to my laſt letter, containing a certain propoſal, which by this time, I ſuppoſe,

poſe, has been made you, and which, in the main, I approve of your accepting.

God bleſs you, my dear friend, and ſend you better health! Adieu.

LETTER CCCLI.

London, February the 26th, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR laſt letter, of the 5th, gave me as much pleaſure as your former had given me uneaſineſs; and Larpent's acknowledgment of his negligence frees you from thoſe ſuſpicions, which I own I did entertain, and which I believe every one would, in the ſame concurrence of circumſtances, have entertained. So much for that.

You may depend upon what I promiſed you, before Midſummer next, at fartheſt, and *at leaſt*.

All I can ſay of the affair between you of the *Corps Diplomatique*, and the Saxon Miniſters, is, *que voila bien du bruit pour une ommelette au lard*. It will moſt certainly be ſoon made up; and in that negotiation ſhow yourſelf as moderate and healing as your inſtructions from hence will allow, eſpecially to Comte Flemming. The King of Pruſſia, I believe, has a mind to inſult him perſonally, as an old enemy, or elſe to quarrel with Saxony, that dares not quarrel with him; but ſome of the *Corps Diplomatique* here aſſure me, it is only a pretence to recall his Envoy, and to ſend, when matters ſhall be made up, a little

Secretary

Secretary there, *à moins de fraix*, as he does now to Paris and London.

Comte Brühl is much in faſhion here; I like him mightily; he has very much *le ton de la bonne compagnie*. Poor Schrader died laſt Saturday, without the leaſt pain or ſickneſs. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLII.

London, April the 22d, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE day before yeſterday I received your letter of the 3d inſtant. I find that your important affair of the Ceremonial is adjuſted at laſt, as I foreſaw it would be. Such *minuties* are often laid hold on as a pretence, for Powers who have a mind to quarrel; but are never tenaciouſly inſiſted upon, where there is neither intereſt nor inclination to break. Comte Flemming, though a hot, is a wiſe man; and I was ſure, would not break both with England and Hanover, upon ſo trifling a point, eſpecially during a minority. *A propos* of a minority; the King is to come to the Houſe to-morrow, to recommend a bill to ſettle a Regency, in caſe of his demiſe while his ſucceſſor is a minor. Upon the King's late illneſs, which was no trifling one, the whole nation cried out aloud for ſuch a bill, for reaſons which will readily occur to you, who know ſituations, perſons, and characters here. I do not know the particulars of this intended bill; but I wiſh it may be copied exactly

actly from that which was paſſed in the late King's time, when the preſent King was a minor. I am ſure there cannot be a better.

You inquire about Monſieur de Guerchy's affair; and I will give you as ſuccinct an account as I can, of ſo extraordinary and perplexed a tranſaction; but without giving you my own opinion of it, by the common poſt. You know what paſſed at firſt between Mr. de Guerchy and Monſieur D'Eon, in which, both our Miniſters, and Monſieur de Guerchy, from utter inexperience in buſineſs, puzzled themſelves into diſagreeable difficulties. About three or four months ago, Monſieur du Vergy publiſhed in a *brochure*, a parcel of letters, from himſelf to the Duc de Choiſeul; in which he poſitively aſſerts, that Monſieur de Guerchy prevailed with him (Vergy) to come over into England to aſſaſſinate D'Eon; the words are, as well as I remember, *que ce n'étoit pas pour ſe ſervir de ſa Plume, mais de ſon Epée, qu'on le demandoit en Angleterre.* This accuſation of aſſaſſination, you may imagine, ſhocked Monſieur de Guerchy, who complained bitterly to our Miniſters; and they both puzzled on for ſome time, without doing any thing, becauſe they did not know what to do. At laſt du Vergy, about two months ago, applied himſelf to the Grand Jury of Middleſex, and made oath, that Mr. de Guerchy had hired him (du Vergy) to aſſaſſinate D'Eon. Upon this depoſition, the Grand Jury found a bill of intended murder againſt Monſieur de Guerchy; which bill, however, never came to the Petty Jury.

The King granted a *noli proſequi* in favour of Monſieur de Guerchy; and the Attorney General is actually proſecuting du Vergy. Whether the King can grant a *noli proſequi* in a criminal caſe, and whether *le Droit des gens* extends to criminal caſes, are two points which employ our domeſtic politicians, and the whole *Corps Diplomatique*. *Enfin*, to uſe a very coarſe and vulgar ſaying, *il y'a de la merde au bout du bâton, quelque part*.

I ſee and hear theſe ſtorms from ſhore, *ſuave mari magno, &c.* I enjoy my own ſecurity and tranquillity, together with better health than I had reaſon to expect at my age, and with my conſtitution: however, I feel a gradual decay, though a gentle one; and I think that I ſhall not tumble, but ſlide gently to the bottom of the hill of life. When that will be, I neither know nor care, for I am very weary. God bleſs you!

Mallet died, two days ago, of a diarrhœa, which he had carried with him to France, and brought back again hither.

LETTER CCCLIII.

Blackheath, July the 2d, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have this moment received your letter of the 22d paſt; and I delayed anſwering your former, in daily, or rather hourly expectation of informing you of the birth of a new Miniſtry; but in vain; for, after

after a thouſand conferences, all things remain ſtill in the ſtate which I deſcribed to you in my laſt. Lord S. has, I believe, given you a pretty true account of the preſent ſtate of things; but my Lord is much miſtaken, I am perſuaded, when he ſays, that *the King has thought proper to re-eſtabliſh his old ſervants in the management of his affairs*; for he ſhows them all the public diſlike poſſible; and, at his levee, hardly ſpeaks to any of them; but ſpeaks by the hour to any body elſe. Conferences, in the mean time, go on, of which it is eaſy to gueſs the main ſubject, but impoſſible, for me at leaſt, to know the particulars; but this I will venture to prophecy, that the whole will ſoon center in Mr. Pitt.

You ſeem not to know the character of the Queen: here it is—She is a good woman, a good wife, a tender mother; and an unmeddling Queen. The King loves her as a woman; but, I verily believe, has never yet ſpoken one word to her about buſineſs. I have now told you all that I know of theſe affairs; which, I believe, is as much as any body elſe knows, who is not in the ſecret. In the mean time, you eaſily gueſs, that ſurmiſes, conjectures, and reports, are infinite; and if, as they ſay, truth is but one, one million at leaſt of theſe reports muſt be falſe; for they differ exceedingly.

You have loſt an honeſt ſervant, by the death of poor *Louis*; I would adviſe you to take a clever young Saxon in his room, of whoſe character you may get authentic teſtimonies; inſtead of ſending for

one to France, whoſe character you can only know from far.

When I hear more, I will write more; till when, God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLIV.

Blackheath, July the 15th, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Told you in my laſt, that you ſhould hear from me again, as ſoon as I had any thing more to write; and now I have too much to write, therefore will refer you to the Gazette, and the office letters, for all that has been done; and adviſe you to ſuſpend your opinion, as I do, about all that is to be done. Many more changes are talked of; but ſo idly, and variouſly, that I give credit to none of them. There has been pretty clean ſweeping already; and I do not remember, in my time, to have ſeen ſo much at once, as an intire new Board of Treaſury, and two new Secretaries of State, *cum multis aliis, &c.*

Here is a new political arch almoſt built, but of materials of ſo different a nature, and without a key-ſtone, that it does not, in my opinion, indicate either ſtrength or duration. It will certainly require repairs, and a key-ſtone, next winter; and that key-ſtone will, and muſt neceſſarily be Mr. Pitt. It is true, he might have been that key-ſtone now; and would have accepted it, but not without Lord Temple's conſent; and Lord Temple poſitively refuſed.

fuſed. There was evidently ſome trick in this, but what, is paſt my conjecturing. *Davus ſum non Oedipus.*

There is a manifeſt interregnum in the Treaſury; for I do ſuppoſe that Lord Rockingham and Mr. Dowdeſwell will not think proper to be very active. General Conway, who is your Secretary, has certainly parts at leaſt equal to his buſineſs, to which I dare ſay he will apply. The ſame may be ſaid, I believe, of the Duke of Grafton; and indeed there is no magic requiſite for the executive part of thoſe employments. The miniſterial part is another thing; they muſt ſcramble with their fellow-ſervants, for power and favour, as well as they can. Foreign affairs are not ſo much as mentioned, and, I verily believe, not thought of. But, ſurely, ſome counterbalance would be neceſſary to the Family Compact; and, if not ſoon contracted, will be too late. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLV.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 17th, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU are now two letters in my debt; and I fear the gout has been the cauſe of your contracting that debt. When you are not able to write yourſelf, let your Secretary ſend me two or three lines, to acquaint me how you are.

You have now ſeen, by the London Gazette, what changes have really been made at Court; but, at the

ſame time, I believe you have ſeen that there muſt be more, before a Miniſtry can be ſettled; what thoſe will be, God knows. Were I to conjecture, I ſhould ſay, that the whole will center, before it is long, in Mr. Pitt and C°, the preſent being an heterogeneous jumble of youth and caducity, which cannot be efficient.

Charles Townſhend calls the preſent, a Luteſtring Miniſtry; fit only for the ſummer. The next ſeſſion will be not only a warm, but a violent one, as you will eaſily judge, if you look over the names of the *ins* and of the *outs*.

I feel this beginning of the autumn, which is already very cold: the leaves are withered, fall apace, and ſeem to intimate that I muſt follow them; which I ſhall do without reluctance, being extremely weary of this ſilly world. God bleſs you, both in it and after it!

LETTER CCCLVI.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 25th, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received but four days ago your letter of the 2d inſtant. I find by it that you are well, for you are in good ſpirits. Your notion of the new birth, or regeneration of the Miniſtry, is a very juſt one; and that they have not yet the true ſeal of the covenant, is, I dare ſay, very true; at leaſt, it is not in the poſſeſſion of either of the Secretaries of State, who have only

only the King's ſeal; nor do I believe (whatever his Grace may imagine) that it is even in the poſſeſſion of the Lord Privy Seal. I own I am loſt, in conſidering the preſent ſituation of affairs; different conjectures preſent themſelves to my mind, but none that it can reſt upon. The next ſeſſion muſt neceſſarily clear up matters a good deal; for I believe it will be the warmeſt and moſt acrimonious one that has been known, ſince that of the Exciſe. The late Miniſtry, *the preſent Oppoſition*, are determined to attack Lord B—— publicly in Parliament, and reduce the late Oppoſition, *the preſent Miniſtry*, to protect him publicly, in conſequence of their ſuppoſed treaty with him. *En attendant mieux*, the paper war is carried on with much fury and ſcurrility on all ſides, to the great entertainment of ſuch lazy and impartial people as myſelf. I do not know whether you have the Daily Advertiſer and the Public Advertiſer; in which all the political letters are inſerted, and ſome very well-written ones on both ſides; but I know that they amuſe me, *tant bien que mal*, for an hour or two every morning. Lord T—— is the ſuppoſed author of the pamphlet you mention; but I think it is above him. Perhaps his brother C—— T——, who is by no means ſatisfied with the preſent arrangement, may have aſſiſted him privately. As to this latter, there was a good ridiculous paragraph in the news-papers, two or three days ago: *We hear that the Right Honourable Mr. C—— T—— is indiſpoſed, at his houſe in Oxfordſhire, of a pain in his ſide; but it is not ſaid in which ſide.*

I do not find that the Duke of York has yet viſited you; if he ſhould, it may be expenſive, *mais on trouvera moïen.* As for the Lady, if you ſhould be very ſharp ſet for ſome Engliſh fleſh, ſhe has it amply in her power to ſupply you, if ſhe pleaſes. Pray tell me in your next, what you think of, and how you like Prince Henry of Pruſſia. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLVII.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR great character of Prince Henry, which I take to be a very juſt one, lowers the King of Pruſſia's a great deal; and probably that is the cauſe of their being ſo ill together. But the King of Pruſſia, with his good parts, ſhould reflect upon that trite and true maxim, *Qui invidet minor*, or Mr. de la Rochefoucault's, *Que l'envie eſt la plus baſſe de toutes les paſſions, puiſqu'on avoue bien des crimes, mais que perſonne n'avoue l'envie.* I thank God I never was ſenſible of that dark and vile paſſion, except that formerly I have ſometimes envied a ſucceſsful rival with a fine woman. But now that cauſe is ceaſed, and conſequently the effects.

What ſhall I, or rather what can I tell you of the political world here? The late Miniſters accuſe the preſent with having done nothing; the preſent accuſe the late ones with having done much worſe than nothing. Their writers abuſe one another moſt ſcurrilouſly, but ſometimes with wit. I look upon

this

this to be *peloter en attendant partie*, till battle begins in St. Stephen's Chapel. How that will end, I proteſt I cannot conjecture; any farther than this, that, if Mr. Pitt does not come in to the aſſiſtance of the preſent Miniſters, they will have much to do to ſtand their ground. C—— T—— will play booty; and whom elſe have they? No body but C——; who has only good ſenſe, but not the neceſſary talents nor experience, *Ære ciere viros martemque accendere cantu.* I never remember, in all my time, to have ſeen ſo problematical a ſtate of affairs; and a man would be much puzzled which ſide to bet on.

Your gueſt, Miſs C——, is another problem which I cannot ſolve. She no more wanted the waters of Carlſbadt, than you did. Is it to ſhow the Duke of K——, that he cannot live without her? A dangerous experiment! which may poſſibly convince him that he can. There is a trick, no doubt, in it; but what, I neither know nor care; you did very well to ſhow her civilities, *cela ne gâte jamais rien.* I will go to my waters, that is, the Bath waters, in three weeks or a month, more for the ſake of bathing than of drinking. The hot bath always promotes my perſpiration, which is ſluggiſh, and ſupples my ſtiff rheumatic limbs. *D'ailleurs*, I am at preſent as well, and better than I could reaſonably expect to be, *anno ſeptuageſimo primo.* May you be ſo as long, *y mas.* God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLVIII.

London, October the 25th, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received your letter of the 10th *ſonica*; for I ſet out for Bath to-morrow morning. If the uſe of thoſe waters does me no good, the ſhifting the ſcene for ſome time will at leaſt amuſe me a little; and at my age, and with my infirmities, *il faut faire de tout bois flêche.* Some variety is as neceſſary for the mind, as ſome medicines are for the body.

Here is a total ſtagnation of politics, which, I ſuppoſe, will continue till the Parliament ſits to do buſineſs, and that will not be till about the middle of January; for the meeting on the 17th December is only for the ſake of ſome new writs. The late Miniſters threaten the preſent ones; but the latter do not ſeem in the leaſt afraid of the former, and for a very good reaſon, which is, that they have the diſtribution of the loaves and fiſhes. I believe it is very certain that Mr. Pitt will never come into this or any other Adminiſtration: he is abſolutely a cripple all the year, and in violent pain at leaſt half of it. Such phyſical ills are great checks to two of the ſtrongeſt paſſions, to which human nature is liable, love and ambition. Though I cannot perſuade myſelf that the preſent Miniſtry can be long-lived, I can as little imagine, who or what can ſucceed them, *telle eſt la diſette de ſujets Papables.* The Duke of —— ſwears, that he will have Lord —— perſonally

—— perſonally attacked in both Houſes; but I do not ſee how, without endangering himſelf at the ſame time.

Miſs C—— is ſafely arrived here, and her Duke is fonder of her than ever. It was a dangerous experiment that ſhe tried, in leaving him ſo long; but it ſeems ſhe knew her man.

I pity you, for the inundation of your good countrymen, which overwhelms you; *je ſçai ce qu'en vaut l'aune.* It is, beſides, expenſive; but, as I look upon the expence to be the leaſt evil of the two, I will ſee if a New-year's gift will not make it up.

As I am now upon the wing, I will only add, God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLIX.

Bath, November the 28th, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have this moment received your letter of the 10th. I have now been here near a month, bathing and drinking the waters, for complaints much of the ſame kind as yours; I mean pains in my legs, hips, and arms; whether gouty or rheumatic, God knows; but, I believe, both, that fight without a deciſion in favour of either, and have abſolutely reduced me to the miſerable ſituation of the Sphynx's riddle, to walk upon three legs; that is, with the aſſiſtance of my ſtick, to walk, or rather hobble, very indifferently. I wiſh it were a declared

declared gout, which is the diſtemper of a gentleman; whereas the rheumatiſm is the diſtemper of a hackney-coachman or chairman, who are obliged to be out in all weathers and at all hours.

I think you will do very right to aſk leave, and I dare ſay you will eaſily get it, to go to the baths in Suabia; that is, ſuppoſing you have conſulted ſome ſkilful phyſician, if ſuch a one there be, either at Dreſden or at Leipſic, about the nature of your diſtemper, and the nature of thoſe baths; but, *ſuos quiſque patimur manes.* We have but a bad bargain, God knows, of this life, and patience is the only way not to make bad worſe. Mr. Pitt keeps his bed here, with a very real gout, and not a political one as is often ſuſpected.

Here has been a congreſs of moſt of the *ex Miniſtres.* If they have raiſed a battery, as I ſuppoſe they have, it is a maſked one, for nothing has tranſpired; only they confeſs, that they intend a moſt vigorous attack. *D'ailleurs*, there ſeems to be a total ſuſpenſion of all buſineſs, till the meeting of the Parliament, and then *Signa canant.* I am very glad that, at this time, you are out of it: and for reaſons that I need not mention: you would certainly have been ſent for over, and, as before, not paid for your journey.

Poor Harte is very ill, and condemned to the Hot-well at Briſtol. He is a better poet than philoſopher; for all this illneſs and melancholy proceeds originally from the ill ſucceſs of his Guſtavus Adolphus. He is grown extremely devout, which

I am very glad of, becauſe that is always a comfort to the afflicted.

I cannot preſent Mr. Larpent with my New-year's gift, till I come to town, which will be before Chriſtmas at fartheſt; till when, God bleſs you! Adieu.

LETTER CCCLX.

London, December the 27th, 1765.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Arrived here from Bath laſt Monday, rather, but not much better than when I went thither. My rheumatic pains, in my legs and hips, plague me ſtill; and I muſt never expect to be quite free from them.

You have, to be ſure, had from the office an account of what the Parliament did, or rather did not do, the day of their meeting: and the ſame point will be the great object at their next meeting; I mean, the affair of our American Colonies, relatively to the late impoſed Stamp-duty; which our coloniſts abſolutely refuſe to pay. The Adminiſtration are for ſome indulgence and forbearance to thoſe froward children of their mother country: the Oppoſition are for taking vigorous, as they call them, but I call them violent meaſures; not leſs than *les dragonades*; and to have the tax collected by

by the troops we have there. For my part, I never ſaw a froward child mended by whipping: and I would not have the mother country become a ſtep-mother. Our trade to America brings in, *communibus annis*, two millions a year; and the Stamp-duty is eſtimated at but one hundred thouſand pounds a year; which I would by no means bring into the ſtock of the Exchequer, at the loſs, or even the riſk of a million a year to the national ſtock.

I do not tell you of the Garter, given away yeſterday, becauſe the news-papers will; but I muſt obſerve, that the Prince of Brunſwick's riband is a mark of great diſtinction to that family; which, I believe, is the firſt (except our own Royal family) that has ever had two blue ribands at a time; but it muſt be owned they deſerve them.

One hears of nothing now, in town, but the ſeparation of men and their wives. Will Finch the ex-vice Chamberlain, Lord Warwick, and your friend Lord Bolingbroke. I wonder at none of them for parting; but I wonder at many for ſtill living together; for in this country, it is certain, that marriage is not well underſtood.

I have this day ſent Mr. Larpent two hundred pounds for your Chriſtmas-box, of which I ſuppoſe he will inform you by this poſt. Make this Chriſtmas as merry a one as you can; for *pour le peu de bon tems qui nous reſte, rien n'eſt ſi funeſte qu'un noir chagrin.* For the new years; God ſend you many, and happy ones! Adieu.

LETTER

LETTER CCCLXI.

London, February the 11th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, two days ago, your letter of the 25th paſt; and your former, which you mention in it, but ten days ago; this may eaſily be accounted for from the badneſs of the weather, and conſequently of the roads. I hardly remember ſo ſevere a winter; it has occaſioned many illneſſes here. I am ſure it pinched my crazy carcaſe ſo much, that, about three weeks ago, I was obliged to be let blood twice in four days; which I found afterwards was very neceſſary, by the relief it gave to my head, and to the rheumatic pains in my limbs; and from the execrable kind of blood which I loſt.

Perhaps you expect from me a particular account of the preſent ſtate of affairs here; but, if you do, you will be diſappointed; for no man living (and I ſtill leſs than any one) knows what it is; it varies, not only daily, but hourly. Moſt people think, and I amongſt the reſt, that the date of the preſent Miniſters is pretty near out; but how ſoon we are to have a new ſtyle, God knows. This, however, is certain, that the Miniſters had a conteſted election in the Houſe of Commons, and got it but by eleven votes; too ſmall a majority to carry any thing: the next day they loſt a queſtion in the Houſe of Lords, by three. The queſtion in the Houſe of Lords was, to enforce the execution of the Stamp-act in the Colonies *vi et armis*. What concluſions you will

draw from theſe premiſes, I do not know: I proteſt I draw none; but only ſtare at the preſent undecypherable ſtate of affairs, which, in fifty years experience, I have never ſeen any thing like. The Stamp-act has proved a moſt pernicious meaſure; for, whether it is repealed or not, which is ſtill very doubtful, it has given ſuch terror to the Americans, that our trade with them will not be, for ſome years, what it uſed to be. Great numbers of our manufacturers at home will be turned a ſtarving, for want of that employment, which our very profitable trade to America found them: and hunger is always the cauſe of tumults and ſedition.

As you have eſcaped a fit of the gout in this ſevere cold weather, it is to be hoped you may be intirely free from it, till next winter at leaſt.

P. S. Lord ——, having parted with his wife, now keeps another w—e, at a great expence. I fear he is totally undone.

LETTER CCCLXII.

London, March the 17th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU wrong me, in thinking me in your debt; for I never receive a letter of yours, but I anſwer it by the next poſt, or the next but one, at fartheſt: but I can eaſily conceive that my two laſt letters to you may have been drowned or frozen in their way; for portents, and prodigies of froſt, ſnow, and inundations,

dations, have been ſo frequent this winter, that they have almoſt loſt their names.

You tell me that you are going to the baths of *Baden*; but that puzzles me a little, ſo I recommend this letter to the care of Mr. Larpent, to forward to you; for Baden I take to be the general German word for baths, and the particular ones are diſtinguiſhed by ſome epithet, as Weiſsbaden, Carlſbaden, *&c.* I hope they are not cold baths, which I have a very ill opinion of, in all arthritic or rheumatic caſes; and your caſe I take to be a compound of both, but rather more of the latter.

You will probably wonder that I tell you nothing of public matters; upon which I ſhall be as ſecret as Hotſpur's gentle Kate, who would not tell what ſhe did not know; but, what is ſingular, nobody ſeems to know any more of them than I do. People gape, ſtare, conjecture, and refine. Changes of the Miniſtry, or in the Miniſtry, at leaſt, are daily reported and foretold; but of what kind, God only knows. It is alſo very doubtful whether Mr. Pitt will come into the Adminiſtration or not; the two preſent Secretaries are extremely deſirous that he ſhould; but the others think of the horſe that called the man to its aſſiſtance. I will ſay nothing to you about American affairs, becauſe I have not pens, ink, or paper enough to give you an intelligible account of them. They have been the ſubjects of warm and acrimonious debates, both in the Lords and Commons, and in all companies.

The

The repeal of the Stamp-act is at laſt carried through. I am glad of it, and gave my proxy for it; becauſe I ſaw many more inconveniencies from the enforcing, than from the repealing it.

Colonel Browne was with me the other day, and aſſured me that he left you very well. He ſaid that he ſaw me at Spa, but I did not remember him; though I remember his two brothers, the Colonel and the raviſher, very well. Your Saxon Colonel has the brogue exceedingly. Preſent my reſpects to Count Flemming; I am very ſorry for the Counteſs's illneſs; ſhe was a moſt well-bred woman.

You would hardly think that I gave a dinner to the Prince of Brunſwick, your old acquaintance. I am glad it is over; but I could not avoid it. *Il m'avoit accablé de politeſſes.* God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXIII.

Blackheath, June the 13th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, yeſterday, your letter of the 30th paſt. I waited with impatience for it, not having received one from you of ſix weeks; nor your mother neither, who began to be very ſure that you were dead, if not buried. You ſhould write to her once a week, or at leaſt once a fortnight; for women make no allowance for either buſineſs or lazineſs; whereas I can, by experience, make allowances for both: however,

however, I wiſh you would generally write to me once a fortnight.

Laſt week I paid my Midſummer offering, of five hundred pounds, to Mr. Larpent, for your uſe, as I ſuppoſe he has informed you. I am punctual, you muſt allow.

What account ſhall I give you of Miniſterial affairs here? I proteſt I do not know: your own deſcription of them is as exact a one as any I, who am upon the place, can give you. It is a total diſlocation and *dérangement*; conſequently, a total inefficiency. When the Duke of Grafton quitted the ſeals, he gave that very reaſon for it, in a ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords: he declared, *that he had no objection to the perſons or to the meaſures of the preſent Miniſters*; *but that he thought they wanted ſtrength and efficiency to carry on proper meaſures with ſucceſs*; *and that he knew but one man* (meaning, as you will eaſily ſuppoſe, Mr. Pitt) *who could give them that ſtrength and ſolidity*; *that under this perſon, he ſhould be willing to ſerve in any capacity, not only as a General Officer, but as a pioneer*; *and would take up a ſpade and a mattock.* When he quitted the ſeals, they were offered firſt to Lord Egmont, then to Lord Hardwicke; who both declined them, probably for the ſame reaſons that made the Duke of Grafton reſign them: but, after their going a begging for ſome time, the Duke of —— begged them, and has them *faute de mieux.* Lord Mountſtuart was never thought of for Vienna, where Lord Stormont returns in three months: the former is going to be married to one of the Miſs Windſors,

a great fortune. To tell you the ſpeculations, the reaſonings, and the conjectures, either of the uninformed, or even of the beſt-informed public, upon the preſent wonderful ſituation of affairs, would take up much more time and paper than either you or I can afford, though we have neither of us a great deal of buſineſs at preſent.

I am in as good health as I could reaſonably expect, at my age, and with my ſhattered carcaſe; that is, from the waiſt upwards: but downwards it is not the ſame; for my limbs retain that ſtiffneſs and debility of my long rheumatiſm, I cannot walk half an hour at a time. As the autumn, and ſtill more as the winter approaches, take care to keep yourſelf very warm, eſpecially your legs and feet.

Lady Cheſterfield ſends you her compliments, and triumphs in the ſucceſs of her plaſter. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXIV.

Blackheath, July the 11th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU are a happy mortal, to have your time thus employed between the Great and the Fair; I hope you do the honours of your country to the latter. The Emperor, by your account, ſeems to be very well for an Emperor; who, by being above the other Monarchs in Europe, may juſtly be ſuppoſed to have had a proportionably worſe education. I find, by your account of him, that he has been trained up

to homicide, the only ſcience in which Princes are ever inſtructed; and with good reaſon, as their greatneſs and glory ſingly depend upon the numbers of their fellow-creatures, which their ambition exterminates. If a Sovereign ſhould, by great accident, deviate into moderation, juſtice, and clemency, what a contemptible figure would he make in the catalogue of Princes! I have always owned a great regard for King Log. From the interview at Torgaw, between the two Monarchs, they will be either a great deal better, or worſe together; but I think rather the latter; for our nameſake, Philip de Comines, obſerves, that he never knew any good come from *l'abouchement des Rois*. The King of Pruſſia will exert all his perſpicacity, to analyſe his Imperial Majeſty; and I would bet upon the one head of his Black Eagle, againſt the two heads of the Auſtrian Eagle; though two heads are ſaid, proverbially, to be better than one. I wiſh I had the direction of both the Monarchs, and they ſhould, together with ſome of their Allies, take Lorraine and Alſace from France. You will call me l'Abbé de St. Pierre; but I only ſay, what I wiſh; whereas he thought every thing that he wiſhed practicable.

Now to come home. Here are great buſtles at Court, and a great change of perſons is certainly very near. You will aſk me, perhaps, who is to be out, and who is to be in? To which I anſwer, I do not know. My conjecture is, that, be the new ſettlement what it will, Mr. Pitt will be at the head of it. If he is, I preſume *qu'il aura mis de l'Eau dans ſon Vin*

par rapport à Mylord B——; when that ſhall come to be known, as known it certainly will ſoon be, he may bid adieu to his popularity. A Miniſter, as Miniſter, is very apt to be the object of public diſlike; and a Favourite, as Favourite, ſtill more ſo. If any event of this kind happens, which (if it happens at all) I conjecture will be ſome time next week, you ſhall hear farther from me.

I will follow your advice, and be as well as I can next winter, though I know I ſhall never be free from my flying rheumatic pains, as long as I live; but whether that will be many years or few is extremely indifferent to me: in either caſe, God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXV.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 1ſt, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE curtain was at laſt drawn up, the day before yeſterday, and diſcovered the new actors, together with ſome of the old ones. I do not name them to you, becauſe to-morrow's Gazette will do it full as well as I could. Mr. Pitt, who had *carte blanche* given him, named every one of them: but what would you think he named himſelf for? Lord Privy Seal; and (what will aſtoniſh you, as it does every mortal here) Earl of Chatham. The joke here is, that he has had *a fall up ſtairs*, and has done himſelf ſo much hurt, that he will never be able to ſtand upon his legs again. Every body is puzzled

how to account for this ſtep; though it would not be the firſt time that great abilities have been duped by low cunning. But, be it what it will, he is now certainly only Earl of Chatham; and no longer Mr. Pitt, in any reſpect whatever. Such an event, I believe, was never read nor heard of. To withdraw, in the fullneſs of his power, and in the utmoſt gratification of his ambition, from the Houſe of Commons, (which procured him his power, and which could alone inſure it to him) and to go into that Hoſpital of Incurables, the Houſe of Lords, is a meaſure ſo unaccountable, that nothing but proof poſitive could have made me believe it: but true it is. Hans Stanley is to go Embaſſador to Ruſſia; and my Nephew, Ellis, to Spain, decorated with the red riband. Lord Shelburne is your Secretary of State, which I ſuppoſe he has notified to you this poſt, by a circular letter. Charles Townſhend has now the ſole management of the Houſe of Commons; but how long he will be content to be only Lord Chatham's vicegerent there, is a queſtion which I will not pretend to decide. There is one very bad ſign for Lord Chatham, in his new dignity; which is, that all his enemies, without exception, rejoice at it; and all his friends are ſtupified and dumb-founded. If I miſtake not much, he will in the courſe of a year enjoy perfect *otium cum dignitate*. Enough of politics.

Is the fair, or at leaſt the fat, Miſs C—— with you ſtill? It muſt be confeſt that ſhe knows the arts of Courts; to be ſo received at Dreſden, and ſo connived at in Leiceſter-fields.

There never was ſo wet a ſummer as this has been, in the memory of man; we have not had one ſingle day, ſince March, without ſome rain; but moſt days a great deal. I hope that does not affect your health, as great cold does; for, with all theſe inundations, it has not been cold. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXVI.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 14th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received yeſterday your letter of the 30th paſt; and find by it, that it croſſed mine upon the road, where they had no time to take notice of one another.

The news-papers have informed you, before now, of the changes actually made; more will probably follow, but what, I am ſure I cannot tell you; and I believe nobody can, not even thoſe who are to make them: they will, I ſuppoſe, be occaſional, as people behave themſelves. The cauſes and conſequences of Mr. Pitt's quarrel now appear in print, in a pamphlet publiſhed by Lord T——; and in a refutation of it, not by Mr. Pitt himſelf, I believe, but by ſome friend of his, and under his ſanction. The former is very ſcurrilous and ſcandalous, and betrays private converſation. My Lord ſays, that in his laſt conference, he thought he had as good a right to nominate the new Miniſtry as Mr. Pitt, and conſequently named

named Lord G——, Lord L——, *&c.* for Cabinet Council employments; which Mr. Pitt not conſenting to, Lord T—— broke up the conference, and in his wrath went to Stowe; where, I preſume, he may remain undiſturbed a great while, ſince Mr. Pitt will neither be willing, nor able to ſend for him again. The pamphlet, on the part of Mr. Pitt, gives an account of his whole political life; and, in that reſpect, is tedious to thoſe who were acquainted with it before; but, at the latter end, there is an article that expreſſes ſuch ſupreme contempt of Lord T——, and in ſo pretty a manner, that I ſuſpect it to be Mr. Pitt's own: you ſhall judge yourſelf, for I here tranſcribe the article.— "But this I will be bold to ſay, "that had he (Lord T——) not faſtened himſelf "into Mr. Pitt's train, and acquired thereby ſuch an "intereſt in that great man, he might have crept out "of life with as little notice as he crept in; and gone "off with no other degree of credit, than that of "adding a ſingle unit to the bills of mortality."—I wiſh I could ſend you all the pamphlets and half-ſheets that ſwarm here upon this occaſion; but that is impoſſible; for every week would make a ſhip's cargo. It is certain that Mr. Pitt has, by his dignity of Earl, loſt the greateſt part of his popularity, eſpecially in the City; and I believe the Oppoſition will be very ſtrong, and perhaps prevail, next ſeſſion, in the Houſe of Commons; there being now nobody there, who can have the authority, and aſcendant over them, that Pitt had.

People tell me here, as young Harvey told you at

Dreſden, that I look very well; but theſe are words of courſe, which every one ſays to every body. So far is true, that I am better than at my age, and with my broken conſtitution, I could have expected to be. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXVII.

Blackheath, September the 12th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have this moment received your letter of the 27th paſt. I was in hopes that your courſe of waters this year, at Baden, would have given you a longer reprieve from your painful complaint. If I do not miſtake, you carried over with you ſome of Dr. Monſey's powders: Have you taken any of them, and have they done you any good? I know they did me a great deal. I, who pretend to ſome ſkill in phyſic, adviſe a cool regimen, and cooling medicines.

I do not wonder, that you do wonder at Lord C——'s conduct. If he was not outwitted into his Peerage by Lord B——, his accepting it is utterly inexplicable. The inſtruments he has choſen for the great Offices, I believe, will never fit the ſame caſe. It was cruel to put ſuch a boy as Lord G——, over the head of old Ligonier; and if I had been the former, I would have refuſed that commiſſion, during the life of that honeſt and brave old General. All this to quiet the Duke of R——

to

to a reſignation, and to make Lord B— Lieutenant of Ireland, where, I will venture to propheſy, that he will not do. Ligonier was much preſſed to give up his regiment of guards, but would by no means do it; and declared, that the King might break him, if he pleaſed, but that he would certainly not break himſelf.

I have no political events to inform you of; they will not be ripe till the meeting of the Parliament. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, write me one, to acquaint me how you are.

God bleſs you; and, particularly, may he ſend you health, for that is the greateſt bleſſing!

LETTER CCCLXVIII.

Blackheath, September the 30th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received yeſterday, with great pleaſure, your letter of the 18th, by which I conſider this laſt ugly bout as over; and, to prevent its return, I greatly approve of your plan for the South of France, where I recommend for your principal reſidence, Pezenas, Toulouſe, or Bourdeaux; but do not be perſuaded to go to Aix en Provence, which by experience I know to be at once the hotteſt and the coldeſt place in the world, from the ardour of the Provençal Sun, and the ſharpneſs of the Alpine winds. I alſo earneſtly recommend to you, for your complaint upon your breaſt, to take, twice a day, aſſes

aſſes or (what is better) mare's milk, and that for theſe ſix months at leaſt. Mingle turnips, as much as you can, with your diet.

I have written, as you deſired, to Mr. Secretary Conway; but I will anſwer for it, there will be no difficulty to obtain the leave you aſk.

There is no new event in the political world, ſince my laſt; ſo God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXIX.

London, October the 29th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE laſt mail brought me your letter of the 17th. I am glad to hear that your breaſt is ſo much better. You will find both aſſes and mares milk enough in the South of France, where it was much drank when I was there. Guy Patin recommends to a patient to have no Doctor but a Horſe; and no Apothecary but an Aſs. As for your pains and weakneſs in your limbs, *je vous en offre autant*; I have never been free from them ſince my laſt rheumatiſm. I uſe my legs as much as I can, and you ſhould do ſo too, for diſuſe makes them worſe. I cannot now uſe them long at a time, becauſe of the weakneſs of old-age; but I contrive to get, by different ſnatches, at leaſt two hours walking every day, either in my garden or within doors, as the weather permits. I ſet out to-morrow for Bath, in hopes of half repairs, for Medea's kettle could not give

give me whole ones; the timbers of my wretched veſſel are too much decayed to be fitted out again for uſe. I ſhall ſee poor Harte there, who, I am told, is in a miſerable way, between ſome real and ſome imaginary diſtempers.

I ſend you no political news, for one reaſon, among others, which is, that I know none. Great expectations are raiſed of this ſeſſion, which meets the 11th of next month: but of what kind nobody knows, and conſequently every body conjectures variouſly. Lord Chatham comes to town to-morrow from Bath, where he has been to refit himſelf for the winter campaign: he has hitherto but an indifferent ſet of *Aides de Camp*; and where he will find better, I do not know. Charles Townſhend and he are already upon ill terms. *Enfin je n'y vois goute*; and ſo God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXX.

Bath, November the 15th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have this moment received your letter of the 5th inſtant, from Baſle. I am very glad to find that your breaſt is relieved, though, perhaps, at the expence of your legs: for, if the humour be either gouty or rheumatic, it had better be in your legs than any where elſe. I have conſulted Moiſy, the great phyſician of this place, upon it; who ſays, that at this diſtance he dares not preſcribe any thing,

as

as there may be ſuch different cauſes for your complaint, which muſt be well weighed by a phyſician upon the ſpot: that is, in ſhort, that he knows nothing of the matter. I will therefore tell you my own caſe, in 1732, which may be ſomething parallel to yours. I had that year been dangerouſly ill of a fever, in Holland; and when I was recovered of it, the febrific humour fell into my legs, and ſwelled them to that degree, and chiefly in the evening, that it was as painful to me, as it was ſhocking to others. I came to England with them in this condition; and conſulted Mead, Broxholme, and Arbuthnot, who none of them did me the leaſt good; but, on the contrary, increaſed the ſwelling, by applying pultices and emollients. In this condition I remained near ſix months, till, finding that the doctors could do me no good, I reſolved to conſult Palmer, the moſt eminent ſurgeon of St. Thomas's Hoſpital. He immediately told me, that the phyſicians had purſued a very wrong method, as the ſwelling of my legs proceeded only from a relaxation and weakneſs of the cutaneous veſſels; and he muſt apply ſtrengtheners inſtead of emollients. Accordingly he ordered me to put my legs up to the knees every morning, in brine from the ſalters, as hot as I could bear it: the brine muſt have had meat ſalted in it. I did ſo; and after having thus pickled my legs for about three weeks, the complaint abſolutely ceaſed, and I have never had the leaſt ſwelling in them ſince. After what I have ſaid, I muſt caution you not to uſe the ſame remedy raſhly, and

without

without the moſt ſkilful advice you can find, where you are; for if your ſwelling proceeds from a gouty, or rheumatic humour, there may be great danger in applying ſo powerful an aſtringent, and perhaps *repellent*, as brine. So go *piano*, and not without the beſt advice, upon a view of the parts.

I ſhall direct all my letters to you *Chez Monſieur Sarrazin*, who by his trade is, I ſuppoſe, *ſedentaire* at Baſle, which it is not ſure that you will be at any one place, in the South of France. Do you know that he is a deſcendant of the French poet Sarrazin?

Poor Harte, whom I frequently go to ſee here, out of compaſſion, is in the moſt miſerable way; he has had a ſtroke of the palſy, which has deprived him of the uſe of his right leg, affected his ſpeech a good deal, and perhaps his head a little. Such are the intermediate tributes that we are forced to pay, in ſome ſhape or other, to our wretched nature, till we pay the laſt great one of all. May you pay this very late, and as few intermediate tributes as poſſible; and ſo *jubeo te bene valere*. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXXI.

Bath, December the 9th, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, two days ago, your letter of the 26th paſt. I am very glad that you begin to feel the good effects of the climate where you are; I know it

ſaved

ſaved my life, in 1741, when both the ſkilful and the unſkilful gave me over. In that ramble I ſtayed three or four days at Nîmes, where there are more remains of antiquity, I believe, than in any town in Europe, Italy excepted. What is falſely called *la maiſon quarrée*, is, in my mind, the fineſt piece of architecture that I ever ſaw; and the Amphitheatre the clumſieſt and the uglieſt: if it were in England, every body would ſwear it had been built by Sir John Vanbrugh.

This place is now, juſt what you have ſeen it formerly; here is a great crowd of trifling and unknown people, whom I ſeldom frequent, in the public rooms; ſo that I paſs my time *très uniment*, in taking the air in my poſt-chaiſe every morning, and reading in the evenings. And *à propos* of the latter, I ſhall point out a book, which I believe will give you ſome pleaſure; at leaſt it gave me a great deal: I never read it before. It is *Réflexions ſur la Poëſie et la Peinture, par l' Abbé de Bos*, in two octavo volumes: and is, I ſuppoſe, to be had at every great town in France. The criticiſms and the reflections are juſt and lively.

It may be you expect ſome political news from me; but I can tell you that you will have none: for no mortal can comprehend the preſent ſtate of affairs. Eight or nine people, of ſome conſequence, have reſigned their employments; upon which Lord C—— made overtures to the Duke of B—— and his people; but they could by no means agree, and his Grace went, the next day, full of wrath, to Woo-

burne: ſo that negotiation is intirely at an end. People wait to ſee who Lord C—— will take in, for ſome he muſt have; even *he* cannot be alone, *contra Mundum*. Such a ſtate of affairs, to be ſure, was never ſeen before, in this or in any other country. When this Miniſtry ſhall be ſettled, it will be the ſixth Miniſtry in ſix years time.

Poor Harte is here, and in a moſt miſerable condition; thoſe who wiſh him the beſt, as I do, muſt wiſh him dead. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXXII.

London, February the 13th, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT is ſo long ſince I have had a letter from you that I am alarmed about your health: and fear, that the ſouthern parts of France have not done ſo well by you, as they did by me in the year 1741, when they ſnatched me from the jaws of death. Let me know, upon the receipt of this letter, how you are, and where you are.

I have no news to ſend you from hence: for every thing ſeems ſuſpended, both in the Court and in the Parliament, till Lord Chatham's return from the Bath, where he has been laid up this month, by a ſevere fit of the gout; and, at preſent, he has the ſole apparent power. In what little buſineſs has hitherto been done in the Houſe of Commons, Charles Townſhend has given himſelf more Miniſ-

terial

terial airs than Lord Chatham will, I believe, approve of. However, ſince Lord Chatham has thought fit to withdraw himſelf from that Houſe, he cannot well do without Charles's abilities to manage it as his Deputy.

I do not ſend you an account of weddings, births, and burials, as I take it for granted that you know them all from the Engliſh printed papers; ſome of which, I preſume, are ſent after you. Your old acquaintance, Lord Eſſex, is to be married this week to Harriet Bladen, who has £.20,000 down, beſides the reaſonable expectation of as much at the death of her father. My kinſman, Lord Strathmore, is to be married, in a fortnight, to Miſs Bowes, the greateſt heireſs perhaps in Europe. In ſhort, the matrimonial phrenzy ſeems to rage at preſent, and is epidemical. The men marry for money, and I believe you gueſs what the women marry for. God bleſs you, and ſend you health!

LETTER CCCLXXIII.

London, March the 3d, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY I received two letters at once from you, both dated Montpellier; one of the 29th of laſt December, and the other, the 12th of February: but I cannot conceive what became of my letters to you; for I aſſure you that I anſwered all yours the next poſt after I received them; and,

about

about ten days ago, I wrote you a volunteer, becauſe you had been ſo long ſilent; and I was afraid that you were not well: but your letter of the 12th February has removed all my fears upon that ſcore. The ſame climate that has reſtored your health ſo far, will probably, in a little more time, reſtore your ſtrength too; though you muſt not expect it to be quite what it was before your late painful complaints. At leaſt I find, that, ſince my late great rheumatiſm, I cannot walk above half an hour at a time, which I do not place ſingly to the account of my years, but chiefly to the great ſhock given then to my limbs. *D'ailleurs* I am pretty well for my age, and ſhattered conſtitution.

As I told you in my laſt, I muſt tell you again in this, that I have no news to ſend. Lord Chatham, at laſt, came to town yeſterday, full of gout, and is not able to ſtir hand or foot. During his abſence, Charles Townſhend has talked of him and at him, in ſuch a manner, that henceforwards they muſt be either much worſe or much better together than ever they were in their lives. On Friday laſt, Mr. Dowdeſwell and Mr. Grenville moved to have one ſhilling in the pound of the land-tax taken off; which was oppoſed by the Court; but the Court loſt it by eighteen. The Oppoſition triumph much upon this victory; though, I think, without reaſon; for it is plain that all the landed gentlemen bribed themſelves with this ſhilling in the pound.

The Duke of Buccleugh is very ſoon to be married

to Lady Betty Montague. Lord Eſſex was married, yeſterday, to Harriet Bladen; and Lord Strathmore, laſt week, to Miſs Bowes; both couples went directly from the church to conſummation in the country, from an unneceſſary fear that they ſhould not be tired of each other, if they ſtayed in town. And now *dixi*; God bleſs you!

You are in the right to go to ſee the Aſſembly of the States of Languedoc, though they are but the ſhadow of the original *Etats*, while there was ſome liberty ſubſiſting in France.

LETTER CCCLXXIV.

London, April the 6th, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY I received your letter from Nîmes, by which I find that ſeveral of our letters have reciprocally miſcarried. This may probably have the ſame fate; however, if it reaches Monſieur Sarrazin, I preſume he will know where to take his aim at you: for I find you are in motion, and with a Polarity to Dreſden. I am very glad to find by it, that your Meridional journey has perfectly recovered you, as to your general ſtate of health; for as to your legs and thighs, you muſt never expect that they will be reſtored to their original ſtrength and activity, after ſo many rheumatic attacks as you have had. I know that my limbs, beſides the natural debility of old-age, have never recovered

recovered the ſevere attack of rheumatiſm that plagued me five or ſix years ago. I cannot now walk above half an hour at a time, and even that in a hobbling kind of way.

I can give you no account of our political world, which is in a ſituation that I never ſaw in my whole life. Lord Chatham has been ſo ill, theſe laſt two months, that he has not been able (ſome ſay not willing) to do or hear of any buſineſs: and for his *ſous Miniſtres*, they either cannot, or dare not, do any, without his directions; ſo that every thing is now at a ſtand. This ſituation, I think, cannot laſt much longer; and if Lord Chatham ſhould either quit his poſt, or the world, neither of which is very improbable, I conjecture, that what is called the Rockingham Connection, ſtands the faireſt for the Miniſtry. But this is merely my conjecture; for I have neither *data* nor *poſtulata* enough to reaſon upon.

When you get to Dreſden, which I hope you will not do till next month, our correſpondence will be more regular. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXXV.

London, May the 5th, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

BY your letter of the 25th paſt, from Baſle, I preſume this will find you at Dreſden, and accordingly I direct to you there. When you write me

word that you are at Dreſden, I will return you an anſwer, with ſomething better than the anſwer itſelf. If you complain of the weather, north of Beſançon, what would you ſay to the weather that we have had here for theſe laſt two months, uninterruptedly? Snow often, north-eaſt wind conſtantly, and extreme cold. I write this by the ſide of a good fire; and at this moment it ſnows very hard. All my promiſed fruit at Blackheath is quite deſtroyed; and, what is worſe, many of my trees.

I cannot help thinking that the King of Poland, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, *s'entendent comme Larrons en foire*, though the former muſt not appear in it, upon account of the ſtupidity, ignorance, and bigotry of his Poles. I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controverſial arguments of the Ruſſian troops, in favour of the Diſſidents: I am ſure, I wiſh them ſucceſs; for I would have all intoleration intolerated in its turn. We ſhall ſoon ſee more clearly into this matter; for I do not think that the Autocratrice of all the Ruſſias will be trifled with by the Sarmatians.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you ever have imagined that thoſe ignorant Goths would have dared to baniſh the Jeſuits? there muſt have been ſome very grave and important reaſons for ſo extraordinary a meaſure: but what they were, I do not pretend to gueſs; and perhaps I ſhall never know, though all the coffee-houſes here do.

Things are here in exactly the ſame ſituation, in

which they were when I wrote to you laſt. Lord Chatham is ſtill ill, and only goes abroad for an hour in a day, to take the air, in his coach. The King has, to my certain knowledge, ſent him repeated meſſages, deſiring him not to be concerned at his confinement, for that he is reſolved to ſupport him *pour et contre tous*. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXXVI.

London, June the 1ſt, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received yeſterday your letter of the 20th paſt, from Dreſden, where I am glad to find that you are arrived ſafe and ſound. This has been every where an *annus mirabilis* for bad weather; and it continues here ſtill. Every body has fires, and their winter clothes, as at Chriſtmas. The town is extremely ſickly; and ſudden deaths have been very frequent.

I do not know what to ſay to you upon public matters; things remain *in ſtatu quo*, and nothing is done. Great changes are talked of, and I believe will happen ſoon, perhaps next week; but who is to be changed, for whom, I do not know, though every body elſe does. I am apt to think that it will be a Moſaic Miniſtry, made up *de pieces rapportées* from different connections.

Laſt Friday I ſent your ſubſidy to Mr. Larpent, who, I ſuppoſe, has given you notice of it. I be-

lieve it will come very ſeaſonably, as all places, both foreign and domeſtic, are ſo far in arrears. They talk of paying you all up to Chriſtmas. The King's inferior ſervants are almoſt ſtarving.

I ſuppoſe you have already heard at Dreſden, that Count Brühl is either actually married, or very ſoon to be ſo, to Lady Egremont. She has, together with her ſalary as Lady of the Bedchamber, £. 2,500 a year; beſides ten thouſand pounds in money left her, at her own diſpoſal, by Lord Egremont. All this will ſound great *en écus d'Allemagne*. I am glad of it; for he is a very pretty man. God bleſs you!

I eaſily conceive why Orloff influences the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias; but I cannot ſee why the King of Pruſſia ſhould be influenced by that motive.

LETTER CCCLXXVII.

Blackheath, July the 2d, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THOUGH I have had no letter from you ſince my laſt, and though I have no political news to inform you of, I write this to acquaint you with a piece of Greenwich news, which I believe you will be very glad of; I am ſure I am. Know then, that your friend Miſs ** was happily married, three days ago, to Mr. ***, an Iriſh gentleman, and a Member of that Parliament, with an

an eſtate of above two thouſand pounds a year. He ſettles upon her £.600 a jointure, and in caſe they have no children, £. 1500. He happened to be by chance in her company one day here, and was at once ſhot dead by her charms; but as dead men ſometimes walk, he walked to her the next morning, and tendered her his perſon and his fortune; both which, taking the one with the other, ſhe very prudently accepted, for his perſon is ſixty years old.

Miniſterial affairs are ſtill in the ſame ridiculous and doubtful ſituation as when I wrote to you laſt. Lord Chatham will neither hear of nor do any buſineſs, but lives at Hampſtead, and rides about the heath: his gout is ſaid to be fallen upon his nerves. Your provincial Secretary, Conway, quits this week, and returns to the army, for which he languiſhed. Two Lords are talked of to ſucceed him; Lord Egmont, and Lord Hillſborough: I rather hope the latter. Lord Northington certainly quits this week; but nobody gueſſes who is to ſucceed him, as Preſident. A thouſand other changes are talked of, which I neither believe nor reject.

Poor Harte is in a moſt miſerable condition: he has loſt one ſide of himſelf, and in a great meaſure his ſpeech; notwithſtanding which, he is going to publiſh his *divine poems*, as he calls them. I am ſorry for it, as he had not time to correct them before this ſtroke, nor abilities to do it ſince. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXXVIII.

Blackheath, July the 9th, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have received yours of the 21ſt paſt, with the encloſed propoſal from the French *refugiés*, for a ſubſcription towards building them *un Temple*. I have ſhown it to the very few people I ſee, but without the leaſt ſucceſs. They told me (and with too much truth) that while ſuch numbers of poor were literally ſtarving here, from the dearneſs of all proviſions, they could not think of ſending their money into another country, for a building which they reckoned uſeleſs. In truth, I never knew ſuch miſery as is here now; and it affects both the hearts and the purſes of thoſe who have either: for my own part, I never gave to a building in my life; which I reckon is only giving to maſons and carpenters, and the treaſurer of the undertaking.

Contrary to the expectations of all mankind here, every thing ſtill continues in *ſtatu quo*. General Conway has been deſired by the King to keep the ſeals till he has found a ſucceſſor for him, and the Lord Preſident the ſame. Lord Chatham is relapſed, and worſe than ever: he ſees no body, and no body ſees him: it is ſaid, that a bungling Phyſician has checked his gout, and thrown it upon his nerves; which is the worſt diſtemper that a Miniſter or a Lover can have, as it debilitates the mind of the former, and the body of the latter. Here is at preſent

an

an interregnum. We muſt ſoon ſee what order will be produced from this chaos.

The Electorate, I believe, will find the want of Comte Flemming; for he certainly had abilities; and was as ſturdy and inexorable as a Miniſter at the head of the finances ought always to be. When you ſee Comteſſe Flemming, which I ſuppoſe cannot be of ſome time, pray make her Lady Cheſterfield's and my compliments of condolence.

You ſay that Dreſden is very ſickly; I am ſure London is at leaſt as ſickly now, for there reigns an epidemical diſtemper, called by the genteel name of *l'influenza*. It is a little fever, of which ſcarcely any body dies: and it generally goes off with a little looſeneſs. I have eſcaped it, I believe, by being here. God keep you from all diſtempers, and bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXXIX.

London, October the 30th, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Have now left Blackheath, till the next ſummer, if I live till then; and am juſt able to write, which is all I can ſay, for I am extremely weak, and have in a great meaſure loſt the uſe of my legs; I hope they will recover both fleſh and ſtrength, for at preſent they have neither. I go to the Bath next week, in hopes of half repairs at moſt, for thoſe waters, I am ſure, will not prove Medea's kettle, nor *les eaux de Jouvence* to me; however, I ſhall do as good Courtiers

tiers do, and get what I can, if I cannot get what I will. I ſend you no politics, for here are neither politics nor Miniſters; Lord Chatham is quiet at Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, and his former ſubalterns do nothing, ſo that nothing is done. Whatever places or preferments are diſpoſed of, come evidently from Lord ——, who affects to be inviſible; and who, like a woodcock, thinks, that if his head is but hid, he is not ſeen at all.

General Pulteney is at laſt dead, laſt week, worth above thirteen hundred thouſand pounds. He has left all his landed eſtate, which is eight-and-twenty thouſand pounds a year, including the Bradford eſtate, which his brother had ———— from that ancient family, to a couſin-german. He has left two hundred thouſand pounds, in the funds, to Lord Darlington, who was his next neareſt relation; and at leaſt twenty thouſand pounds in various legacies. If riches alone could make people happy, the laſt two proprietors of this immenſe wealth ought to have been ſo, but they never were.

God bleſs you, and ſend you good health, which is better than all the riches of the world!

LETTER CCCLXXX.

London, November the 3d, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR laſt letter brought me but a ſcurvy account of your health. For the head-achs you complain of, I will venture to preſcribe a remedy, which, by experience, I found a ſpecific, when I was extremely plagued with them. It is, either to chew ten grains of rhubarb every night going to bed; or, what I think rather better, to take, immediately before dinner, a couple of rhubarb pills, of five grains each; by which means it mixes with the aliments, and will, by degrees, keep your body gently open. I do it to this day, and find great good by it. As you ſeem to dread the approach of a German winter, I would adviſe you to write to General Conway, for leave of abſence for the three rigorous winter months, which I dare ſay will not be refuſed. If you chuſe a worſe climate, you may come to London; but if you chuſe a better and a warmer, you may go to Nice en Province, where Sir William Stanhope is gone to paſs his winter, who, I am ſure, will be extremely glad of your company there.

I go to the Bath next Saturday. *Utinam ne fruſtra.* God bleſs you!

LETTER

LETTER CCCLXXXI.

Bath, December the 19th, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YESTERDAY I received your letter of the 29th paſt, and am very glad to find that you are well enough to think, that you may perhaps ſtand the winter at Dreſden; but if you do, pray take care to keep both your body and your limbs exceedingly warm.

As to my own health, it is, in general, as good as I could expect it, at my age; I have a good ſtomach, a good digeſtion, and ſleep well; but find that I ſhall never recover the free uſe of my legs, which are now full as weak as when I firſt came hither.

You aſk me queſtions, concerning Lord C——, which neither I, nor, I believe, any body but himſelf can anſwer; however, I will tell you all that I do know, and all that I gueſs concerning him. This time twelvemonth he was here, and in good health and ſpirits, except now and then ſome little twinges of the gout. We ſaw one another four or five times, at our reſpective houſes; but for theſe laſt eight months, he has been abſolutely inviſible to his moſt intimate friends, *les ſous Miniſtres*: he would receive no letters, nor ſo much as open any packet about buſineſs.

His phyſician, Dr. ——, as I am told, had very ignorantly checked a coming fit of the gout, and ſcattered it about his body; and it fell particularly upon his nerves, ſo that he continues exceedingly vapouriſh;

vapouriſh; and would neither ſee nor ſpeak to any body, while he was here. I ſent him my compliments, and aſked leave to wait upon him; but he ſent me word, that he was too ill to ſee any body whatſoever. I met him frequently taking the air in his poſt-chaiſe, and he looked very well. He ſet out from hence, for London, laſt Tueſday; but what to do, whether to reſume, or finally to reſign the Adminiſtration, God knows; conjectures are various. In one of our converſations here, this time twelvemonth, I deſired him to ſecure you a ſeat in the new Parliament; he aſſured me he would; and, I am convinced, very ſincerely: he ſaid even that he would make it his own affair; and deſired I would give myſelf no more trouble about it. Since that, I have heard no more of it; which made me look out for ſome venal borough: and I ſpoke to a borough-jobber, and offered five-and-twenty hundred pounds for a ſecure ſeat in Parliament; but he laughed at my offer, and ſaid, That there was no ſuch thing as a borough to be had now; for the rich Eaſt and Weſt Indians had ſecured them all, at the rate of three thouſand pounds at leaſt; but many at four thouſand; and two or three, that he knew, at five thouſand. This, I confeſs, has vexed me a good deal; and made me the more impatient to know whether Lord C—— had done any thing in it: which I ſhall know when I go to town, as I propoſe to do in about a fortnight; and as ſoon as I know it, you ſhall. To tell you truly what I think — I doubt,

from

from all theſe *nervous diſorders*, that Lord C—— is *hors de combat*, as a Miniſter; but do not even hint this to any body. God bleſs you!

LETTER CCCLXXXII.

Bath, December the 27th, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

En nova progenies.

THE outlines of a new Miniſtry are now declared; but they are not yet quite filled up: it was formed by the Duke of Bedford. Lord Gower is made Preſident of the Council, Lord Sandwich Poſt-maſter, Lord Hillſborough Secretary of State, for America only, Mr. Rigby Vice-treaſurer of Ireland. General Conway is to keep the ſeals a fortnight longer, and then to ſurrender them to Lord Weymouth. It is very uncertain whether the Duke of Grafton is to continue at the head of the Treaſury or not; but, in my private opinion, George Grenville will very ſoon be there. Lord Chatham ſeems to be out of the queſtion, and is at his repurchaſed houſe at Hayes, where he will not ſee a mortal. It is yet uncertain whether Lord Shelburne is to keep his place; if not, Lord Sandwich, they ſay, is to ſucceed him. All the Rockingham people are abſolutely excluded. Many more changes muſt neceſſarily be; but no more are yet declared. It

ſeems

ſeems to be a reſolution taken by ſomebody, that Miniſtries are to be annual.

Sir George Macartney is next week to be married to Lady Jane Stuart, Lord Bute's ſecond daughter.

I never knew it ſo cold in my life as it is now, and with a very deep ſnow; by which, if it continues, I may be ſnow-bound here for God knows how long, though I propoſed leaving this place the latter end of the week.

Poor Harte is very ill here; he mentions you often, and with great affection. God bleſs you!

When I know more, you ſhall.

LETTER CCCLXXXIII.

London, March the 12th, 1768.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE day after I received your letter of the 21ſt paſt, I wrote to Lord Weymouth, as you deſired; and I ſend you his anſwer encloſed: from which (though I have not heard from him ſince) I take it for granted, and ſo may you, that his ſilence ſignifies his Majeſty's conſent to your requeſt. Your complicated complaints give me great uneaſineſs, and the more, as I am convinced that the Montpellier phyſicians have miſtaken a material part of your caſe; as indeed all the phyſicians here did, except Dr. Maty. In my opinion, you have no gout, but a very ſcorbutic and rheumatic habit of body, which ſhould be treated in a very different manner from the gout; and,

and, as I pretend to be a very good quack, at leaſt, I would preſcribe to you a ſtrict milk diet, with the ſeeds, ſuch as rice, ſago, barley, millet, *&c.* for the three ſummer months at leaſt, and without ever taſting wine. If climate ſignifies any thing (in which, by the way, I have very little faith) you are, in my mind, in the fineſt climate in the world; neither too hot nor too cold, and always clear: you are with the gayeſt people living; be gay with them, and do not wear out your eyes with reading at home. *L'ennui* is the Engliſh diſtemper; and a very bad one it is, as I find by every day's experience; for my deafneſs deprives me of the only rational pleaſure that I can have at my age, which is ſociety; ſo that I read my eyes out every day, that I may not hang myſelf.

You will not be in this Parliament, at leaſt not at the beginning of it. I relied too much upon Lord C—'s promiſe above a year ago, at Bath. He deſired that I would leave it to him; that he would make it his own affair, and give it in charge to the Duke of G——, whoſe province it was to make the parliamentary arrangement. This I depended upon, and I think with reaſon; but, ſince that, Lord C—— has neither ſeen nor ſpoken to any body, and has been in the oddeſt way in the world. I ſent to the D—— of G——, to know if L—— C—— had either ſpoken or ſent to him about it; but he aſſured me that he had done neither: that all was full, or rather running over, at preſent; but that, if he could crowd you in upon a vacancy, he would do it with great pleaſure. I am extremely ſorry for this accident;

accident; for I am of a very different opinion from you, about being in Parliament, as no man can be of conſequence in this country, who is not in it; and, though one may not ſpeak like a Lord Mansfield, or a Lord Chatham, one may make a very good figure in a ſecond rank. *Locus eſt et pluribus umbris.* I do not pretend to give you any account of the preſent ſtate of this country, or Miniſtry, not knowing nor gueſſing it myſelf.

God bleſs you, and ſend you health, which is the firſt and greateſt of all bleſſings!

LETTER CCCLXXXIV.

London, April the 12th, 1768.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received, yeſterday, your letter of the 1ſt; in which you do not mention the ſtate of your health, which I deſire you will do for the future.

I believe you have gueſſed the true reaſon of Mr. Keith's miſſion; but, by a whiſper that I have ſince heard, Keith is rather inclined to go to Turin, as *Chargé d'Affaires.* I forgot to tell you, in my laſt, that I was moſt poſitively aſſured, that the inſtant you return to Dreſden, Keith ſhould decamp. I am perſuaded they will keep their words with me, as there is no one reaſon in the world why they ſhould not. I will ſend your annual to Mr. Larpent, in a fortnight, and pay the forty ſhillings a day quarterly,

if there ſhould be occaſion; for, in my own private opinion, there will be no *Chargé d'Affaires* ſent. I agree with you, that *point d'Argent point d'Allemand*, as was uſed to be ſaid, and not without more reaſon, of the Swiſs; but, as we have neither the inclination nor (I fear) the power to give ſubſidies, the Court of Vienna can give good things that coſt them nothing, as Archbiſhoprics, Biſhoprics, beſides corrupting their Miniſters and Favourites with places.

Elections, here, have been carried to a degree of frenzy hitherto unheard of; that for the town of Northampton has coſt the contending parties at leaſt thirty thouſand pounds a ſide, and —— —— has ſold his borough of ——, to two Members, for nine thouſand pounds. As ſoon as Wilkes had loſt his election for the City, he ſet up for the County of Middleſex, and carried it hollow, as the jockeys ſay. Here were great mobs and riots upon that occaſion, and moſt of the windows in town broke, that had no lights *for Wilkes and Liberty*, who were thought to be inſeparable. He will appear, the 20th of this month, in the Court of King's Bench, to receive his ſentence; and then great riots are again expected, and probably will happen. God bleſs you!

LETTER

LETTER CCCLXXXV.

Bath, October the 17th, 1768.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOUR two laſt letters, to myſelf and Grevenkop, have alarmed me extremely; but I comfort myſelf a little, by hoping, that you, like all people who ſuffer, think yourſelf worſe than you are. A dropſy never comes ſo ſuddenly; and I flatter myſelf, that it is only that gouty or rheumatic humour, which has plagued you ſo long, that has occaſioned the temporary ſwelling of your legs. Above forty years ago, after a violent fever, my legs were ſwelled as much as you deſcribe yours to be; I immediately thought that I had a dropſy; but the Faculty aſſured me, that my complaint was only the effect of my fever, and would ſoon be cured; and they ſaid true. Pray let your amanuenſis, whoever he may be, write an account regularly, once a week, either to Grevenkop or myſelf, for that is the ſame thing, of the ſtate of your health.

I ſent you, in four ſucceſſive letters, as much of the Dutcheſs of Somerſet's ſnuff as a letter could well convey to you. Have you received all or any of them? and have they done you any good? Though, in your preſent condition, you cannot go into company, I hope you have ſome acquaintances that come and ſit with you; for if originally it was not good for man to be alone, it is much worſe for a ſick man

to be ſo; he thinks too much of his diſtemper, and magnifies it. Some men of learning amongſt the Eccleſiaſtics, I dare ſay, would be glad to ſit with you; and you could give them as good as they brought.

Poor Harte, who is here ſtill, is in a moſt miſerable condition; he has intirely loſt the uſe of his left ſide, and can hardly ſpeak intelligibly. I was with him yeſterday. He inquired after you with great affection, and was in the utmoſt concern when I ſhowed him your letter.

My own health is as it has been ever ſince I was here laſt year. I am neither well nor ill, but *unwell*. I have in a manner loſt the uſe of my legs; for though I can make a ſhift to crawl upon even ground for a quarter of an hour, I cannot go up or down ſtairs, unleſs ſupported by a ſervant.

God bleſs, and grant you a ſpeedy recovery!

Here end the letters to Mr. Stanhope, as he died the 16th of November following.

LETTER

LETTER CCCLXXXVI.

To Mrs. Stanhope, then at Paris.

London, March the 16th, 1769.

MADAM,

A Troubleſome and painful inflammation in my eyes, obliges me to uſe another hand than my own, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Avignon, of the 27th paſt.

I am extremely ſurpriſed that Mrs. du-Bouchet ſhould have any objection to the manner in which your late huſband deſired to be buried, and which you, very properly, complied with. All I deſire, for my own burial, is not to be buried alive; but how or where, I think, muſt be intirely indifferent to every rational creature.

I have no commiſſion to trouble you with, during your ſtay at Paris; from whence, I wiſh you and the boys a good journey home; where I ſhall be very glad to ſee you all: and aſſure you of my being, with great truth,

Your faithful, humble ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER CCCLXXXVII.

To the ſame, at London.

MADAM,

THE laſt time I had the pleaſure of ſeeing you, I was ſo taken up in playing with the boys, that I forgot their more important affairs. How ſoon would you have them placed at ſchool? When I know your plaeſure as to that, I will ſend to Monſieur Petny, to prepare every thing for their reception. In the mean time, I beg that you will equip them thoroughly with clothes, linen, *&c.* all good, but plain; and give me the account, which I will pay; for I do not intend, that, from this time forwards, the two boys ſhould coſt you one ſhilling.

I am, with great truth, Madam,
Your faithful, humble ſervant,

Wedneſday. CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER CCCLXXXVIII.

MADAM,

AS ſome day muſt be fixed for ſending the boys to ſchool, do you approve of the 8th of next month? by which time the weather will probably be warm and ſettled, and you will be able to equip them completely.

I will,

I will, upon that day, ſend my coach to you, to carry you and the boys to Loughborough Houſe, with all their immenſe baggage. I muſt recommend to you, when you leave them there, to ſuppreſs, as well as you can, the overflowings of maternal tenderneſs; which would grieve the poor boys the more, and give them a terror of their new eſtabliſhment.

I am, with great truth, Madam,

Your faithful, humble ſervant,

Tueſday Morning. CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER CCCLXXXIX.

Bath, October the 11th, 1769.

MADAM,

NOBODY can be more willing or ready to obey orders than I am; but then I muſt like the orders and the orderer. Your orders and yourſelf come under this deſcription; and therefore I muſt give you an account of my arrival and exiſtence, ſuch as it is, here. I got hither laſt Sunday, the day after I left London, leſs fatigued than I expected to have been; and now crawl about this place upon my three legs, but am kept in countenance by many of my fellow crawlers: the laſt part of the Sphynx's riddle approaches, and I ſhall ſoon end, as I began, upon all fours.

When you happen to ſee either Monſieur or Madame Perny, I beg you will give them this *melancholick* proof of my caducity, and tell them, that the

laſt time I went to ſee the boys, I carried the Michaelmas quarteridge in my pocket, and when I was there I totally forgot it; but aſſure them, that I have not the leaſt intention to bilk them, and will pay them faithfully, the two quarters together, at Chriſtmas.

I hope our two boys are well; for then I am ſure you are ſo.

I am, with great truth and eſteem,

Your moſt faithful, humble ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER CCCXC.

Bath, October the 28th, 1769.

MADAM,

YOUR kind anxiety for my health and life, is more than, in my opinion, they are both worth: without the former, the latter is a burthen; and, indeed, I am very weary of it. I think I have got ſome benefit by drinking theſe waters, and by bathing, for my old, ſtiff, rheumatic limbs; for I believe I could now outcrawl a ſnail, or perhaps even a tortoiſe.

I hope the boys are well. Phil, I dare ſay, has been in ſome ſcrapes; but he will get triumphantly out of them, by dint of ſtrength and reſolution.

I am, with great truth and eſteem,

Your moſt faithful, humble ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER

LETTER CCCXCI.

Bath, November the 5th, 1769.

MADAM,

I Remember very well the paragraph which you quote from a letter of mine to Mrs. du-Bouchet, and ſee no reaſon yet to retract that opinion, *in general*, which at leaſt nineteen widows in twenty had authoriſed. I had not then the pleaſure of your acquaintance: I had ſeen you but twice or thrice; and I had no reaſon to think that you would deviate, as you have done, from other widows, ſo much, as to put perpetual ſhackles upon yourſelf, for the ſake of your children: but (if I may uſe a vulgariſm) one ſwallow makes no ſummer: five righteous were formerly neceſſary to ſave a city, and they could not be found; ſo, till I find four more ſuch righteous widows as yourſelf, I ſhall entertain my former notions of widowhood in general.

I can aſſure you that I drink here very ſoberly and cautiouſly, and at the ſame time keep ſo cool a diet, that I do not find the leaſt ſymptom of heat, much leſs of inflammation. By the way, I never had that complaint, in conſequence of having drank theſe waters; for I have had it but four times, and always in the middle of ſummer. Mr. Hawkins is timorous, even to *minuties*, and my ſiſter delights in them.

Charles will be a ſcholar, if you pleaſe; but our little Philip, without being one, will be ſomething or

other

other as good, though I do not yet gueſs what. I am not of the opinion generally entertained in this country, that man lives by Greek and Latin alone; that is, by knowing a great many words of two dead languages, which nobody living knows perfectly, and which are of no uſe in the common intercourſe of life. Uſeful knowledge, in my opinion, conſiſts of modern languages, hiſtory, and geography; ſome Latin may be thrown into the bargain, in compliance with cuſtom, and for cloſet amuſement.

You are, by this time, certainly tired with this long letter, which I could prove to you from Horace's own words (for I am a *ſcholar*) to be a bad one; he ſays, that water-drinkers can write nothing good: ſo I am, with real truth and eſteem,

Your moſt faithful, humble ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER CCCXCII.

Bath, October the 9th, 1770.

MADAM,

I Am extremely obliged to you for the kind part which you take in my health and life: as to the latter, I am as indifferent myſelf, as any other body can be; but as to the former, I confeſs care and anxiety; for while I am to crawl upon this Planet, I would willingly enjoy the health at leaſt of an inſect. How far theſe waters will reſtore me to that moderate degree of health, which alone I aſpire at, I have

not yet given them a fair trial, having drank them but one week; the only difference I hitherto find is, that I ſleep better than I did.

I beg that you will neither give yourſelf, nor Mr. Fitzhugh, much trouble about the Pine plants; for as it is three years before they fruit, I might as well, at my age, plant Oaks, and hope to have the advantage of their timber; however, ſomebody or other, God knows who, will eat them, as ſomebody or other will fell and ſell the Oaks I planted five-and-forty years ago.

I hope our boys are well; *my reſpects* to them both.

I am, with the greateſt truth,

Your faithful, humble ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER CCCXCIII.

Bath, November the 4th, 1770.

MADAM,

THE poſt has been more favourable to you than I intended it ſhould; for, upon my word, I anſwered your former letter, the poſt after I had received it. However you have *got a loſs*, as we ſay ſometimes in Ireland.

My friends from time to time require bills of health from me in theſe ſuſpicious times, when the Plague is buſy in ſome parts of Europe. All I can ſay, in anſwer to their kind inquiries, is, that I have

have not the diſtemper properly called the Plague; but that I have all the plagues of old-age, and of a ſhattered carcaſe. Theſe waters have done me what little good I expected from them; though by no means what I could have wiſhed, for I wiſhed them to be *les eaux de Jouvence*.

I had a letter, the other day, from our two boys; Charles's was very finely written, and Philip's very prettily: they are perfectly well, and ſay that they want nothing. What grown-up people will or can ſay as much?

I am, with the trueſt eſteem,
Madam,
Your moſt faithful ſervant,
CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER CCCXCIV.

Bath, October the 27th, 1771.

MADAM,

UPON my word, you intereſt yourſelf, in the ſtate of my exiſtence, more than I do myſelf; for it is worth the care of neither of us. I ordered my *valet de chambre*, according to your orders, to inform you of my ſafe arrival here; to which I can add nothing, being neither better nor worſe than I was then.

I am very glad that our boys are well. Pray give them the encloſed.

I am not at all ſurpriſed at Mr. ——'s converſion;

ſion; for he was, at ſeventeen, the idol of old women, for his gravity, devotion, and dullneſs.

I am, Madam,
Your moſt faithful, humble ſervant,
CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER CCCXCV.

To Charles and Philip Stanhope.

Bath, October the 27th, 1771.

I Received a few days ago, two the beſt written letters that ever I ſaw in my life; the one ſigned Charles Stanhope, the other Philip Stanhope. As for you, Charles, I did not wonder at it; for you will take pains, and are a lover of letters: but you idle rogue, you Phil, how came you to write ſo well, that one can almoſt ſay of you two, *et cantare pares et reſpondere parati?* Charles will explain this Latin to you.

I am told, Phil, that you have got a nick-name at ſchool, from your intimacy with Maſter Strangeways; and that they call you Maſter *Strangerways*; for, to be ſure, you are a ſtrange boy. Is this true?

Tell me what you would have me bring you both from hence, and I will bring it you, when I come to town. In the mean time, God bleſs you both!

CHESTERFIELD.

THE END OF THE LETTERS.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

Some Account of the Government of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces.

THE Government of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, is thought by many to be Democratical; but it is merely Ariſtocratical*; the people not having the leaſt ſhare in it, either themſelves, or by repreſentatives of their own chuſing: they have nothing to do but to pay and grumble.

The Sovereign Power is commonly thought to be in the States General, *as they are called*, reſiding at the Hague. It is no ſuch thing; they are only limited Deputies, obliged to conſult their Conſtituents upon every point of any importance that occurs. It is very true, that the Sovereign Power is lodged in the

* The Members of the Senate, or *Vroetſchaps*, were originally elected by the Burghers, in a general, and often a tumultuous aſſembly: but now for near two hundred years, the *Vroetſchaps* found means to perſuade the people, that theſe elections were troubleſome and dangerous; and kindly took upon themſelves to elect their own Members, upon vacancies; and to keep their own body full, without troubling the people with an election: it was then that the Ariſtocracy was eſtabliſhed.

States

States General; but who are thoſe States General? Not thoſe who are commonly called ſo; but the Senate, Council, or *Vrootſchaps*, call it what you will, of every town, in every Province that ſends Deputies to the Provincial States of the ſaid Province. Theſe *Vrootſchaps* are in truth the States General; but were they to aſſemble, they would amount, for ought I know, to two or three thouſand; it is, therefore, for conveniency and diſpatch of buſineſs, that every Province ſends Deputies to the Hague, who are conſtantly aſſembled there; who are commonly called the States General, and in whom many people falſely imagine that the Sovereign Power is lodged. Theſe Deputies are choſen by the *Vrootſchaps*; but their powers are extremely circumſcribed; and they can conſent to * nothing, without writing, or returning themſelves, to their ſeveral conſtituent towns, for inſtructions in that particular caſe. They are authoriſed to concur in matters of order; that is, to continue things in the common, current, ordinary train; but for the leaſt innovation, the leaſt ſtep out

* When the Deputies of the States ſigned the Triple Alliance with Sir William Temple, in two or three days time, and without conſulting their Principals (however Sir William Temple values himſelf upon it) in reality, they only ſigned *Sub Spe Rati*. The act was not valid; and had it not been ratified by the ſeveral Conſtituents of the ſeveral Provinces, it had been as no *avenu*. The Deputies who ſigned that treaty *Sub Spe Rati*, knew well enough that, conſidering the nature of the treaty, and the then ſituation of affairs, they ſhould not only be avowed, but approved of by their Maſters the States.

of the ordinary courſe, new inſtructions muſt be given; either to deliberate or to conclude.

Many people are ignorant enough, to take the Province of Holland, ſingly, for the Republic of the Seven United Provinces; and when they mean to ſpeak of the Republic, they ſay, * *Holland* will, or will not, do ſuch a thing: but moſt people are ignorant enough to imagine, that the Province of Holland has a legal, a conſtitutional power over the other ſix; whereas, by the Act of Union, the little Province of *Groningen* is as much Sovereign as the Province of Holland. The Seven Provinces are Seven diſtinct Sovereignties, confederated together in one Republic;

* When the Province of Holland has once taken an important reſolution, of Peace, or War, or Acceſſion to any treaty, it is very probable that the other Provinces will come into that meaſure, but by no means certain: it is often a great while firſt; and when the little Provinces know that the Province of Holland has their concurrence much at heart, they will often annex conditions to it; as the little towns in Holland frequently do, when the great ones want their concurrence. As for inſtance; when I was ſoliciting the acceſſion of the Republic to the treaty of Vienna, in 1731; which the Penſionary, Comte Sinzendorf, and I, had made ſecretly at the Hague; all the towns in Holland came pretty readily into it, except the little town of Briel; whoſe Deputies frankly declared, that they would not give their conſent, till *Major ſuch-a-one*, a very honeſt gentleman of their town, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and that, as ſoon as that was done, they would agree, for they approved of the treaty. This was accordingly done in two or three days, and then they agreed. This is a ſtrong inſtance of the abſurdity of the unanimity required, and of the uſe that is often made of it.

Republic; no one having any ſuperiority over, or dependence upon any other: nay, in point of precedence, Holland is but the ſecond, *Gueldres* being the firſt. It is very natural to ſuppoſe, and it is very true in fact, that Holland, from its ſuperiority of ſtrength and riches, and paying 58 *per cent.* ſhould have great weight and influence in the other ſix Provinces; but power it has none.

The unanimity, which is conſtitutionally requiſite for every act of each Town, and each Province ſeparately; and then for every act of the Seven collectively; is ſomething ſo abſurd, and ſo impracticable in government, that one is aſtoniſhed, that even the form of it has been tolerated ſo long; for the ſubſtance is not ſtrictly obſerved. And five Provinces will often conclude, though two diſſent, provided that Holland and Zeland are two of the

However, ſhould one, or even two, of the leſſer Provinces, who contribute little, and often pay leſs to the public charge, obſtinately and frivolouſly, or perhaps corruptly, perſiſt in oppoſing a meaſure which Holland and the other more conſiderable Provinces thought neceſſary, and had agreed to, they would ſend a Deputation to thoſe oppoſing Provinces, to reaſon with, and perſuade them to concur; but if this would not do, they would, as they have done in many inſtances, conclude without them. The ſame thing is done in the Provincial States of the reſpective Provinces; where, if one or two of the leaſt conſiderable towns pertinaciouſly oppoſe a neceſſary meaſure, they conclude without them. But as this is abſolutely unconſtitutional, it is avoided as much as poſſible, and a complete unanimity procured, if it can be, by ſuch little conceſſions as that which I have mentioned to the Briel Major.

five

ſive—As fourteen or fifteen of the principal towns of Holland will conclude an affair, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of four or five of the leſſer. I cannot help conjecturing, that William, the firſt Prince of Orange, called the *Taciturne*, the ableſt man, without diſpute, of the age he lived in, not excepting even the Admiral Coligny*, and who had the modelling of the Republic as he pleaſed; I conjecture, I ſay, that the Prince of Orange would never have ſuffered ſuch an abſurdity to have crippled that government, which he was at the head of, if he had not thought it uſeful to himſelf and his family. He covered the greateſt ambition with the greateſt modeſty, and declined the inſignificant, outward ſigns, as much as he deſired the ſolid ſubſtance of power: Might he not therefore think, that this abſurd, though requiſite unanimity, made a Stadthouder abſolutely neceſſary, to render the government practicable? In which caſe he was very ſure the Stadthouder would always be taken out of his family; and he minded things, not names. The Penſionary † thinks this conjecture probable; and as

* I am perſuaded, that had the *Taciturne* been in the place of the Admiral Coligny, he would never have been prevailed upon to have come to Paris, and to have put himſelf into the power of thoſe two monſters of perfidy and cruelty, Catharine of Medicis and Charles the Ninth. His prudent eſcape from Flanders is a proof of it; when he rather choſe to be *Prince ſans terre* than *Prince ſans tête*.

† Monſieur Slingelandt, the ableſt Miniſter, and the honeſteſt man I ever knew. I may juſtly call him my Friend, my Maſter,

as we were talking the other day, confidentially, upon this ſubject, we both agreed that this monſtrous and impracticable unanimity, required by the conſtitution, was alone ſufficient to bring about a Stadthouder, in ſpite of all the meaſures of the Republican party to prevent it. He confeſſed to me, that upon his being made Penſionary, he entered into ſolemn engagements, not to contribute, directly or indirectly, to any change of the preſent form of government, and that he would ſcrupulouſly obſerve thoſe engagements; but that he foreſaw the defects in their form of government, and the abuſes crept into every part of it, would infallibly produce a* Stadthouder, tumultuouſly impoſed upon the Republic, by an inſurrection of the populace, as in the caſe of King William. I told him, that, in my opinion, if that were to happen a ſecond time, the Stadthouder ſo made would be their King†. He ſaid, he believed

and my Guide. For I was then quite new in buſineſs; he inſtructed me, he loved, he truſted me.

* It has ſince appeared that he judged very rightly.

† And ſo he ought to be now, even for the ſake and preſervation of the Seven Provinces. The neceſſary principle of a Republic, *Virtue*, ſubſiſts no longer there. The great riches of private people (though the public is poor) have long ago extinguiſhed that principle, and deſtroyed the equality neceſſary to a Commonwealth. A Commonwealth is unqueſtionably, upon paper, the moſt rational and equitable form of government; but it is as unqueſtionably impracticable, in all countries where riches have introduced luxury, and a great inequality of conditions. It will only do in thoſe Countries that poverty keeps virtuous. In England, it would very ſoon grow a tyrannical

believed ſo too; and that he had urged all this to the moſt conſiderable Members of the Government, and the moſt jealous Republicans. That he had even formed a plan which he had laid before them, as the only poſſible one to prevent this impending danger. That a Stadthouder was originally the chief ſpring upon which their government turned; and that, if they would have no Stadthouder, they muſt ſubſtitute a *ſuccedaneum*. That one part of that *ſuccedaneum* muſt be to aboliſh the unanimity required by the preſent form of government, and which only a Stadthouder could render practicable by his influence. That the abuſes which were crept into the military part of the government, muſt be corrected, or that they alone, if they were ſuffered to go on, would make a Stadthouder; in order that the army and the navy, which the public paid for, might be of ſome uſe, which at preſent they were not. That he had laid theſe and many other conſiderations of the like nature before them; in the hopes of one of theſe two things; either to prevail with them to make a Stadthouder unneceſſary, by a juſt reforma-

nical Ariſtocracy; ſoon afterwards, an Oligarchy; and ſoon after that, an abſolute Monarchy: from the ſame cauſe that Denmark, in the laſt century, became ſo: the intolerable oppreſſion of the bulk of the people, from thoſe whom they looked upon as their equals. If the young Stadthouder has abilities, he will, when he grows up, get all the powers of a limited Monarchy, ſuch as England, no matter under what name; and if he is really wiſe, he will deſire no more: if the people are wiſe, they will give it him.

tion of the abuſes of the government, and ſubſtituting a majority, or, at moſt, two thirds, to the abſurd and impracticable unanimity now requiſite: or, if they would not come into theſe preventive regulations, that they would treat amicably with the Prince of Orange, and give him the *Stadthouderat*, under ſtrict limitations, and with effectual proviſions for their liberty. But they would liſten to neither of theſe expedients; the firſt affected the private intereſts of moſt of the conſiderable people of the Republic, whoſe power and profit aroſe from thoſe abuſes: and the ſecond was too contrary to the violent paſſions and prejudices of Meſſrs. d'Obdam, Booteſlaer, Hallewyn, and other Heads of the high Republican party. Upon this, I ſaid to the Penſionary, that he had fully proved to me, not only that there would, but that there ought to be a Stadthouder. He replied, "There will moſt certainly be one, and you "are young enough to live to ſee it. I hope I ſhall "be out of the way firſt; but if I am not out of "the world at that time, I will be out of my place, "and paſs the poor remainder of my life in quiet. I "only pray that our new Maſter, whenever we have "him, may be gently given us. My friend the "Greffier * thinks a Stadthouder abſolutely ne-"ceſſary to ſave the Republic, and ſo do I, as much "as

* The Greffier Fagel, who had been *Greffier*, that is Secretary of State, above fifty years. He had the deepeſt knowledge of buſineſs, and the ſoundeſt judgment, of any man I ever knew in my life: but he had not that quick, that intuitive ſagacity, which

" as he, if they will not accept of the other expedi-
" ent: but we are in very different ſituations: he is
" under no engagements to the contrary, and I am."
He then aſked me, in confidence, whether I had any inſtructions to promote the Prince of Orange's views and intereſt. I told him truly, I had not; but that, however, I would do it, as far as ever I could, quietly and privately. That he himſelf had convinced me, that it was for the intereſt of the Republic, which I honoured and wiſhed well to; and alſo that it would be a much more efficient Ally to England, under that form of government. " I muſt own," replied he, " that at preſent we have neither ſtrength, ſecrecy, " nor diſpatch." I ſaid, that I knew that but too well, by my own experience; and I added (laughing) that I looked upon him as the Prince of Orange's greateſt enemy; and upon that Prince's violent and impetuous enemies † to be his beſt friends; for that, if

which the Penſionary Slingelandt had. He has often owned to me, that he thought things were gone too far, for any other remedy but a Stadthouder.

† Theſe hot-headed Republicans puſhed things with the unjuſteſt acrimony againſt the Prince of Orange. They denied him his rank in the army; and they kept him out of the poſſeſſion of the Marquiſat of Tervere and Fleſſingen, which were his own patrimony; and by theſe means gave him the merit with the people, of being unjuſtly oppreſſed.

Had he been an abler man himſelf, or better adviſed by others, he might have availed himſelf much more ſolidly than he did, of the affection, or rather the fury, of the people in his favour, when they tumultuouſly made him Stadthouder; but he did

if his (the Penſionary's) plan were to take place, the Prince would have very little hopes. He interrupted me here, with ſaying, *Ne craignez rien, Milord, de ce coté la; mon plan bleſſe trop l'interêt particulier, pour être reçu à preſent que l'amour du public n'éxiſte plus* ‖. I thought this converſation too remarkable, not to write down the heads of it when I came home.

did not know the value and importance of thoſe warm moments, in which he might have fixed and clinched his power. Dazzled with the ſhow and trappings of power, he did not enough attend to the ſubſtance. He attempted a thing impoſſible, which was, to pleaſe every body: he heard every body, begun every thing, and finiſhed nothing. When the people, in their fury, made him Stadthouder, they deſired nothing better than totally to diſſolve the Republican form of government. He ſhould have let them. The tumultuous love of the populace muſt be ſeized and enjoyed in its firſt tranſports; there is no hoarding of it to uſe upon occaſions; it will not keep. The moſt conſiderable people of the former government would gladly have compounded for their lives, and would have thought themſelves very well off in the caſtle of Louveſtein; where one of the Prince of Orange's predeceſſors ſent ſome of their anceſtors, in times much leſs favourable. An affected moderation made him loſe that moment. The government is now in a disjointed, looſe ſtate. Her R. H. the Gouvernante has not power enough to do much good; and yet ſhe has more power than authority. Peace and œconomy, both public and domeſtic, ſhould, therefore, be the ſole objects of her politics, during the minority of her ſon. The public is almoſt a bankrupt; and her ſon's private fortune extremely incumbered. She has ſenſe and ambition; but it is, ſtill, the ſenſe and ambition of a woman; that is, *inconſequential*. What remains to be done, requires a firm, manly, and vigorous mind.

‖ *Never fear, my Lord; a plan ſo prejudicial to private intereſt will not be adopted, where Patriotiſm no longer ſubſiſts.*

The Republic has hardly any Navy at all; the ſingle fund for the Marine being the ſmall duties upon exports and imports; which duties are not half collected, by the connivance of the Magiſtrates themſelves, who are intereſted in ſmuggling: ſo that the Republic has now no other title, but courteſy, to the name of a Maritime Power. Their trade decreaſes daily, and their national debt increaſes. I have good reaſon to believe, that it amounts to at leaſt fifty millions ſterling.

The decreaſe of their Herring-fiſhery, from what it appears by Monſieur de Wit's Memoirs of Holland, in his time, is incredible; and will be much greater, now we are, at laſt, wiſe enough to take our own Herrings upon our own coaſts.

They do not, now, get by freight one quarter of what they uſed to get: they were the general ſea-carriers of all Europe. The Act of navigation paſſed in Cromwell's time, and afterwards confirmed in Charles the IId's, gave the firſt blow to that branch of their profit; and now we carry more than they do. Their only profitable remaining branches of commerce are, their trade to the Eaſt-Indies, where they have engroſſed the ſpices; and their illicit trade in America from Surinam, St. Euſtatia, Curaçoa, *&c.*

Their woollen and ſilk manufactures bear not the leaſt compariſon with ours, neither in quantity, quality, nor exportation.

Their *police* is ſtill excellent, and is now the only remains of that prudence, vigilance, and good diſcipline, which formerly made them eſteemed, reſpected, and courted.

MAXIMS.

MAXIMS.

By the Earl of CHESTERFIELD*.

A Proper ſecrecy is the only myſtery of able men; myſtery is the only ſecrecy of weak and cunning ones.

A man who tells nothing, or who tells all, will equally have nothing told him.

If a fool knows a ſecret, he tells it becauſe he is a fool; if a knave knows one, he tells it wherever it is his intereſt to tell it. But women, and young men, are very apt to tell what ſecrets they know, from the vanity of having been truſted. Truſt none of theſe, whenever you can help it.

Inattention to the preſent buſineſs, be it what it will; the doing one thing, and thinking at the ſame time of another, or the attempting to do two things at once; are the never-failing ſigns of a little, frivolous mind.

A man who cannot command his temper, his attention, and his countenance, ſhould not think of being a man of buſineſs. The weakeſt man in the world can avail himſelf of the paſſion of the wiſeſt. The inattentive man cannot know the buſineſs, and conſequently cannot do it. And he who cannot command his countenance, may e'en as well tell his thoughts as ſhow them.

* Theſe Maxims are referred to in Letter CCLXIII, p. 10. of this Volume.

Diſtruſt all thoſe who love you extremely upon a very ſlight acquaintance, and without any viſible reaſon. Be upon your guard, too, againſt thoſe, who confeſs as their weakneſſes, all the Cardinal virtues.

In your friendſhips, and in your enmities, let your confidence and your hoſtilities have certain bounds: make not the former dangerous, nor the latter irreconcileable. There are ſtrange viciſſitudes in buſineſs!

Smooth your way to the head, through the heart. The way of reaſon is a good one; but it is commonly ſomething longer, and perhaps not ſo ſure.

Spirit is now a very faſhionable word: to act with Spirit, to ſpeak with Spirit, means only, to act raſhly, and to talk indiſcreetly. An able man ſhows his Spirit by gentle words and reſolute actions: he is neither hot nor timid.

When a man of ſenſe happens to be in that diſagreeable ſituation, in which he is obliged to aſk himſelf more than once, *What ſhall I do?* he will anſwer himſelf, Nothing. When his reaſon points out to him no good way, or at leaſt no one way leſs bad than another, he will ſtop ſhort, and wait for light. A little buſy mind runs on at all events, muſt be doing; and, like a blind horſe, fears no dangers, becauſe he ſees none. *Il faut ſçavoir s'ennuïer.*

Patience is a moſt neceſſary qualification for buſineſs; many a man would rather you heard his ſtory, than granted his requeſt. One muſt ſeem to hear the

the unreaſonable demands of the petulant, unmoved, and the tedious details of the dull, untired. That is the leaſt price that a man muſt pay for a high ſtation.

It is always right to detect a fraud, and to perceive a folly; but it is often very wrong to expoſe either. A man of buſineſs ſhould always have his eyes open; but muſt often ſeem to have them ſhut.

In Courts, nobody ſhould be below your management and attention; the links that form the Court-chain are innumerable and inconceivable. You muſt hear with patience the dull grievances of a Gentleman Uſher, or Page of the Back-ſtairs; who, very probably, lies with ſome near relation of the favourite maid, of the favourite Miſtreſs, of the favourite Miniſter, or perhaps of the King himſelf; and who, conſequently, may do you more dark and indirect good, or harm, than the firſt man of quality.

One good patron at Court may be ſufficient, provided you have no perſonal enemies; and, in order to have none, you muſt ſacrifice (as the Indians do to the Devil) moſt of your paſſions, and much of your time, to the numberleſs evil Beings that infeſt it: in order to prevent and avert the miſchiefs they can do you.

A young man, be his merit what it will, can never raiſe himſelf; but muſt, like the ivy round the oak, twine himſelf round ſome man of great power and intereſt. You muſt belong to a Miniſter ſome time, before any body will belong to you. And an inviolable fidelity to that Miniſter, even in his diſgrace, will

will be meritorious, and recommend you to the next. Miniſters love a perſonal, much more than a party attachment.

As Kings are begotten and born like other men, it is to be preſumed that they are of the human ſpecies; and perhaps, had they the ſame education, they might prove like other men. But, flattered from their cradles, their hearts are corrupted, and their heads are turned, ſo that they ſeem to be a ſpecies by themſelves. No King ever ſaid to himſelf, *Homo ſum, nihil humani a me alienum puto.*

Flattery cannot be too ſtrong for them; drunk with it from their infancy, like old drinkers, they require drams.

They prefer a perſonal attachment to a public ſervice, and reward it better. They are vain and weak enough to look upon it as a free-will offering to their merit, and not as a burnt-ſacrifice to their power.

If you would be a favourite of your King, addreſs yourſelf to his weakneſſes. An application to his reaſon will ſeldom prove very ſucceſsful.

In Courts, baſhfulneſs and timidity are as prejudicial on one hand, as impudence and raſhneſs are on the other. A ſteady aſſurance, and a cool intrepidity, with an exterior modeſty, are the true and neceſſary medium.

Never apply for what you ſee very little probability of obtaining; for you will, by aſking improper and unattainable things, accuſtom the Miniſters to refuſe you ſo often, that they will find it eaſy to refuſe

refuſe you the propereſt, and moſt reaſonable ones. It is a common, but a moſt miſtaken rule at Court, to aſk for every thing, in order to get ſomething: you do get ſomething by it, it is true; but that ſomething is refuſals and ridicule.

There is a Court jargon, a chit-chat, a ſmall talk, which turns ſingly upon trifles; and which, in a great many words, ſays little or nothing. It ſtands fools in ſtead of what they cannot ſay, and men of ſenſe in ſtead of what they ſhould not ſay. It is the proper language of Levees, Drawing-rooms, and Antichambers: it is neceſſary to know it.

Whatever a man is at Court, he muſt be genteel and well-bred; that cloak covers as many follies, as that of charity does ſins. I knew a man of great quality, and in a great ſtation at Court, conſidered and reſpected, whoſe higheſt character was, that he was humbly proud, and genteely dull.

It is hard to ſay which is the greateſt fool; he who tells the whole truth, or he who tells no truth at all. Character is as neceſſary in buſineſs as in trade. No man can deceive often in either.

At Court, people embrace without acquaintance, ſerve one another without friendſhip, and injure one another without hatred. Intereſt, not ſentiment, is the growth of that ſoil.

A difference of opinion, though in the mereſt trifles, alienates little minds, eſpecially of high rank. It is full as eaſy to commend as to blame a great man's cook, or his taylor: it is ſhorter too; and the objects are no more worth diſputing about, than the people

people are worth diſputing with. It is impoſſible to inform, but very eaſy to diſpleaſe them.

A chearful, eaſy countenance and behaviour, are very uſeful at Court; they make fools think you a good-natured man; and they make deſigning men think you an undeſigning one.

There are ſome occaſions in which a man muſt tell half his ſecret, in order to conceal the reſt: but there is ſeldom one in which a man ſhould tell it all. Great ſkill is neceſſary to know how far to go, and where to ſtop.

Ceremony is neceſſary in Courts, as the outwork and defence of manners.

Flattery, though a baſe coin, is the neceſſary pocket-money at Court; where, by cuſtom and conſent, it has obtained ſuch a currency, that it is no longer a fraudulent, but a legal payment.

If a Miniſter refuſes you a reaſonable requeſt, and either ſlights or injures you; if you have not the power to gratify your reſentment, have the wiſdom to conceal and diſſemble it. Seeming good-humour on your part may prevent rancour on his, and perhaps bring things right again: but if you have the power to hurt, hint modeſtly, that if provoked, you may poſſibly have the will too. Fear, when real, and well founded, is perhaps a more prevailing motive at Courts than love.

At Court, many more people can hurt, than can help you: pleaſe the former, but engage the latter.

Awkwardneſs is a more real diſadvantage than it is

is generally thought to be; it often occaſions ridicule, it always leſſens dignity.

A man's own good-breeding is his beſt ſecurity againſt other people's ill-manners.

Good-breeding carries along with it a dignity, that is reſpected by the moſt petulant. Ill-breeding invites and authorizes the familiarity of the moſt timid. No man ever ſaid a pert thing to the Duke of Marlborough. No man ever ſaid a civil one (though many a flattering one) to Sir Robert Walpole.

When the old clipped money was called in for a new coinage in King William's time; to prevent the like for the future, they ſtamped on the edges of the crown pieces theſe words, *et Decus et Tutamen.* That is exactly the caſe of good-breeding.

Knowledge may give weight, but accompliſhments only give luſtre; and many more people ſee than weigh.

Moſt arts require long ſtudy and application; but the moſt uſeful art of all, that of pleaſing, requires only the deſire.

It is to be preſumed, that a man of common ſenſe, who does not deſire to pleaſe, deſires nothing at all; ſince he muſt know that he cannot obtain any thing without it.

A ſkilful Negotiator will moſt carefully diſtinguiſh between the little and the great objects of his buſineſs, and will be as frank and open in the former, as he will be ſecret and pertinacious in the latter.

He will, by his manners and addreſs, endeavour, at

at leaſt, to make his public adverſaries his perſonal friends. He will flatter and engage the Man, while he counterworks the Miniſter; and he will never alienate people's minds from him, by wrangling for points, either abſolutely unattainable, or not worth attaining. He will make even a merit of giving up, what he could not or would not carry, and ſell a trifle for a thouſand times its value.

A foreign Miniſter, who is concerned in great affairs, muſt neceſſarily have ſpies in his pay; but he muſt not too eaſily credit their informations, which are never exactly true, often very falſe. His beſt ſpies will always be thoſe whom he does not pay, but whom he has engaged in his ſervice by his dexterity and addreſs, and who think themſelves nothing leſs than ſpies.

There is a certain jargon, which, in French, I ſhould call *un Perſiflage d'Affaires*, that a foreign Miniſter ought to be perfectly maſter of, and may uſe very advantageouſly at great entertainments, in mixed companies, and in all occaſions where he muſt ſpeak, and ſhould ſay nothing. Well turned and well ſpoken, it ſeems to mean ſomething, though in truth it means nothing. It is a kind of political *badinage*, which prevents or removes a thouſand difficulties, to which a foreign Miniſter is expoſed in mixed converſations.

If ever the *Volto ſciolto*, and the *Penſieri ſtretti* are neceſſary, they are ſo in theſe affairs. A grave, dark, reſerved, and myſterious air, has *fænum in cornu*. An even, eaſy, unembarraſſed one invites

 confidence,

confidence, and leaves no room for gueſſes and conjectures.

Both ſimulation and diſſimulation are abſolutely neceſſary for a foreign Miniſter; and yet they muſt ſtop ſhort of falſehood and perfidy: that middle point is the difficult one: there ability conſiſts. He muſt often ſeem pleaſed, when he is vexed; and grave, when he is pleaſed; but he muſt never ſay either: that would be falſehood, an indelible ſtain to character.

A foreign Miniſter ſhould be a moſt exact œconomiſt; an expence proportioned to his appointments and fortune is neceſſary: but, on the other hand, debt is inevitable ruin to him; it ſinks him into diſgrace at the Court where he reſides, and into the moſt ſervile and abject dependance on the Court that ſent him. As he cannot reſent ill uſage, he is ſure to have enough of it.

The Duc de Sully obſerves very juſtly, in his Memoirs, that nothing contributed more to his riſe, than that prudent œconomy which he had obſerved from his youth; and by which he had always a ſum of money before hand, in caſe of emergencies.

It is very difficult to fix the particular point of œconomy; the beſt error of the two is on the parſimonious ſide. That may be corrected, the other cannot.

The reputation of generoſity is to be purchaſed pretty cheap; it does not depend ſo much upon a man's general expence, as it does upon his giving handſomely

handſomely where it is proper to give at all. A man, for inſtance, who ſhould give a ſervant four ſhillings, would paſs for covetous, while he who gave him a crown, would be reckoned generous: ſo that the difference of thoſe two oppoſite characters, turns upon one ſhilling. A man's character, in that particular, depends a great deal upon the report of his own ſervants; a mere trifle above common wages, makes their report favourable.

Take care always to form your eſtabliſhment ſo much within your income, as to leave a ſufficient fund for unexpected contingencies, and a prudent liberality. There is hardly a year, in any man's life, in which a ſmall ſum of ready money may not be employed to great advantage *.

* Upon the back of the original is written, in Mr. Stanhope's hand, "Excellent Maxims, but more calculated for the Meridian of France or Spain, than of England."

POLITICAL MAXIMS of the Cardinal De Retz, in his Memoirs; and the late Earl of Chesterfield's Remarks.

1. IL y a ſouvent de la folie à conjurer; mais il n'y a rien de pareil pour faire les gens ſages dans la ſuite: au moins pour quelque tems. Comme le péril dans ces ſortes d'affaires dure même après les occaſions, l'on eſt prudent et circonſpect dans les momens qui les ſuivent.

2. Un eſprit médiocre, et ſuſceptible par conſéquent d'injuſtes défiances, eſt de tous les caractéres celui qui eſt le plus oppoſé à un bon chef de Parti; dont la qualité la plus ſouvent et la plus indiſpenſablement néceſſaire, eſt de ſupprimer en beaucoup d'occaſions, et de cacher en toutes, les ſoupçons même les plus légitimes.

3. Rien n'anime et n'appuïe plus un mouvement, que le ridicule de celui contre lequel on le fait.

4. Le ſecret n'eſt pas ſi rare qu'on le croit, entre des gens qui ſont accoutumés à ſe mêler des grandes affaires.

5. Deſcendre juſqu'aux petits eſt le plus ſur moïen de s'égaler aux grands.

6. La mode, qui a du pouvoir en toutes choſes, ne l'a ſi ſenſiblement en aucune, qu'à être bien ou mal à la Cour: il y a des tems ou la diſgrace eſt une maniere de feu qui purifie toutes les mauvaiſes qualités,

qualités, et qui illumine toutes les bonnes ; il y a des tems ou il ne ſied pas bien à un honnête homme d'être diſgracié.

7. La ſouffrance aux perſonnes d'un grand rang, tient lieu d'une grande vertu.

8. Il y a une eſpéce de galimatias que la pratique fait connoitre quelquefois, mais que la ſpéculation ne fait jamais entendre.

9. Toutes les Puiſſances ne peuvent rien contre la réputation d'un homme qui ſe la conſerve dans ſon Corps.

10. On eſt auſſi ſouvent dupe par la défiance que par la confiance.

11. L'extrêmité du mal n'eſt jamais à ſon période, que quand ceux qui commandent ont perdu la honte ; parce que c'eſt juſtement le moment dans lequel ceux qui obéiſſent perdent le reſpect ; et c'eſt dans ce même moment que l'on revient de la léthargie : mais par des convulſions.

12. Il y a un voile qui doit toujours couvrir tout ce que l'on peut dire, et tout ce que l'on peut croire du Droit des Peuples et de celui des Rois, qui ne s'accordent jamais ſi bien enſemble que dans le ſilence.

13. Il y a des conjonctures dans leſquelles on ne peut plus faire que des fautes ; mais la fortune ne met jamait les hommes dans cet état, qui eſt de tous le plus malheureux, et perſonne n'y tombe que ceux qui s'y précipitent par leur faute.

14. Il ſiéd plus mal à un Miniſtre de dire des ſottiſes, que d'en faire.

15. Les avis que l'on donne à un Miniſtre paſſent pour des crimes, toutes les fois qu'on ne lui eſt point agréable.

16. Auprès des Princes, il eſt auſſi dangereux, et preſqu' auſſi criminel, de pouvoir le bien que de vouloir le mal.

17. Il eſt bien plus naturel à la peur de conſulter que de décider.

18. Cette circonſtance paroit ridicule; mais elle eſt fondée. A Paris, dans les émotions populaires, les plus échauffés ne veulent pas, ce qu'ils apellent, *ſe deſheurer*.

19. La fléxibilité eſt de toutes les qualités la plus néceſſaire pour le maniement des grandes affaires.

20. On a plus de peine dans les Partis, de vivre avec ceux qui en ſont, que d'agir contre ceux qui y ſont oppoſés.

21. Les plus grands dangers ont leurs charmes, pour peu que l'on apperçoive de gloire dans la perſpective des mauvais ſuccès; les médiocres dangers n'ont que des horreurs, quand la perte de la réputation eſt attachée à la mauvaiſe fortune.

22. Les extrêmes ſont toujours fâcheux. Mais ce ſont des moïens ſages quand ils ſont néceſſaires: ce qu'ils ont de conſolant c'eſt qu'ils ne ſont jamais médiocres, et qu'ils ſont déciſifs quand ils ſont bons.

23. Il y a des conjonctures ou la prudence même ordonne de ne conſulter que le chapître des accidens.

24. Il

24. Il n'y a rien dans le monde qui n'ait ſon moment déciſif; et le chef d'œuvre de la bonne conduite, eſt de connoître et de prendre ce moment.

25. L'abomination joint au ridicule fait le plus dangereux et le plus irremediable de tous les compoſés.

26. Les gens foibles ne plient jamais quand ils le doivent.

27. Rien ne touche et n'émeut tant les peuples, et même les Compagnies, qui tiennent beaucoup du peuple, que la varieté des ſpectacles.

28. Les exemples du paſſé touchent ſans comparaiſon plus les hommes, que ceux de leur ſiecle: nous nous accoutumons à tout ce que nous voïons; et peut-être que le Conſulat du Cheval de Caligula, ne nous auroit pas tant ſurpris, que nous nous l'imaginons.

29. Les hommes foibles ſe laiſſent aller ordinairement au plus grand bruit.

30. Il ne faut jamais conteſter ce qu'on ne croit pas pouvoir obtenir.

31. Le moment ou l'on reçoit les plus heureuſes nouvelles, eſt juſtement celui ou il faut redoubler ſon attention pour les petites.

32. Le pouvoir dans les peuples eſt fâcheux, en ce qu'il nous rend reſponſables de ce qu'ils font malgré nous.

33. L'une des plus grandes incommodités des guerres civiles, eſt, qu'il faut encore plus d'application à ce que l'on ne doit pas dire à ſes amis, qu'à ce que l'on doit faire contre ſes ennemis.

34. Il n'y a point de qualité qui dépare tant un grand homme, que de n'être pas juſte à prendre le moment déciſif de la reputation. L'on ne le manque preſque jamais que pour mieux prendre celui de la fortune; c'eſt en quoi l'on ſe trompe, pour l'ordinaire, doublement.

35. La vue la plus commune dans les imprudences, c'eſt celle, que l'on a, de la poſſibilité des reſſources.

36. Toute Compagnie eſt peuple; ainſi tout y dépend des inſtans.

37. Tout ce qui paroit hazardeux, et qui pourtant ne l'eſt pas, eſt preſque toujours ſage.

38. Les gens irréſolus prennent toujours, avec facilité, les ouvertures qui les ménent à deux chemins, et qui par conſéquent ne les preſſent pas d'opter.

39. Il n'y a point de petits pas dans les grandes affaires.

40. Il y a des tems ou certaines gens ont toujours raiſon.

41. Rien ne perſuade tant les gens qui ont peu de ſens que ce qu'ils n'entendent pas.

42. Il n'eſt pas ſage de faire, dans les factions, ou l'on n'eſt que ſur la défenſive, ce qui n'eſt pas preſſé. Mais l'inquiétude des ſubalternes, eſt la choſe la plus incommode dans ces rencontres; ils croient que, dès qu'on n'agit pas, on eſt perdu.

43. Les chefs dans les factions n'en ſont les maîtres, qu'autant qu'ils ſçavent prévenir ou appaiſer les murmures.

44. Quand

44. Quand la fraïeur eſt venue à un certain point, elle produit les mêmes effets que la témérité.

45. Il eſt auſſi néceſſaire de choiſir les mots dans les grandes affaires, qu'il eſt ſuperflu de les choiſir dans les petites.

46. Rien n'eſt plus rare ni plus difficile aux Miniſtres qu'un certain ménagement dans le calme qui ſuit immédiatement les grandes tempêtes, parce que la flatterie y redouble, et que la défiance n'y eſt pas éteinte.

47. Il ne faut pas nous choquer ſi fort des fautes de ceux qui ſont nos amis, que nous en donnions de l'avantage à ceux contre leſquels nous agiſſons.

48. Le talent d'inſinuer eſt plus utile que celui de perſuader, parce que l'on peut inſinuer à tout le monde, et que l'on ne perſuade preſque jamais perſonne.

49. Dans les matiéres qui ne ſont pas favorables par elles-mêmes, tout changement qui n'eſt pas néceſſaire eſt pernicieux parce qu'il eſt odieux.

50. Il faut faire voir à ceux qui ſont naturellement foibles toutes ſortes d'abîmes : parce que c'eſt le vrai moïen de les obliger de ſe jetter dans le premier chemin qu'on leur ouvre.

51. L'on doit hazarder le poſſible toutes les fois que l'on ſe ſent en état de profiter même du manquement de ſuccès.

52. Les hommes irréſolus ſe déterminent difficilement pour les moïens, quoique même ils ſoïent déterminés pour la fin.

53. C'eſt preſque jeu ſur avec les hommes fourbes, de

de leur faire croire que l'on veut tromper ceux que l'on veut ſervir.

54. L'un des plus grands embarras que l'on ait avec les Princes, c'eſt que l'on eſt ſouvent obligé, par la conſidération de leur propre ſervice, de leur donner des conſeils dont on ne peut pas leur dire les véritables raiſons.

55. Quand on ſe trouve obligé de faire un diſcours que l'on prévoit ne devoir pas agréer, l'on ne peut lui donner trop d'apparence de ſincerité : parce que c'eſt l'unique moïen de l'adoucir.

56. On ne doit jamais ſe jouer avec la faveur, on ne la peut trop embraſſer quand elle eſt véritable; on ne la peut trop éloigner quand elle eſt fauſſe.

57. Il y a de l'inconvenient à s'engager ſur des ſuppoſitions de ce que l'on croit impoſſible ; et pourtant il n'y a rien de ſi commun.

58. La plûpart des hommes examinent moins les raiſons de ce qu'on leur propoſe contre leur ſentiment, que celles qui peuvent obliger, celui qui les propoſe, de s'en ſervir.

59. Tout ce qui eſt vuide dans les tems de faction et d'intrigue, paſſe pour myſtérieux dans les eſprits de ceux qui ne ſont pas accoutumés aux grandes affaires.

60. Il n'eſt jamais permis à un inférieur de s'égaler en paroles à celui à qui il doit du reſpect, quoi qu'il s'y égale dans l'action.

61. Tout homme que la fortune ſeule, par quelque accident, a fait homme public, devient preſque toujours avec un peu de tems un particulier ridicule.

62. La

62. La plus grande imperfection des hommes eſt la complaiſance qu'ils trouvent, à ſe perſuader que les autres ne ſont point éxemts des défauts qu'ils ſe reconnoiſſent à eux mêmes.

63. Il n'y a que l'expérience qui puiſſe apprendre aux hommes à ne pas préférer ce qui les pique dans le preſent, à ce qui les doit toucher bien plus eſſentiellement dans l'avenir.

64. Il faut s'appliquer, avec ſoïn, dans les grandes affaires encore plus que dans les autres, à ſe défendre du goût qu'on trouve pour la plaiſanterie.

65. On ne peut aſſez peſer les moindres mots, dans les grandes affaires.

66. Il n'y a que la continuation du bonheur qui fixe la plupart des amitiés.

67. Quiconque aſſemble le peuple, l'émeut.

TRANSLATION

Of Cardinal De Retz's Political Maxims.

1. IT is often madneſs to engage in a conſpiracy; but nothing is ſo effectual to bring people afterwards to their ſenſes, at leaſt for a time. As in ſuch undertakings, the danger ſubſiſts, even after the buſineſs is over; this obliges to be prudent and circumſpect in the ſucceeding moments.

2. A middling underſtanding, being ſuſceptible of unjuſt ſuſpicions, is conſequently, of all characters, the leaſt fit to head a faction—As the moſt indiſpenſable qualification in ſuch a Chief, is, to ſuppreſs, in many

many occaſions, and to conceal in all, even the beſt-grounded ſuſpicions.

3. Nothing animates and gives ſtrength to a commotion, ſo much as the ridicule of him againſt whom it is raiſed.

4. Among people uſed to affairs of moment, ſecrecy is much leſs uncommon than is generally believed.

5. Deſcending to the Little, is the ſureſt way of attaining to an equality with the Great.

6. Faſhion, though powerful in all things, is not more ſo in any, than in being well or ill at Court. There are times, when diſgrace is a kind of fire, that purifies all bad qualities, and illuminates every good one. There are others, in which the being out of favour is unbecoming a man of character.

7. Sufferings, in people of the firſt rank, ſupply the want of virtue.

8. There is a confuſed kind of jumble, which practice ſometimes teaches; but is never to be underſtood by ſpeculation.

9. The greateſt Powers cannot injure a man's character, whoſe reputation is unblemiſhed among his party.

10. We are as often duped by diffidence, as by confidence.

11. The greateſt evils are not arrived at their utmoſt period, until thoſe who are in power have loſt all ſenſe of ſhame. At ſuch a time, thoſe who ſhould obey, ſhake off all reſpect and ſubordination. Then is lethargic indolence rouſed; but rouſed by convulſions.

12. A veil ought always to be drawn over whatever may be ſaid or thought concerning the rights of the People, or of Kings; which agree beſt when leaſt mentioned *.

13. There are, at times, ſituations ſo very unfortunate, that whatever is undertaken muſt be wrong. Chance alone never throws people into ſuch dilemmas; and they happen only to thoſe who bring them upon themſelves.

14. It is more unbecoming a Miniſter to ſay, than to do ſilly things.

15. The advice given to a Miniſter, by an obnoxious perſon, is always thought bad.

16. It is as dangerous, and almoſt as criminal, with Princes, to have the power of doing good, as the will of doing evil.

17. Timorous minds are much more inclined to deliberate than to reſolve.

18. It appears ridiculous to aſſert, but it is not the leſs true, that at Paris, during popular commotions, the moſt violent will not quit their homes paſt a ſtated hour.

19. Flexibility is the moſt requiſite qualification for the management of great affairs.

20. It is more difficult for the member of a faction to live with thoſe of his own party, than to act againſt thoſe who oppoſe it.

* This Maxim, as well as ſeveral others, evidently prove they were written by a man ſubject to deſpotic government.

21. The

21. The greateſt dangers have their allurements, if the want of ſucceſs is likely to be attended with a degree of glory. Middling dangers are horrid, when the loſs of reputation is the inevitable conſequence of ill ſucceſs.

22. Violent meaſures are always dangerous, but when neceſſary, may then be looked upon as wiſe. They have, however, the advantage of never being matter of indifferency; and, when well concerted, muſt be deciſive.

23. There may be circumſtances, in which even prudence directs us to truſt intirely to chance.

24. Every thing in this world has its critical moment; and the height of good conduct conſiſts in knowing, and ſeizing it.

25. Profligacy, joined to ridicule, form the moſt abominable, and moſt dangerous of all characters.

26. Weak minds never yield when they ought.

27. Variety of ſights have the greateſt effect upon the mob, and alſo upon numerous aſſemblies, who, in many reſpects, reſemble mob.

28. Examples taken from paſt times have infinitely more power over the minds of men, than any of the age in which they live. Whatever we ſee, grows familiar; and perhaps the Conſulſhip of Caligula's Horſe might not have aſtoniſhed us ſo much as we are apt to imagine.

29. Weak minds are commonly overpowered by clamour.

30. We ought never to contend for what we are not likely to obtain.

31. The

31. The inſtant in which we receive the moſt favourable accounts is juſt that wherein we ought to redouble our vigilance, even in regard to the moſt trifling circumſtances.

32. It is dangerous to have a known influence over the people; as thereby we become reſponſible even for what is done againſt our will.

33. One of the greateſt difficulties in civil war is, that more art is required to know what ſhould be concealed from our friends, than what ought to be done againſt our enemies.

34. Nothing lowers a great man ſo much, as not ſeizing the deciſive moment of raiſing his reputation. This is ſeldom neglected, but with a view to fortune: by which miſtake, it is not unuſual to miſs both.

35. The poſſibility of remedying imprudent actions, is commonly an inducement to commit them.

36. Every numerous aſſembly is mob; conſequently every thing there depends upon inſtantaneous turns.

37. Whatever meaſure ſeems hazardous, and is in reality not ſo, is generally a wiſe one.

38. Irreſolute minds always adopt with facility, whatever meaſures can admit of different iſſues, and conſequently do not require an abſolute deciſion.

39. In momentous affairs, no ſtep is indifferent.

40. There are times in which certain people are always in the right.

41. Nothing convinces perſons of a weak underſtanding ſo effectually, as what they do not comprehend.

42. When

42. When Factions are only upon the defenſive, they ought never to do that which may be delayed. Upon ſuch occaſions, nothing is ſo troubleſome as the reſtleſſneſs of ſubalterns; who think a ſtate of inaction, total deſtruction.

43. Thoſe who head Factions have no way of maintaining their authority, but by preventing, or quieting diſcontent.

44. A certain degree of fear, produces the ſame effects as raſhneſs.

45. In affairs of importance, the choice of words is of as much conſequence, as it would be ſuperfluous in thoſe of little moment.

46. During thoſe calms which immediately ſucceed violent ſtorms, nothing is more difficult for Miniſters, than to act properly; becauſe, while flattery increaſes, ſuſpicions are not yet ſubſided.

47. The faults of our friends ought never to anger us ſo far, as to give an advantage to our enemies.

48. The talent of inſinuation is more uſeful than that of perſuaſion; as every body is open to inſinuation, but ſcarce any to perſuaſion.

49. In matters of a delicate nature, all unneceſſary alterations are dangerous; becauſe odious.

50. The beſt way to compel weak-minded people to adopt our opinion, is to frighten them from all others, by magnifying their danger.

51. We muſt run all hazards, where we think ourſelves in a ſituation to reap ſome advantage, even from the want of ſucceſs.

52. Irreſolute men are diffident in reſolving upon the

the Means, even when they are determined upon the End.

53. It is almoſt a ſure game, with crafty men, to make them believe we intend to deceive thoſe whom we mean to ſerve.

54. One of the greateſt difficulties with Princes is, the being often obliged, in order to ſerve them, to give advice the true reaſons of which we dare not mention.

55. The ſaying things which we foreſee will not be pleaſing, can only be ſoftened by the greateſt appearance of ſincerity.

56. We ought never to trifle with favour. If real, we ſhould haſtily ſeize the advantage; if pretended, avoid the allurement.

57. It is very inconſequent to enter into engagements upon ſuppoſitions we think impoſſible, and yet it is very uſual.

58. The generality of mankind pay leſs attention to arguments urged againſt their opinion, than to ſuch as may engage the diſputant to adopt their own.

59. In times of faction and intrigue, whatever appears inert, is reckoned myſterious by thoſe who are not accuſtomed to affairs of moment.

60. It is never allowable in an inferior, to equal himſelf in words to a ſuperior, although he may rival him in actions.

61. Every man whom chance alone has, by ſome accident, made a public character, hardly ever fails of becoming, in a ſhort time, a ridiculous private one.

62. The greateſt imperfection of men is, the complacency with which they are willing to think others not free from faults, of which they are themſelves conſcious.

63. Experience only can teach men not to prefer what ſtrikes them for the preſent moment, to what will have much greater weight with them hereafter.

64. In the management of important buſineſs, all turn to raillery muſt be more carefully avoided than in any other.

65. In momentous tranſactions, words cannot be ſufficiently weighed.

66. The permanency of moſt friendſhips depends upon the continuity of good fortune.

67. Whoever aſſembles the multitude, will raiſe commotions.

Lord

Lord CHESTERFIELD's Remarks upon the foregoing MAXIMS.

I HAVE taken the trouble of extracting and collecting, for your uſe, the foregoing Political Maxims of the Cardinal de Retz, in his Memoirs. They are not aphoriſms of his invention, but the true and juſt obſervations of his own experience, in the courſe of great buſineſs. My own experience atteſts the truth of them all. Read them over with attention as here above, and then read with the ſame attention, and *tout de ſuite*, the Memoirs; where you will find the facts and characters from whence thoſe obſervations are drawn, or to which they are applied; and they will reciprocally help to fix each other in your mind. I hardly know any book ſo neceſſary for a young man to read and remember. You will there find, how great buſineſs is really carried on; very differently from what people, who have never been concerned in it, imagine. You will there ſee what Courts and Courtiers really are, and obſerve that they are neither ſo good as they ſhould be, nor ſo bad as they are thought by moſt people. The Court Poet, and the ſullen, cloiſtered Pedant, are equally miſtaken in their notions, or at leaſt in the accounts they give us of them. You will obſerve the coolneſs in general, the perfidy in ſome caſes, and the truth in a very few, of Court friendſhips. This will teach you the prudence of a general diſ-

truſt; and the imprudence of making no exception to that rule, upon good and tried grounds. You will ſee the utility of good-breeding towards one's greateſt enemies; and the high imprudence and folly, of either inſulting or injurious expreſſions. You will find, in the Cardinal's own character, a ſtrange, but by no means an uncommon mixture, of high and low, good and bad, parts and indiſcretion. In the character of Monſieur le Duc d'Orleans, you may obſerve the model of weakneſs, irreſolution, and fear, though with very good parts. In ſhort, you will, in every page of that book, ſee that ſtrange, inconſiſtent creature, Man, juſt as he is. If you would know that period of hiſtory (and it is well worth knowing) correctly, after you have read the Cardinal's Memoirs, you ſhould read thoſe of Joly, and of Madame de Motteville; both which throw great light upon the firſt. By all thoſe accounts put together it appears, that Anne of Auſtria (with great ſubmiſſion to a Crowned Head do I ſay it) was a B—. She had ſpirit and courage without parts, devotion without common morality, and lewdneſs without tenderneſs either to juſtify or to dignify it. Her two ſons were no more Lewis the Thirteenth's than they were mine; and if Buckingham had ſtaid a little longer, ſhe would probably have had another by him.

Cardinal Mazarin was a great knave, but no great man; much more cunning than able; ſcandalouſly falſe, and dirtily greedy. As for his enemy, Cardinal de Retz, I can truly call him a man of great parts, but I cannot call him a great man. He never

was ſo much ſo as in his retirement. The Ladies had then a great, and have always had ſome ſhare in State affairs in France; the ſpring and the ſtreams of their politics have always been, and always will be, the intereſt of their preſent Lover, or their reſentment againſt a diſcarded and perfidious one. Money is their great object; of which they are extremely greedy, if it coincides with their arrangement with the Lover for the time being: but true glory, and public good, never enter into their heads. They are always governed by the man they love, and they always govern the man who loves them. He or ſhe, who loves the moſt, is always governed by him or her who loves the leaſt. Madame de Montbazon governed Monſieur de Beaufort, who was fond of her; whereas ſhe was only proud of his rank and popularity. The *Drudi* for the time being always governed Madame and Mademoiſelle de Chevreuſe, and ſteered their politics. Madame de Longueville governed her brother the Prince de Conti, who was in love with her: but Marſillac, with whom ſhe was in love, governed her. In all female politics, the head is certainly not the part that takes the lead: the true and ſecret ſpring lies lower and deeper. La Palatine, whom the Cardinal celebrates as the ableſt and moſt ſenſible woman he ever met with, and who ſeems to have acted more ſyſtematically and conſequentially than any of them, ſtarts aſide however, and deviates from her plan, whenever the intereſts or the inclinations of La Vieuville, her Lover, require it. I will add (though with great ſubmiſſion to a late friend of yours at Paris)

that no woman ever yet, either reaſoned or acted long together conſequentially; but ſome little thing, ſome love, ſome reſentment, ſome preſent momentary intereſt, ſome ſuppoſed ſlight, or ſome humour, always breaks in upon, and overſets their moſt prudent reſolutions and ſchemes.

CONSIDERATIONS upon the Repeal of the Limitation, relative to Foreigners, in the Act of Settlement.

THE particular Limitation, relative to Foreigners, in the Act of Settlement, and now to be repealed, was marked out as peculiarly ſacred, by the firſt Parliament, and that no uncomplaiſant one, of the late King, by enacting, that that Limitation ſhould be inſerted in all future acts of Naturalization; and it was ſo, even in the act for naturalizing the Prince of Orange, the King's ſon-in-law.

But, it ſeems, Meſſieurs Prevot, Bouquet, and others, are now to receive a mark of diſtinction which the King's ſon-in-law could not then obtain: But, can the ſame indulgence, hereafter, ever be refuſed to foreign Proteſtant Princes, of the higheſt birth, and greateſt merit, and, many of them, nearly related to his Majeſty and the Royal Family; who may, very probably, prefer the Britiſh ſervice to any other?

The poor military arguments, urged in juſtification of the Repeal of this moſt ſacred Law, are too trifling to be the true ones, and too wretched to be ſeriouſly anſwered, unleſs by the unfortunate Britiſh Officers; who are hereby, in a manner, declared and enacted to be incapable of doing the duty of Captains, Majors, *&c.*

Some other reaſon, therefore, muſt be ſought for; and, perhaps, it is but too eaſily found.

May it not be *periculum faciamus in anima vili?* If this goes down, it ſhall be followed; ſome foreign Prince, of allowed merit, ſhall make the firſt application to the Crown, and to the Parliament, for the ſame favour which was ſhown to Meſſieurs Prevot, Bouquet, and Company. Can either of them, in common decency, refuſe it? Beſides that, perhaps a time may come, when Generals, and ſuperior Officers, may be as much wanted in England, as great Captains and Majors are now wanted in America.

Great evils have always ſuch trifling beginnings, to ſmooth the way for them inſenſibly; as Cardinal de Retz moſt juſtly obſerves, when he ſays, that he is perſuaded, that the Romans were carried on by ſuch ſhades and gradations of miſchief and extravagancy, as not to have been much ſurpriſed or alarmed, when Caligula declared his intention of making his horſe Conſul. So that, by the natural progreſſion of precedents, the next generation may probably ſee, and even without ſurpriſe or abhorrence, Foreigners commanding your troops, and voting the ſupplies for them in both Houſes of Parliament.

As to the pretended utility of theſe foreign Heroes, it is impoſſible to anſwer ſuch arguments ſeriouſly. What experience evinces the neceſſity? Cape Breton, the ſtrongeſt place in America, was very irregularly taken, in the laſt war, by our irregular American troops. Sir William Johnſon lately beat, and took moſt irregularly, the regular General Dieſkau, at the head of his regular forces: and General Braddock, who was moſt judiciouſly ſelected out of the whole Britiſh army, to be our *Scipio Americanus*, was very

very irregularly deſtroyed, by unſeen, and to this day unknown enemies.

How will theſe foreign Heroes agree with the Engliſh Officers of the ſame corps, who are, in a manner, by Act of Parliament, declared unfit for their buſineſs, till inſtructed in it by the great foreign maſters of Homicide. Will they not even be more inclined to adviſe, than to obey their Colonel; to interpret, than to execute his orders? Will they co-operate properly with our American troops and Officers, whom they will certainly look upon, and treat, as an inexperienced and undiſciplined rabble? Can it poſſibly be otherwiſe? or, can it be wondered at, when thoſe Gentlemen know, that they are appointed Officers by one Act of Parliament, and at the expence of another, the moſt ſacred of the ſtatute-book?

O! but there is to be but one half of the Officers, of this thundering Legion, who are to be Foreigners: ſo much the worſe: for then, according to the principle laid down, it can be but half diſciplined. Beſides, the leſs the object, to which a very great object is ſacrificed, the more abſurd, and the more ſuſpicious ſuch a ſacrifice becomes. At firſt, this whole legion was to conſiſt of all Foreigners, Field-officers and all; which, upon the principle of the abſolute utility and neceſſity of foreign Officers, was much more rational; but, thus mitigated, as it is called, is a thouſand times more abſurd. And how does it ſtand now? Why truly, the ſacred Act of Settlement is to be repealed, and in the tendereſt part, for the ſake of ſome foreign Captains and Majors, who are to be commanded by Britiſh ſuperior Officers, who,

by

by this Act of Parliament, are ſuppoſed not to know their trade.

One has heard, (but one hears a thouſand falſe reports) that this abſurd ſcheme was, ſome time ago, quaſhed by his Majeſty's own prudence and goodneſs; and, from the rightneſs of the thing, I am inclined to believe that it is true: and I am ſure I will not ſuppoſe, that ever that might be among the reaſons for reſuming it in this ſhape, and forcing it down the throats of the reluctant Nation: but this is certain, that it was once dropped, and at ſome expence too. The foreign Heroes were contented with Money inſtead of Laurels, and were going away about their own buſineſs; but, perhaps, a condeſcenſion to the unanimous wiſhes of the whole *people of England, at leaſt*, was looked upon as a dangerous precedent, and the repeal of the Act of Settlement as an uſeful one. But however I will have candour enough to believe, that this was merely an abſurd, wrong-headed meaſure; for, if I did not, I muſt think it the wickedeſt that ever was puſhed.

AXIOMS

AXIOMS IN TRADE.

TO ſell, upon the whole, more than you buy.

To buy your materials as cheap, and to ſell your manufactures as dear as you can.

To eaſe the manufacturers, as much as poſſible, of all taxes and burthens.

To lay ſmall or no duties upon your own manufactures exported, and to lay high duties upon all foreign manufactures imported.

To lay ſmall or no duties upon foreign materials, that are neceſſary for your own manufactures; but to lay very high duties upon, or rather totally prohibit, the exportation of ſuch of your own materials as are neceſſary for the manufactures of other countries; as Wool, Fuller's-earth, *&c.*

To keep the intereſt of money low, that people may place their money in trade.

Not to imagine (as people commonly do) that it is either prudent or poſſible to prohibit the exportation of your gold and ſilver, whether coined or uncoined. For, if the balance of trade be againſt you, that is, if you buy more than you ſell, you muſt neceſſarily make up that difference in money; and your Bullion or your Coin, which are in effect the ſame thing, muſt and will be exported, in ſpight of all laws. But if you ſell more than you buy, then foreigners muſt do the ſame by you, and make up their deficiency in Bullion or

Coin. Gold and ſilver are but merchandize, as well as Cloth or Linen: and that nation that buys the leaſt, and ſells the moſt, muſt always have the moſt money.

A free trade is always carried on with more advantage to the public, than an excluſive one by a company. But the particular circumſtances of ſome trades may ſometimes require a joint ſtock and excluſive privileges.

All monopolies are deſtructive to trade.

To get, as much as poſſible, the advantages of manufacturing and freight.

To contrive to underſell other nations, in foreign markets.

To the KING's moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION of PHILIP Earl of CHESTERFIELD, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioner, being rendered, by deafneſs, as uſeleſs and inſignificant as moſt of his equals and cotemporaries are by nature, hopes, in common with them, to ſhare your Majeſty's Royal favour and bounty; whereby he may be enabled either to ſave or ſpend, as he ſhall think proper, more than he can do at preſent.

That your Petitioner, having had the honour of ſerving your Majeſty in ſeveral very lucrative employments, ſeems thereby intitled to a lucrative retreat from buſineſs, and to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*; that is, leiſure and a large penſion.

Your Petitioner humbly preſumes, that he has, at leaſt, a common claim to ſuch a penſion: he has a vote in the moſt auguſt aſſembly in the world; he has an eſtate that puts him above wanting it; but he has, at the ſame time (though he ſays it) an elevation of ſentiment, that makes him not only deſire, but (pardon, dread Sir, an expreſſion you are uſed to) *inſiſt* upon it.

That your Petitioner is little apt, and always unwilling, to ſpeak advantageouſly of himſelf; but as, after all, ſome juſtice is due to one's-ſelf, as well as to others, he begs leave to repreſent, That his loyalty to your Majeſty has always been unſhaken, even

even in the worſt of times; That, particularly, in the late unnatural rebellion, when the Pretender advanced as far as Derby, at the head of, at leaſt, three thouſand undiſciplined men, the flower of the Scottiſh Nobility and Gentry, your Petitioner did not join him, as unqueſtionably he might have done, had he been ſo inclined; but, on the contrary, raiſed ſixteen companies, of one hundred men each, at the public expence, in ſupport of your Majeſty's undoubted right to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms; which diſtinguiſhed proof of his loyalty is, to this hour, unrewarded.

Your Majeſty's Petitioner is well aware, that your Civil Liſt muſt neceſſarily be in a low and languid ſtate, after the various, frequent, and profuſe evacuations which it has of late years undergone; but, at the ſame time, he preſumes to hope, that this argument, which ſeems not to have been made uſe of againſt any other perſon whatſoever, ſhall not, in this ſingle caſe, be urged againſt him; and the leſs ſo, as he has good reaſons to believe, that the deficiencies of the Penſion-fund are by no means the laſt that will be made good by Parliament.

Your Petitioner begs leave to obſerve, That a ſmall Penſion is diſgraceful and opprobrious, as it intimates a ſhameful neceſſity on one part, and a degrading ſort of charity on the other: but that a great one implies dignity and affluence on one ſide; on the other regard and eſteem; which, doubtleſs, your Majeſty muſt entertain in the higheſt degree, for thoſe great perſonages whoſe reſpectable names ſtand upon your Eleemoſynary liſt. Your Petitioner,

tioner, therefore, humbly perſuades himſelf, upon this principle, that leſs than three thouſand pounds a year will not be propoſed to him: if made up gold the more agreeable; if for life, the more marketable.

Your Petitioner perſuades himſelf, that your Majeſty will not ſuſpect this his humble application to proceed from any mean, intereſted motive, of which he has always had the utmoſt abhorrence. No, Sir, he confeſſes his own weakneſs; Honour alone is his object; Honour is his paſſion; Honour is dearer to him than life. To Honour he has always ſacrificed all other conſiderations; and upon this generous principle, ſingly, he now ſolicits that honour, which, in the moſt ſhining times, diſtinguiſhed the greateſt men of Greece; who were fed at the expence of the public.

Upon this Honour, ſo ſacred to him as a Peer, ſo tender to him as a Man, he moſt ſolemnly aſſures your Majeſty, that, in caſe you ſhall be pleaſed to grant him this his humble requeſt, he will gratefully and honourably ſupport, and promote with zeal and vigour, the worſt meaſure that the worſt Miniſter can ever ſuggeſt to your Majeſty: but, on the other hand, ſhould he be ſingled out, marked, and branded by a refuſal, he thinks himſelf obliged in Honour to declare, that he will, to the utmoſt of his power, oppoſe the beſt and wiſeſt meaſures that your Majeſty yourſelf can ever dictate.

And your Majeſty's Petitioner ſhall ever pray.

A FRAG-

A FRAGMENT.

A Chapter of the Garter is to be held at St. James's next Friday; in which Prince Edward, the Prince of Orange, the Earls of Lincoln, Winchelſea, and Cardigan, are to be elected Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter. Though ſolely nominated by the Crown, they are ſaid to be elected; becauſe there is a pretended election. All the Knights are ſummoned to attend the Sovereign at a Chapter, to be held on ſuch a day, in order to elect ſo many new Knights into the vacant Stalls of the deceaſed ones; accordingly they meet in the Council Chamber, where they all ſit down according to their ſeniority, at a long table, where the Sovereign preſides. There every Knight pretends to write a liſt of thoſe for whom he intends to vote; and, in effect, writes down nine names, ſuch as he thinks proper, taking care, however, to inſert the names of thoſe who are really to be elected; then the Biſhop of Saliſbury, who is always the Chancellor of the Order, goes round the table, and takes the paper of each Knight, pretends to look into them, and then declares the majority of votes to be for thoſe perſons who were nominated by the Crown. Upon this declaration, two of the old Knights go into the outward room, where the new ones are attending, and introduce them, one after another, according to their

their ranks. The new Knight kneels down before the King, who puts the riband about his neck; then he turns to the Prince of Wales, or, in his abſence, to the oldeſt Knight, who puts the Garter about his leg. This is the ceremony of the Chapter: that of the Inſtallation, which is always performed in St. George's Chapel at Windſor, completes the whole thing; for till then the new Knights cannot wear the Star, unleſs by a particular diſpenſation from the Sovereign, which is very ſeldom granted. All ceremonies are in themſelves very ſilly things; but yet, a man of the world ſhould know them. They are the outworks of Manners and Decency, which would be too often broken in upon, if it were not for that defence, which keeps the enemy at a proper diſtance. It is for that reaſon that I always treat fools and coxcombs with great ceremony; true good-breeding not being a ſufficient barrier againſt them. The knowledge of the world teaches one to deal with different people differently, and according as characters and ſituations require. The *verſatile ingenium* is a moſt eſſential point; and a man muſt be broke to it while he is young. Have it always in your thoughts, as I have you in mine. Adieu.

P. S. This moment I receive your letter of the 15th N. S. with which I am very well pleaſed: it informs me, and, what I like ſtill better, it ſhows me that you are informed.

A FRAGMENT.

YOUR riding, fencing, and dancing, conſtantly at the Academy, will, I hope, lengthen you out a little; therefore, pray take a great deal of thoſe exerciſes: for I would very fain have you be at leaſt five feet eight inches high, as Mr. Harte once wrote me word that he hoped you would. Mr. Pelham likewiſe told me, that you ſpeak German and French as fluently and correctly as a Saxon or a Pariſian. I am very glad of both: take care not to forget the former; there is no danger of your forgetting the latter. As I both thank and applaud you for having, hitherto, employed yourſelf ſo well abroad, I muſt again repeat to you, that the manner in which you ſhall now employ it, at Paris, will be finally deciſive of your fortune, figure, and character in the world, and conſequently of my eſteem and kindneſs. Eight or nine months determine the whole; which whole is very near compleat. It conſiſts of this only: to retain and increaſe the learning you have already acquired; to add to it the ſtill more uſeful knowledge of the World; and to adorn both, with the Manners, the Addreſs, the Air, and the Graces of a Man of Faſhion. Without the laſt, I will ſay of your youth and your knowledge, what Horace ſays to Venus;

Parum comis ſine te Juventas,
Mercuriuſque.

The two great ſubjects of converſation now at Paris are

are, the diſpute between the Crown and the Clergy, and between the Crown and the States of Brittany: inform yourſelf thoroughly of both; which will let you into the moſt material parts of the French hiſtory and conſtitution. There are four letters printed, and very well written, againſt the pretended rights and *immunities* of the Clergy; to which there is an Anſwer, very well written too, in defence of thoſe *immunities*. Read them both with attention; and alſo all repreſentations, memorials, and whatever ſhall appear for or againſt the claims of the States of Brittany. I dare ſay, that ninety-nine in a hundred, of the Engliſh at Paris, do not give themſelves the trouble of inquiring into thoſe diſputes; but content themſelves with ſaying, "that there is a con-"founded buſtle and rout between the King and the "Prieſts, and between the King and the States of "Brittany; but that, for their parts, they do not "trouble their heads about them; fight Dog, fight "Bear." But with ſubmiſſion to them, theſe are objects worthy the attention and inquiries of a man of ſenſe and buſineſs.

Adieu, my dear child! Yours tenderly.

We have been favoured with the following Letters, written by the late EARL of CHESTERFIELD to different perſons.

LETTRE de recommandation, en faveur de Madame Cleland, addreſſée à Madame de Tencin.

Londres, ce 20 Aouſt, V. S.

COMBATTU par des mouvemens bien différents, j'ai long tems ballancé, avant que d'oſer me déterminer, à vous envoïer cette lettre. Je ſentois toute l'indiſcrétion d'une telle démarche, et à quel point c'étoit abuſer de la bonté que vous avez eu pour moi, pendant mon ſéjour à Paris, que de vous la redemander pour un autre: mais ſollicité vivement par une Dame que ſon mérite met à l'abri des refus, et portè, d'ailleurs, à profiter du moindre prétexte pour rappeller un ſouvenir qui m'eſt ſi précieux, que le vôtre; le penchant (comme il arrive preſque toujours) a triomphé de la diſcrétion; et je ſatisfais en même tems à mes propres inclinations et aux inſtances de Madame Cleland, qui aura l'honneur de vous rendre cette lettre.

Je ſçais par expérience, Madame (car j'en ſuis moi-même un exemple) que ce n'eſt pas la premiere affaire de la ſorte, à laquelle vôtre réputation, qui ne ſe renferme point dans les bornes de la France, vous a expoſée: mais je me flatte, auſſi, que vous ne la trouverez pas la plus déſagréable. Un mérite ſupérieur, un eſprit juſte, délicat, orné par la lecture de tout

tout ce qu'il y a de bon dans toutes les langues, et un grand uſage du monde, qui ont acquis à Madame Cleland l'eſtime et la conſidération de tout ce qu'il y a d'honnêtes gens icy, me raſſurent ſur la liberté, que je prends, de vous la recommander; et me perſuadent même que vous ne m'en ſçaurez pas mauvais gré.

Si vous me demandez, par haſard, pourquoi elle m'a choiſi pour ſon introducteur chez vous, et pourquoi elle a crû, que je m'étois acquis ce droit là; je vous dirai naturellement, que c'eſt moi, qui en ſuis cauſe. En cela j'ai ſuivi l'exemple de la plupart des voïageurs, qui, à leur retour, ſe font valoir chez eux, par leurs prétendues liaiſons avec ce qu'il y a de plus diſtingué, chez les autres. Les Rois, les Princes et les Miniſtres les ont toujours comblé de leurs grâces. Et moïennant ce faux étalage d'honneurs qu'ils n'ont point recû, ils acquiérrent une conſidération qu'ils ne méritent point.

J'ai vanté vos bontés pour moi; je les ai exagérées même, s'il étoit poſſible; et enfin, pour ne vous rien cacher, ma vanité a pouſſé l'effronterie au point même de me donner pour vôtre ami favori, et enfant de la maiſon. Quand Madame Cleland m'a pris au mot, et m'a dit; " Je vais bientôt en France; je n'y " ambitionne rien tant, que l'honneur de connoître " Madame de Tencin; vous qui êtes ſi bien là, il ne " vous coutera rien de me donner une lettre pour " elle."

Le cas étoit embaraſſant: car, après ce que j'avois dit, un refus auroit été trop choquant à Madame Cleland, et l'aveu, que je n'étois pas en droit de le

faire, trop humiliant pour mon amour propre. Si bien que je me ſuis trouvé réduit à riſquer le pacquet, et je crois même que je l'aurois fait, ſi je n'avois pas eu l'honneur de vous connoitre du tout, plûtot que de me donner le démenti ſur un article ſi ſenſible.

Aïant donc franchi le pas; je voudrois bien en profiter, pour vous exprimer les ſentimens de reconnoiſſance que j'ai, et que j'aurai toujours des bontés que vous m'avez temoigné à Paris; je voudrois auſſi vous exprimer tout ce que je penſe des qualités qui diſtinguent votre cœur et votre eſprit, de tous les autres: mais cela me méneroit également au delà des bornes d'une lettre, et au deſſus de mes forces.

Je ſouhaitterois que Monſieur de Fontenelle voulut bien s'en charger pour moi. Sur cet article, je puis dire, ſans vanité, que nous penſons de même; avec cette différence, qu'il vous le diroit avec cet eſprit, cette délicateſſe, et cette élégance, qui lui ſont propres, et ſeules convenables au ſujêt.

Permettez donc, Madame, que deſtitué de tous ces avantages de l'eſprit, je vous aſſure ſimplement des ſentimens de mon cœur, de l'eſtime, de la vénération, et de l'attachement reſpectueux, avec lequel je ſerai toute ma vie, Madame,

Votre, &c.

Je crois que vous me pardonnerez bien, ſi je vous ſupplie de faire mes complimens à Monſieur de Fontenelle.

TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATION.

LETTER of Recommendation, in favour of Mrs. Cleland, to Madame de Tencin.

London, Auguſt the 20th, O. S.

AGITATED by various thoughts, I have long been in ſuſpence, before I durſt reſolve to ſend this letter. I felt all the indiſcretion of ſuch a ſtep, and how much it would be treſpaſſing upon the goodneſs I had experienced from you during my ſtay at Paris, to require the ſame for another. A Lady, whoſe merit ſecures her from a refuſal, has entreated me in the moſt preſſing manner, and my own inclinations have concurred, to make uſe of the firſt opportunity, to recall a remembrance which will always give me pleaſure; ſo that, inclination having (as it generally happens) overpowered diſcretion, my own wiſhes, and Mrs. Cleland's deſires will both be gratified, by her having the honour of preſenting this letter to you.

I know, Madam, by experience, and am myſelf a proof, that this is not the firſt affair of that kind, which your reputation, not confined within the limits of France, has brought upon you; but I flatter myſelf that you will not look upon this as the moſt diſagreeable. Superior merit, exquiſite and refined ſenſe, adorned by the knowledge of the beſt authors in every language, and a thorough uſage of the world, have acquired Mrs. Cleland the eſteem and conſideration of all people of moſt merit here.

Theſe motives encourage me to take the liberty of recommending her to you, and even perſuade me that you will not be offended at it.

If, by chance, you ſhould aſk why this lady has made choice of me to be her introductor towards you, and how ſhe came to believe that I had any ſuch right; I will candidly own, that I myſelf have been the cauſe of it; and, in this reſpect, I have followed the example of moſt travellers; who, at their return to their own country, endeavour to raiſe their reputation, by boaſting of imaginary connections with the moſt diſtinguiſhed people abroad. Kings, Princes, and Miniſters, have always loaded them with favours: in conſequence of thoſe boaſted honours, which they never received, they often acquire a degree of conſideration which they do not deſerve.

I have boaſted of your goodneſs to me; I have even, if poſſible, exaggerated it; and, in ſhort (not to conceal any thing from you) Vanity has even drove me to declare that I was your favourite friend, and domeſticated in your houſe. Mrs. Cleland immediately ſeized this opportunity, to ſay; "I am "going to France ſoon; I wiſh for nothing ſo much, "as to have the honour of knowing Madame de "Tencin: ſince you are ſo much connected, you "can eaſily give me a letter for her."

This was an intricate affair; for after what I had ſaid, Mrs. Cleland might have been ſhocked by a refuſal, and my ſelf-love would have been too cruelly hurt, if I had owned that I had no right to do any ſuch thing. So that I find myſelf under a neceſſity

of

of running all hazards; and I really believe, that even if I had not been known to you at all, I ſhould ſtill have done it, rather than have confeſſed ſo mortifying a thing.

As the firſt ſtep is now taken; I wiſh to make the beſt uſe of it, by expreſſing to you the ſentiments of gratitude which I have, and ever ſhall retain, for your goodneſs to me, during my ſtay at Paris. I wiſh it were in my power to tell you alſo, what I think of thoſe perfections, which diſtinguiſh your heart and your mind ſo eminently from all others; but this would carry me beyond the bounds of a letter, and is, indeed, more than I know how to expreſs. Mr. de Fontenelle might undertake this for me; for, to ſay the truth, I know that our opinions upon that ſubject coincide; with this difference only, that he would expreſs thoſe ſentiments with all that energy, delicacy, and elegancy, ſo peculiar to him, and ſo very proper for the ſubject.

Permit me then, Madam, though deſtitute of all thoſe advantages of mind, to aſſure you ſimply of the ſentiments of my heart; and of the eſteem, veneration, and reſpectful attachment with which I ſhall always remain Yours, *&c.*

P. S. I am perſuaded that you will forgive my troubling you to make my compliments to Mr. de Fontenelle.

LETTER

LETTER

Londres, ce 1 Janvier, V. S.

MADAME,

JE ne ſuis pas diſeur de bonne avanture, ains au contraire; car je vous annonce que ces quatre billets, que j'ai choiſi avec tant d'attention, et que j'eſtimois, l'un portant l'autre, à vingt mille piéces au moins, ſe ſont aviſés d'être tous blancs.

Je ne me conſole de vôtre malheur que par les belles réflexions qu'il me fait faire, et par la morale utile que j'en tire, pour le reſte de mes jours.—Oui! Je vois bien, à preſent, que toute la prudence humaine, les meſures les plus ſages, et les projêts les mieux concertés ſont frivoles, ſi la Fortune, cette Divinité inconſtante, biſarre et *feminine*, n'eſt pas d'humeur à les favoriſer. Car que pouvoit-on faire de plus que je n'ai fait, et qu'en pouvoit-il arriver de moins?

Se donnera-t'on, après cela, du mouvement, formera-t'on des plans, et s'inquiétera-t'on, pour les choſes de ce monde? J'oſe dire, que ſi ces reflexions, auſſi judicieuſes que nouvelles, font la même impreſſion ſur vôtre eſprit qu'elles ont fait ſur le mien, elles vous vaudront plus, que tout ce que vous auriez pû gagner dans la lotterie.

Vous êtes bien querelleuſe, Madame; juſqu'à m'accorder un talent, que je n'ai pas, pour pouvoir, après, me reprocher de ne le pas emploïer avec vous; et je m'épuiſe, dites vous, en *bon ton*, avec Madame de

de Monconſeil. Quelle accuſation injuſte, et denuée de toute vraiſemblance ! Un Milord Anglois avec le bon ton ! Ce ſont deux choſes abſolument contradictoires : ou, pour m'expliquer plus clairement, et ſimplifier mon idée ; ce ſont deux Etres hétérogenes, dont l'exiſtence de l'un implique, néceſſairement, la privation de l'autre.

Me voici donc juſtifié dans toutes les formes de la logique ; et ſi vous n'en êtes pas contente, Madame de Monconſeil, qui a en main mes pieces juſtificatives, pourra vous en convaincre. Au reſte ; ſi j'en poſſédois tant ſoit peu, ce nouvel an me fourniroit une belle occaſion de l'étaler. Et quoique depuis plus de cinq mille ans, toute la terre ait traité ce ſujet ; je vous dirois quelque choſe de nouveau, de galant, et d'obſcur, dont on ne s'eſt jamais aviſé auparavant : vôtre mérite, et les ſentimens de mon cœur, y ſeroient alembiqués, juſqu'à la plus fine quinteſſence.

TRANSLATION.

London, January the 1ſt, O. S.

MADAM,

I HAVE no ſkill in fortune-telling : for I muſt acquaint you, that the four lottery tickets I had choſen with ſo much care, and valued one with another at the rate of (at leaſt) twenty thouſand pounds, are all come out blanks.

My only conſolation in this misfortune is, the fine reflections which it occaſions, and the moſt uſeful Moral drawn from it, for the reſt of my days. Now,

I plainly ſee that all human prudence, the wiſeſt projects, and the beſt concerted ſchemes, are vain and frivolous; if Fortune, that capricious, inconſtant, and *feminine* Deity, is not diſpoſed to favour them: for what more could have been done than I did, and what leſs could have happened?

After ſuch a reverſe; ſhall we ever take pains, form projects, or be uneaſy concerning worldly events? I will venture to ſay, that if ſuch reflections, equally judicious as new, make the ſame impreſſion upon your mind, that they do upon mine, they will be more valuable, than all you could have won in the Lottery.

Surely, Madam, you muſt have a great inclination to quarrel, ſince you allow me to be in poſſeſſion of a talent which I really have not; in order to reproach me with not availing myſelf of it towards you, while, ſay you, "I exhauſt that talent of ſaying "agreeable things in favour of Madame de Mon-"conſeil." What an unjuſt accuſation, and how void of all probability! An Engliſh Lord, and ſay things in faſhionable French phraſes! This is quite contradictory; or to explain myſelf more clearly, and to ſimplify my idea, I muſt anſwer, that they are two heterogeneous Beings; the exiſtence of the one neceſſarily implying the non-exiſtence of the other.

Now I think my juſtification complete, according to all the rules of logic; but if that does not ſuffice, Madame de Monconſeil has it in her power to convince you, by producing my letters.

Was I poſſeſſed of the talent you ſuppoſe, the

New-year would be a proper occaſion to diſplay it on; and, although that ſubject has been treated by the whole world for above five thouſand years, yet I ſhould then ſay ſomething new, gallant, and unintelligible, which never before was thought of. Your merit, and the ſentiments of my heart, would then be diſtilled to the moſt refined quinteſſence.

LETTER.

A Londres, ce 9me Fevrier, O. S.

ADIEU donc toute coquetterie, de part et d'autre, et vive la vraie et ſolide amitié! Heureux ceux qui peuvent s'y attendre: c'eſt le gros lot, dans la lotterie du monde, contre lequel il y a des millions de billets blancs.

S'il pouvoit y avoir quelque choſe de flatteur dans mon amitié; je dirois, que nous pourrions nous flatter que la nôtre ſeroit également vraie et durable; puiſqu'elle eſt à l'abri de tous ces petits incidens, qui brouillent la plûpart des autres. D'abord, nous ſommes de différent ſexe, article aſſez important; et qui nous garantit de ces défiances et de ces rivalités, ſur les objêts les plus ſenſibles, et contre leſquels la plus belle amitié du monde ne tient point. En ſecond lieu; il n'entre point d'amour dans nôtre fait; qui, quoique, à la verité, il donne un grand feu à l'amitié, pendant un certain tems, la flamme de l'un venant à s'éteindre, on voit

voit bientôt les cendres de l'autre. Et enfin (ce qui me regarde uniquement) nous ne nous voïons pas trop. Vous ne me connoiſſez que par mon bon côté; et vous ne voïez pas ces moments de langueur, d'humeur, et de chagrin, qui cauſent, ſi ſouvent, le dégout ou le repentir des liaiſons qu'on a formé, et qui font, qu'on ſe dit à ſoi-même; L'auroit-on crû? Qui l'auroit dit? Comme on peut ſe tromper aux dehors? Et la perſpective, dans laquelle vous me voïez, m'eſt ſi favorable, qu'elle me conſole un peu *della lontananza*, ou je ſuis obligé de vous chercher.

Une caillette, a beaux ſentimens, critiqueroit impitoïablement ceux-ci comme tres *indélicats*; mais en ſont-ils moins naturels pour cela? Et ne ſommes nous pas, pour la plûpart, redevables de nos vertus à des ſituations et des circonſtances un peu fortuites? Au moins j'ai aſſez d'humilité pour le croire; et (ſi je voulois dire toute la verité) aſſez d'expérience, de moi-même, pour le ſçavoir. En tous cas; tel que je ſuis, je vous ſuis acquis, et vous voïez que je ſuis de trop bonne foi pour vous ſurfaire dans le prix de l'acquiſition que vous avez faite.

Vouz avez beau faire les honneurs de vôtre païs, et déſavouer vôtre propriété excluſive des Graces; il faut convenir, pourtant, que la France eſt leur ſéjour, ou plûtot leur païs natal. Si elles pouvoient ſe fâcher contre vous, dont il y a peu d'apparence; elles ſeroient piquées, au point de vous quitter, de ce que vous les envoïez promener dans un

un païs, ou elles ne connoiſſent, ni ne ſont connues de perſonne: et ſi par haſard je les connoiſſois, ce ne ſeroit que pour les avoir vûes ſi ſouvent chez vous.

Il eſt bien ſur que les Graces ſont un don de la nature, qu'on ne peut pas acquérir; l'art en peut relever l'éclat, mais il faut que la nature ait donné le fond. On voit cela en tout. Combien de gens ne danſent-ils pas parfaitement bien, mais ſans grace; comme il y en a qui danſent très mal avec beaucoup: combien trouve-t'-on d'eſprits vigoureux et délicats, qui inſtruits et ornés par tout ce que l'art et l'étude peuvent faire, ne plaiſent pourtant guére, faute de ces graces naturelles, qui ne s'acquiérent point: chaque païs a ſes talens, auſſi bien que ſes fruits et ſes denrées particulieres. Nous penſons *creux*, et nous aprofondiſſons; les Italiens penſent *haut*, et ſe perdent dans les nües: vous tenez le milieu; on vous voit, on vous ſuit, on vous aime.

Servez vous, Madame, de tout ce que cet eſprit et ces graces, que je vous connois, peuvent faire en ma faveur, et dites, je vous en ſupplie, tout ce qu'elles vous ſuggéreront, à Monſieur de Matignon, de ma part. Mon cœur ne vous déſavouera pas ſur tout ce que vous pourrez lui dire de plus fort, à propos du mariage de Mademoiſelle ſa fille: mais ne vous bornez pas à ce ſeul article, car il n'y en a pas un, au monde, qui peut le regarder, auquel je ne prendrois pas également part. Ce ſeroit abuſer de ſa bonté que de lui écrire moi-même: une meſſagére comme

vous

vous me fera bien plus d'honneur, et à lui plus de plaiſir.

Adieu, Madame. Je rougis de la longueur de ma lettre.

TRANSLATION.

London, February the 9th, O. S.

ADIEU then to all coquetry, on both ſides, and proſperity to real and ſolid friendſhip! In this lottery of the world, happy are thoſe who can obtain that greateſt prize, to which there are millions of blanks. If any thing could be pleaſing in my friendſhip, I would urge that we have reaſon to flatter ourſelves, that with us, friendſhip may be equally true and permanent, ſince ours will be unattended by all thoſe little incidents, which are the bane of others. We are of different ſexes; an important article, and ſuch a one as prevents thoſe ſuſpicions, and ſentiments of rivalſhip, which the fineſt friendſhips that ever were formed cannot withſtand. Secondly, we are free from love, which, though it may, during a time, add warmth to friendſhip; yet, when the flames of the one begin to extinguiſh, you ſoon perceive the aſhes of the other. And laſtly (but this relates only to myſelf) we do not ſee one another too frequently. You view me in the beſt light, and do not perceive thoſe moments of languor, caprice, or ill-humour, which are ſo generally the occaſion of diſlike, cauſe us

to

to repent of the connections we have formed, and are the motives that occaſion our ſaying, Who would have thought it? Who could have imagined it? How one may be deceived by outward appearances! The diſtant point from which you view me, is ſo very favourable, that it affords me ſome conſolation for being under the neceſſity of remaining ſo far from you.

A trifling woman, with pretenſions to refined ſentiments, would criticiſe theſe unmercifully, as very indelicate; but are they the leſs natural? And are not moſt of us beholden for our virtue to particular circumſtances, or to accidental cauſes? As for me, I have humility to own, and (were I to tell the whole truth) ſelf-experience to confirm it. At all events, ſuch as I am, you may diſpoſe of me; and you ſee I am too ingenuous to deceive you, by enhancing the merits of the perſon who is intirely yours.

It is in vain you ſtrive to do the honours of your country, by diſavowing your excluſive right to the Graces; for it muſt be confeſſed that France is their abode, or rather their native country. It is highly improbable that they can be angry with you; but were that poſſible, they would be provoked to leave you, as a puniſhment for ſending them a rambling, into a country where they neither know, nor are known by any mortal. If, by chance, I had any knowledge of thoſe Goddeſſes, it could only be from having ſeen them ſo frequently with you. It is true that the Graces cannot be acquired; art may add to their luſtre, but nature muſt have given them. It is the ſame in every thing. How many people are there

who dance exceedingly well, but ungracefully; and what numbers who dance very ill, and yet gracefully! Do we not ſee frequently, people with great and good ſenſe; who, though inſtructed and adorned by knowledge and ſtudy, yet never can pleaſe, for want of thoſe natural Graces, not to be acquired?

Every country has talents peculiar to it, as well as fruits, or other natural productions. We here think deeply, and fathom to the very bottom. Italian thoughts are ſublime, to a degree beyond all comprehenſion. You keep the middle path, and conſequently are ſeen, followed, and beloved.

I beg of you, Madam, make uſe of all that ſenſe, and thoſe Graces, which I know you to be poſſeſſed of, in my favour, by telling Mr. de Matignon, whatever they may inſpire you, from me. The moſt friendly things you can ſay to him upon the marriage of his daughter, will beſt explain the ſentiments of my heart. But do not confine yourſelf to that circumſtance alone, for there is no event whatever that concerns him, in which I ſhould not take an equal ſhare. To write myſelf to Mr. de Matignon would be incroaching upon his goodneſs; ſuch a meſſenger as you, muſt be more honourable to me, and more pleaſing to him.

Adieu, Madam: I am aſhamed of the length of this letter.

Theſe Lines are inſerted, in order to introduce the following Letter with greater propriety.

To the EARL of CHESTERFIELD,
Auguſt the 7th, 1763.

REclin'd beneath thy ſhade, Blackheath!
From politics and ſtrife apart,
His temples twin'd with laurel-wreath;
And virtues ſmiling at his heart:

Will CHESTERFIELD the Muſe allow
To break upon his ſtill retreat?
To view, if health ſtill ſmooths his brow,
And prints his grove with willing feet?

'Twas this awak'd the preſent theme,
And bade it reach thy diſtant ear,
Where, if no rays of genius beam,
Sincerity at leaſt is there.

May pale diſeaſe fly far aloof,
O'er venal domes its flag diſplay,
And health beneath thy peaceful roof,
Add luſtre to thine evening ray!

If this my fervent wiſh be crown'd,
I'll dreſs with flow'rs Hygeia's ſhrine;
Nor thou with wiſdom's chaplet bound,
At any abſent gift repine.

What tho' thou doſt not grace a throne,
While ſubjects bend the ſupple knee;
No other King the Muſes own,
And ſcience lifts her eye to thee.

Tho' deafneſs, by a doom ſevere,
Steals from thy ear the murm'ring rill,
And Philomel's delightful air;
Ev'n deem not this a partial ill.

Ah! if anew thine ear was ſtrung,
Awake to ev'ry voice around,
Thy praiſes by the many ſung,
Would ſtun thee with the choral ſound.

EDWARD JERNINGHAM.

LETTER

LETTER

To EDWARD JERNINGHAM, Eſquire.

Blackheath, Auguſt the 12th, 1763.

SIR,

I Do not know whether I can, with decency, acknowledge the favour of your poetical letter of the 7th. But Men, as well as Women, are very apt to break through decency, when deſire is very ſtrong, as mine I aſſure you is, to thank you for it. Could I give you as good as you bring, my thanks ſhould be conveyed to you in rhime and metre: but the Muſes, who never were very propitious to me when I was young, would now laugh at, and be as deaf as I am, to the invocation of a *ſeptuagenary* invalid. Accept then my humbleſt thanks, in humble proſe, for your very good verſes, upon a very indifferent ſubject; which, ſhould you be reproached with, you may very juſtly make the ſame anſwer that your predeceſſor, Waller, did to King Charles, after the Reſtoration: the King accuſed him of having made finer verſes in praiſe of Oliver Cromwell, than of himſelf; to which he agreed, ſaying, that Fiction was the ſoul of Poetry. Am I not generous to help you out of this ſcrape at my own expence? I am ſenſible that before I end this letter, I ought to ſhow ſome common-place modeſty at leaſt; and proteſt to you that I am aſhamed, confounded, and in a manner annihilated, by the praiſes you moſt undeſervedly beſtow upon me; but I will not, becauſe if

I did I ſhould lie confoundedly; for every human creature has vanity, and perhaps I have full as much as another. The only difference is, that ſome people diſown any, and others avow it; whereas I have truth and impudence enough to ſay, *tu m'aduli ma tu mi piaci.*

What am I to ſuppoſe that you are now doing in Norfolk?

Scribere quod Caſſî Parmenſis opuſcula vincat,
An tacitum ſylvas inter reptare ſalubres?

If you ſtray among the hills, vales, and purling ſtreams, it is to make your court to the Muſes, who have long had ſuch an affection for you, that (I will anſwer for it) they will meet you wherever you pleaſe to appoint them. If to thoſe nine ideal Ladies you add a tenth, of real good country fleſh and blood, I cannot help it: but God forbid that I ſhould adviſe it. In all events, I believe you would be equal to the ten.

I am, with equal truth and eſteem,

SIR,

Your moſt faithful, humble ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

P. S. I deſire my reſpects to Lady Jerningham. But not one word of the tenth Muſe.

LETTER

LETTER

To Doctor Monsey.

Bath, December the 23d, 1767.

DEAR DOCTOR,

YOUR friend and my Governor, Mr. W——, told me that he had received a letter from you, with your kind inquiries after my health; but at the ſame time ſaid, that I might e'en anſwer it myſelf; for how the devil ſhould he know how I did, ſo well as I myſelf did? I thought there was reaſon in what he ſaid; ſo take the account of myſelf from myſelf, as follows. When I firſt came here, which was juſt ſix weeks ago, I was very weak of my legs, and am ſo ſtill. A fortnight ago I had a little return of my fever, which Doctor Moiſy called only a *Febricula*; for which he preſcribed phlebotomy, and, of courſe, the ſaline draughts. The phlebotomy did me good, and the ſaline draughts did me no harm, which is all I aſk of any medicine, or any *medicus*. My general ſtate of health has, ever ſince that, been as good as, at my age, I can hope for; that is, I have a good appetite, a good digeſtion, and good ſleep. You will, perhaps, aſk me what more I would have? I anſwer, that I would have a great deal more, if I could; I would have the free uſe of my legs, and of all my *members*. But that, I know, is paſt praying for. Perhaps you may be in the ſame caſe. Whom have you quarrelled with, or whom have you been reconciled

to lately? The Houſe of G——, or the houſe of M——? And where are you now; in Norfolk or Monmouthſhire? Wherever you are, I hope you are *vaſtly* well; for I am very ſincerely,

Your moſt faithful friend and ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER

To DOCTOR MONSEY.

PRAY, dear Doctor, why muſt I not write to you? Do you gentlemen of the faculty pretend to monopolize writing in your preſcriptions or proſcriptions? I will write, and thank you for your kind letters; and my writing ſhall do no hurt to any perſon living or dying: let the faculty ſay as much of theirs, if they can. I am very ſorry to find that you have not been *vaſtly* well of late; but it is *vaſtly* to the honour of your ſkill to have encountered and ſubdued almoſt all the ills of Pandora's Box. As you are now got to the bottom of it, I truſt that you have found Hope; which is what we all live upon, much more than upon Enjoyment; and without which we ſhould be, from our boaſted Reaſon, the moſt miſerable animals of the Creation. I do not think that a Phyſician ſhould be admitted into the College, till he could bring proofs of his having cured, in his own perſon, at leaſt four *incurable* diſtempers. In the old days of laudable and rational Chivalry, a Knight could not even pre-

ſent himſelf to the adorable object of his affections, till he had been unhorſed, knocked down, and had two or three ſpears or lances in his body; but, indeed, he muſt be conqueror at laſt, as you have been. I do not know your Goddeſs Venus or *Vana*, nor ever heard of her; but if ſhe is really a Goddeſs, I muſt know her as ſoon as ever I ſee her walk into the rooms; for *vera inceſſu patuit Dea*. It is for her ſake, I preſume, that you now make yourſelf a year younger than you are; for laſt year you and I were exactly of an age, and now I am turn'd of ſeventy-three. As to my body natural, it is as you ſaw it laſt; it labours under no particular diſtemper but one, which may very properly be called Chronical, for it is Χρονος itſelf, that daily ſteals away ſome part of me. But I bear with philoſophy theſe gradual depredations upon myſelf; and well know, that *levius fit patientiâ quicquid corrigere eſt nefas*. And ſo good night, dear Doctor.

Bath, November 26th, 1766.

LETTER

From the Earl of CHESTERFIELD to Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, of Chelſea.

Bath, November 17th, 1757.

SIR,

YOUR letters always give me pleaſure and information; but your laſt gave me ſomething more, for it ſhowed me that you were recovered from that

that illneſs, which the fears of Mr. Walſh, juinor, had magnified into a dangerous one. I did not like your being ſent to Hampſtead for the air; that ſounded very like Kenſington Gravel-pits. I am ſure I need not tell you the part I take in your recovery.

As to General ———'s affairs, my opinion is fixed; and I am very ſure, that nothing will appear upon this examination to make me alter it. There is a myſtery in it; and wherever there is a myſtery, I have done; I reſpect, but never reaſon. The Ode upon that expedition is written by a maſter, whoever it is. The author of the verſes upon the ſcull, is certainly a Poet, though he has ſpun out his matter too fine; half the length would have been much better. I cannot imagine why the Grub upon the Comet was laid at my door: but people have long thrown out their wit and humour under my name, by way of trial; if it takes, the true father owns his child; if it does not, the foundling is mine.

I take it for granted, that the King of Pruſſia's victory engroſſes the thoughts of all your great politicians in town, and gives you what you call great ſpirits: he has ſhewn his abilities in it; of which I never doubted; but then — nothing, only that there are now ſeven or eight thouſand of the human ſpecies leſs than there were a month ago. France will ſend double that number immediately, and the match will be as unequal as it was before; ſince all Europe is ſtill combined againſt him; I will not ſay, *and us*, becauſe I think it would be impudent *for us*, now, to reckon ourſelves among the Powers of Europe;

I might

I might as well reckon myſelf among the living, who only crawl upon the earth from day to day, exhibiting a ſhattered carcaſe, and a weakened mind.

Though theſe waters always do me ſome good, it is merely temporary; but they do by no means regenerate me. I grow deafer and deafer, conſequently duller and duller; and therefore, for your ſake, I will put an end to this dull letter; and aſſure you, with all the truth of a man who has no invention, that I am,

Your moſt faithful, humble ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

LETTER

From LORD CHESTERFIELD to Sir T. ROBINSON.

SIR, Bath, December 3d, 1765.

I Always thought myſelf much obliged to you for your letters from Yorkſhire, while you were in the hurry both of buſineſs and pleaſure; your land-ſteward, your tenants, and your agreeable country neighbours, employing your whole day in pleaſure and profit: but I think myſelf ſtill more obliged to you for your laſt letter, from your Monaſtic retreat in the midſt of Ranelagh garden; the place in the world the beſt calculated for ſerious reflections upon the vanities of this world, and the hopes of a better. There you may enjoy a philoſophical and religious ſolitude, uninterrupted; except, now and then, by the rolling of coaches, the ſound of forty inſtruments

ments of muſic, and the much ſhriller ſound of the tongues of about two thouſand women. This is being a *Chartreux* indeed; and in addreſſing myſelf to you, I will take care to mix no levity in my letter; but confine myſelf to grave and moral reflections. For inſtance; ſee the dire effects of paſſion, or brandy, or both, in the caſe of Mr. ——, whoſe uſual tranquillity and immobility have been tranſported to the moſt violent exceſſes, of aſſault and battery, even upon the wife of his body; whom, I really believe, he never aſſaulted with ſo much ſpirit before; and if he gets the reputation of madneſs, he will rather be a gainer by it; for nobody ever thought it could have happened to him. We have here a great many great folks, and a great many fine folks: the former met in Council, to conſider how they ſhould beſt ſerve their country in the approaching ſeſſion; that being their only view: and the latter, I mean the Ladies, in the intention of ſerving themſelves, or of being ſerved right enough by others. But all theſe are diſperſed, or diſperſing, now; and, I believe, I ſhall follow their example ſoon, and take myſelf away from hence to London; where I am too material a part of the buſy, as well as of the gallant world, to be longer abſent. But, whatever I am, and wherever I am, I am, very truly,

SIR,

Your very faithful, humble ſervant,

CHESTERFIELD.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

THE END.

INDEX

TO

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS

TO HIS SON.

*** *The whole Series of Letters being regularly numbered; it has been thought adviſeable that the references in this Index ſhould be made to the* Letters, *rather than in the common method of volume and page. The few Miſcellaneous Pieces at the end of* Vol. IV. *are referred to in the ſame manner.*

A.

ABERCROMBIE (General) 311.

Abſent Man, how far different from a fool or a madman, 59. Is commonly either very weak or very affected, with the exception of a very few extraordinary individuals, ſuch as Newton, Locke, and perhaps five or ſix more ſince the creation of the world, who may have had a privilege for being abſent, 81. He who cannot fix his attention on the preſent object is fit neither for buſineſs nor pleaſure, 89.

Achilles, an improper character for the hero of an epic poem, 144. Though invulnerable, always went to battle completely armed, 263.

Acqua Tufana, a ſlow Neapolitan poiſon, 288.

Act of Settlement, conſiderations upon the repeal of the limitations in it relative to foreigners, 400.

Actor, what the indications of a young man's becoming conſiderable in that profeſſion, 141.
Addiſon (Mr.) an inſtance of Lord Cheſterfield's high opinion of him, 96. See *Alberti*.
Advice, is generally unwelcome, 80.
Ædiles, when that office was firſt inſtituted, 19.
Æneas, ſome account of, 7.
Africa, the flouriſhing ſtate of the war on that continent, 300.
Agrippa (a Roman Senator) a fable addreſſed by him to the Plebeians, 19.
Ajax, ſome account of, 7.
Aiguillon (Ducheſs of) her character, 230.
Air du Couvent, has ſomething extremely engaging, 266.
Aix-la-Chapelle, neceſſary queſtions relative to the treaty ſettled there, 120. The waters of that place recommended, 265.
Albemarle (Earl of) Mr. Stanhope adviſed to be attentive to him, 206, 207. Employs Mr. Stanhope in his bureau, 212. 231. His Lordſhip's character, 247.
Alberti, his deſcription of Italy furniſhed Mr. Addiſon with moſt of his remarks and claſſical references, 186.
Alchemy, remarks on, 132.
Alcibiades, was commonly a Proteus for bad purpoſes, 264.
Alexander the Great, an inſtance of his magnanimity, 21.
Algarotti (Count) 256. Compared to Fontenelle, 259.
Allen (Lady) a warm puff, 282.
Allied Powers, have commonly ſome ſecret deſign in view, 128.
America, its firſt ſettlement conciſely related, 29. Plan of the intended operations of the late war there, 293. 298, 299, 300. The Engliſh affairs there have a promiſing appearance, 316. 322, 323. See *Stamp-duty*.
Amuſement. See *Pleaſures*.
Ancre (Galegai Marechale de) her juſt obſervation previous to her execution, 245.
Ancus (Marcius) ſome account of, 16.
Anne (Queen of England) ſome account of, 70.
Anne of Auſtria, her character, 399.
Annoy (Comte de le) his ſon's remarkable accompliſhments commended, 58.
Antiquities, ſhould be viewed with a proper attention, but ought not to be the main objects of a judicious traveller, 165.
Apollo, his poetical hiſtory, 3.
Apothecary, ſtory of one, who, having a fortune fallen to him, wiſhed to quit trade, but found himſelf unable to exiſt without it, 293.
Appearances ſhould be moſt ſtrictly attended to in religion and morality, 180.

A propos, on what occaſions that expreſſion often abſurdly uſed, 282.
Arabia, divided into three parts, 68.
Arbitrary Power, Lord Cheſterfield's ſentiments on it, 144.
Architecture (Civil and Military) an uſeful ſcience, 166.
Argyll (John Duke of) his character as an orator, 173.
Arioſto, character of his poetry, 185; which will bear a compariſon with Homer's, 241.
Ariſtides, ſome account of, 39.
Art of Flattery, an innocent ſpecies of it recommended, 150, 151.
Art of Pleaſing. See *Pleaſing*.
Aruſpices, their office at Rome, 15.
Aſia, ſome account of, 66. The war there ſettled, by Capt. Clive, to the ſatisfaction of this country, 300.
Aſpinwall (Mr. Stanhope) a relation to Lord Cheſterfield, 249. Appointed King's miniſter to the Dey of Algiers, *ibid.*
Aſſurance, ſteadily exerted, with a ſeeming modeſty, a moſt uſeful qualification in every part of life, 200.
Aſtronomy, a ſtudy of great importance, 138.
Athens, if not the mother, was at leaſt the nurſe, of all the arts and ſciences, 11.
Attention, an indiſpenſable requiſite in every ſort of learning, 24. A want of it is either folly or madneſs, 59. Strongly recommended, 98.
Attentions, a neceſſary ingredient in the art of pleaſing, 124. A tribute which all women expect, 126. Ought never to be omitted, 155.
Attic Salt, origin of that expreſſion, 11. Recommended to Mr. Stanhope, 88.
Avaux (Monſ. de) his adroitneſs as a negotiator commended, 216, 257. His letters excellent, 233.
Augurs, their office at Rome, 15.
Avoir du monde, a very juſt and happy expreſſion, 245.
Aurora, why called the harbinger of day, 46.
Authors, the beſt of them are generally the ſevereſt critics on their own works, 221.
Awkwardneſs, from what cauſes it proceeds, and the embarraſſments it occaſions, inſtanced in the portrait of an awkward man, 59. An awkwardneſs of expreſſion and words ſhould be ſtudiouſly avoided, 60, 112. Very alienating, 122. Gradations in it, 203. A more real diſadvantage than it is generally thought to be, 397.
Axioms in Trade, 401.

B.

Badinage, an art by no means to be deſpiſed, 216.
Baltic, an Engliſh ſquadron to be ſent thither, to divert the Swedes, 293.
Baſhfulneſs, the characteriſtic of an Engliſhman, 33. 55. See *Mauvaiſe honte*.
Bath (Earl of) his death, and will, the ſubject of general converſation, 344. Particulars of his immenſe fortune, and of his Lordſhip's character, *ibid.*
Bayard (Chevalier) had the honour of knighting Francis the Firſt of France, 313.
Beaufort (Monſ. de) governed by Madame de Montbazon, 399.
Beauty, the ſubject on which moſt women are openeſt to flattery, 97.
Bedford (Duke of) formed, in November 1767, a new miniſtry, 382.
Bellegarde (Abbé de) his *Art de plaire dans la Converſation* commended, 79.
Bentley (Dr.) ſuppoſed to have been the moſt learned man in England, 200.
Berkeley (Bp.) Remark on his *Treatiſe on Matter*, 132.
Berkenrode (Madame de) a favourite of Mr. Stanhope's, 208.
Berlin, a ſplendid court, 132. Frenchified, 246. The politeſt and moſt ſhining court in Europe, and the moſt uſeful one a young man can viſit, 249. 267. The military government on a better footing than in any other country in Europe, 142. The arts and wiſdom of government conſpicuous there, 251.
Bernis (Cardinal) his diſgrace ſudden, and the reaſons for it as little underſtood as thoſe of his elevation, 314.
Beſtucheff, to what his diſgrace was probably owing, 297.
Bibliomanie, ſhould be guarded againſt, 188.
Bielefeldt's Letters, a publication containing many notorious lyes, 344.
Bienſeance, a moſt neceſſary part of the knowledge of the world, 227.
Biſſy (Meſſieurs de) Mr. Stanhope intruſted to their care, 216.
Blackheath, all the fruit there in 1758 deſtroyed by unſeaſonable weather, 298.
Blake (Admiral). See *Weight of Metal*.
Blot (Madame de) though exceſſively pretty, yet conſtant to her huſband, 218. An attachment to her recommended, *ibid.* 219, 221, 223, 226. A piece of mohair preſented to her, 230.

Boccage

Boccage (Monſ. and Madame de) an attention to them enjoined to Mr. Stanhope, 206. 210. Monſ. Boccage's character of Mr. Stanhope, 244.

Bochat (Monſ.) gives Lord Cheſterfield a good account of Mr. Stanhope, 83.

Bœotian, why that term applied to a ſtupid fellow, 41.

Boerhaave, his phyſical advice to Lord Cheſterfield, 318.

Bolingbroke (Lord) his character, 170. His Letters on Patriotiſm extolled, 175. His Remarks on the Hiſtory of England, 207. The amazing ſuperiority of his ſtyle, 215. His Letters on the Uſe of Hiſtory, 239. His Philoſophical Works, 270.

Bon Mots, ſhould be cautiouſly uſed in converſation, 97. Rule of conduct in reſpect to them, 151.

Books, an acquaintance with them indiſpenſable even to a man of the world, 81. How far a taſte for curious books, or ſcarce and valuable tracts, is commendable, 138. 188. In what manner a caſual loſs of application to books may be ſupplied, 151. Many loſe a great deal of time by frivolous reading, 184. 248.

Borgheſe (Princeſs) at the head of the *beau monde* at Rome, 186.

Boroughs, their price raiſed from five-and-twenty hundred pounds to twice that ſum, 381. Two ſeats for a borough ſold for nine thouſand pounds, 384.

Bos (Abbé de) his *Reflections ſur la Poëſie et la Peinture*, commended, 371.

Bothmar (Count) had a very bad ſpecies of the ſmall-pox, 299.

Bouchet (Madame du) objected to ſome particulars relative to the funeral of Mr. Stanhope, 386. Lord Cheſterfield ſaw no reaſon to retract, in general, an opinion he had given her, 391.

Bouhours (Pere) his *Manière de bien penſer dans les Ouvrages d'Eſprit* commended, 89. 106. 185. And his *Suite des Penſées ingenieuſes*, 185.

Bradford family, their eſtates in poſſeſſion of the Pulteneys, 344. 379.

Brown (Lady) had the gout in her eye, 325.

Bruhl (Count) much in faſhion in England, 351. Married the dowager counteſs of Egremont, 376.

Brunſwick (Ferdinand Prince of) played a prudent and a ſaving game, 288. A blue riband intended for him, 312, 313. 316. His critical ſituation, 317. 319. The blue riband given to the Hereditary Prince was a mark of very remarkable diſtinction ſhewn to the family, 360.

Bruſſels, the chief town of Brabant, 57. Famous for camblets and fine laces, *ibid.* Enjoys ſome ſingular privileges, 58.

Bruyere (M. de la) his Characters recommended, 129. 210. 224. One of his Maxims commended, 278.
Buccleugh (Duke of) to be married to Lady Betty Montague, 373.
Bullfinch, its docility recommended to Mr. Stanhope's imitation, 38. Ode on the death of one, 122.
Burrish (Mr.) furniſhed Mr. Stanhope with recommendatory letters to Munich, 265.
Buſbequius, gives a good account of the manners of the Turks, 266.
Buſineſs, thoſe who ſee only the outſide of it pant after its hidden charms, 109. Eaſily reconcileable with pleaſure, 149. 157. 275. Buſineſs in one half of the day is the beſt preparative for pleaſure in the other half, 293.
Buſſy Rabutin. See *Sevigné*.
*B**** (Lord) played *un deſſous des cartes*, 337. Likely to accommodate matters with Mr. Pitt, 347. The Oppoſition propoſe publicly to attack his lordſhip in parliament, 356. Probably outwitted his antagoniſt into a peerage, 367. In politics, affected to be inviſible, 379.

C.

Cæſar, why more pleaſing than Cato, 178.
Cagnoni (Monſ.) a very able man of buſineſs, 142.
Calais, the laſt town the Engliſh kept poſſeſſion of in France, 57.
Calendar. See *New Style*.
Calprenede, the beſt of all the old romances, 246.
Cambridge, not a ſeminary of politeneſs, 181. 212. 256.
Camillus, an inſtance of his greatneſs of ſoul, 20.
Capello (Monſ. and Madame) an intimacy in their family recommended to Mr. Stanhope, 164. 167.
Capitals, univerſally the reſidence of arts and ſciences, 156. 166.
Captains of Foot, few of them but what are better company than Deſcartes or Newton, 255.
Cardinals, their number and authority, 81. A preference expected by them pointed out, 155.
Carving, a neceſſary accompliſhment, 131.
Caſſandra, ſome account of that romance, 7. It cannot be too much abridged, 246.
Caſe (Madame de) handſome, and invincibly modeſt, 222, 224.
Catiline, his conſpiracy an unhappy ſubject for tragedy, 242.
Cato the Cenſor, regretted only three actions in his life, 9.

Cenſors, when firſt inſtituted, 19. Lord Cheſterfield aſſumed a ſimilar character in his directions to Mr. Stanhope, 172.
Ceremonies, though ſilly things in themſelves, yet are neceſſary to be known, 403. See *Forms*.
Chambermaids, have ſometimes cauſed ſuch revolutions at courts as have produced ſtill greater changes, 250.
Charlemagne, his crown ſtill ſhewn in the cathedral at Bruſſels, 58.
Charles I. (King of England) his character, 70.
Charles II. (King of England) his character, 70. In what particular his reign meritorious, 185.
Charles V. (Emperor of Germany, and King of Spain) a ſhort account of, 52. A ſaying of his, 183.
Charles IX. (King of France) commiſſioned Viſcount Dort to murder the Hugonots at Bayonne, 196.
Charles XII. (King of Sweden) his heroiſm admired, but the Man nowhere beloved, 178.
Charlotte, (Queen) her character, 353.
Chartres (Colonel) thoroughly ſenſible of the diſadvantages attending the loſs of character, 180.
Chatham (Earl of). See *Pitt*.
Chemiſts, as they extract ſome ſpirit out of every ſubſtance, ſo a ſenſible man elicits ſomething which is worth knowing out of every being that he converſes with, 103.
Cheſterfield (Earl of) his motives for writing the Letters in this Collection, *Advertiſement*. Objections obviated, *Poſtſcript to Advertiſement*. Ceaſing to dictate as a parent, his Lordſhip aſſumes the character of an indulgent friend, 80. After ſtrictly ſcrutinizing his ſon, candidly tells him the faults he hath diſcovered, 81. The poſt of Secretary of State in ſome meaſure inflicted on him, 84. Deſires Mr. Stanhope to make him the confident of his amuſements, 85. 100. The errors attending the younger part of his lordſhip's life aroſe from an ambition of being eſteemed *a man of pleaſure*, 87. When with Addiſon and Pope, thought himſelf in company as much above him as if he had been with all the Princes in Europe, 96. Renews his entreaties to Mr. Stanhope, to conſider him in the character of a Friend, 100. Uſed to call the Iriſh his Countrymen, 104. Happy in reſigning his office, 107. Purchaſed the hall-pillars, ſtair-caſe, &c. of Canons, 125. Received benefit from the Bath waters, 133. Always roſe early in a morning, 139. Sent Mr. Stanhope his own diamond buckles, 154. Writes an imaginary dialogue between Mr. Stanhope and a diſſipated Engliſhman, 161. His ſtrict attention to purity of language, 174. Differs from Cicero in his definition of an orator, *ibid.* His embarraſſment on entering the gay world, how ſhaken off,

181. Built a new picture-gallery at Blackheath, 194. Brought into parliament a bill for reforming the calendar, 212, 217. Tells Mr. Stanhope what perfections he ſhall expect from him when they meet, 214. Convinced of the importance of eloquence, applied himſelf early to it, 215. Commiſſions Mr. Stanhope to purchaſe for him two pictures by Titian, 219. Sends three pieces of mohair to Paris, 227. His own account of his entrance into the great world, 229. A *bon mot* of his lordſhip's, 246. His uncommon anxiety for Mr. Stanhope's acquiring every perfection, 247. A remarkable inſtance of his lordſhip's inclination to pleaſe, when firſt he was embaſſador in Holland, 249. Is fearful leſt his own former paſſion for play ſhould operate to the prejudice of Mr. Stanhope's character, 250. Acknowledges his own ſucceſs in life to be more owing to *les manières*, than to any ſuperior degree of merit or knowledge, 252. Cut off by deafneſs from the pleaſures of ſociety, 256. His adroitneſs, in 1744, at the Hague, 258. Acknowledges his juvenile weakneſſes, 260. Left off buying pictures in the way of *virtù*, 261. Receives a preſent from the Electreſs Palatine, in return for ſome fans which he had ſent her, 262. Digeſted a ſet of Maxims for the uſe of Mr. Stanhope, 263. Deſcribes the wearineſs occaſioned by the company of a worthy relation, who was ſenſible and learned, but deficient in knowledge of the world, in manners, and in addreſs, 264. His remarks on Oriental hiſtory, particularly that of the Jews, 266. Had an extraordinary barbet brought him from France, *ibid.* Reading becomes his only refuge, 270. What his practice at Cambridge, on meeting with ſhining pieces of eloquence, 272. His great object was, to be at all events a ſpeaker in parliament, 273. Deſcribes his firſt entrance into the Houſe of Commons, *ibid.* Retirement, which was his choice when in health and ſpirits, at length became indiſpenſable, 274. His conduct when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *ibid.* Wiſhes only to be the counſellor and miniſter of Mr. Stanhope's riſing ambition, 274. Spoke in parliament before he was of age, and experienced on that occaſion the indulgence of the Houſe, 276. What the motive of his playing whilſt at Bath, 279. Foreſaw the ſecret aim of the treaty in 1746 between the two empreſſes, 280. Received benefit from the Bath waters, 288. Laments the ſituation of his country, 289. His way of life at Bath, *ibid.* The melancholy ſtate of his health, 297. Sends Mr. Stanhope ſome quadrille-tables, 300. Is not anxious to prolong life, but wiſhes to mitigate its evils, 308. When, and why, he learnt the Spaniſh language, 317. Nouriſhed, at Blackheath, by an aſs, a cow, and a goat, *ibid.* Vertumnus and

and Pomona propitious to him, 318. In what manner he bore diſappointments, 320. Enables Mr. Stanhope to extricate himſelf from ſome pecuniary inconveniencies, *ibid.* Blackheath properly his habitation, 321. Is attacked for the firſt time by ſome ſymptoms of the ſtone and gravel, 334. Fixed a ſeparation between his brother and his wife, 336. Difficulties attending that negotiation, 337. At ſeventy years of age, found nothing either worth deſiring or fearing, 340. Sends Mr. Stanhope five hundred pounds, for one quarter of a year's allowance, 345. Reduced to the miſerable ſituation of the Sphinx's riddle, 258. Sends Mr. Stanhope two hundred pounds for a Chriſtmas-box, 360. Gave his proxy for repealing the American ſtamp-act, 362. Imagined he had ſome ſkill in medicine, 367. His diſorder in 1732 was a febrific humour which fell into his legs, 370. The South of France, in 1741, ſnatched him from the grave, 372. His preſcription for the head-ach, 380. Calls himſelf *a very good quack*, 383. Relied too much on the promiſe of a great miniſter, *ibid.* Sends Mr. Stanhope ſome of the Ducheſs of Somerſet's ſnuff, 385. Approves of the manner in which his ſon was buried, and wiſhes to ſee Mrs. Stanhope and her two children, 316. Takes upon himſelf the whole charge of the children, 387. Fixes them at ſchool with Monſ. Perny, 388. Gives Mrs. Stanhope, from Bath, a deſcription of his own ſtate of health, 389, 390. His obſervations on the planting of pines and oaks, 392. His remarks on the Maxims of Cardinal de Retz, 396. Maxims by his lordſhip, 397. His humorous petition to King George the Second, 402. Recommends Mrs. Cleland to Madame de Tencin, 405. Had no ſkill in fortune-telling, 406. Exchanges coquetry for friendſhip, 407. Acknowledges the favour of Mr. Jerningham's elegant verſes, 409. The Grub-ſtreet writers fathered their productions on his lordſhip, 412. Acknowledges the civilities of Sir Thomas Robinſon, *ibid.* 413.

Chevalier des Ordres du Roi, origin of that title, 238.

Chevreuſe (Madame and Mademoiſelle de) governed by the Druidi for the time being, 399.

Chigi (Cardinal) what a remarkable particularity in him, 158.

Childe (Sir Joſiah) his little book on Trade commended, 207.

China, its Emperors, abſolute as they are, govern with juſtice and equity, 189.

Chronology, its nature and uſe, 26. 30.

Chudleigh (Miſs) viſited Mr. Stanhope at Dreſden, 356, 357. Her abſence from the Duke of Kingſton a dangerous experiment, but it ſucceeded well, 358. Well verſed in the arts of courts, 365.

Cicero,

Cicero, no man ſucceeded better as an orator, 10. His epiſtles are the moſt perfect model of good writing, *ibid.* Particularly thoſe to Atticus, 91. His philoſophical works highly admired, 277.
Civility. See *Good-breeding*.
Claſſical works, a gentleman ſhould underſtand thoſe of every language, 241.
Claudian, his encomiums on virtue, 54.
Clairaut (Monſ.) Gives Lord Cheſterfield a friendly account of Mr. Stanhope, 262.
Cleanlineſs, an indiſpenſable duty, 154.
Cleland (Mrs.) recommended by Lord Cheſterfield to Madame de Tencin, 405.
Clerici (Madame) her houſe at Milan the reſort of people of faſhion, 183.
Clive (Captain). See *Aſia*.
Code Frederique, its good effects, 270.
Coderc (Monſ.) inſtructed Mr. Stanhope in modern hiſtory, geography, and chronology, 72.
Colas (an ignorant, inſignificant Frenchman) epigram on his death, 36.
Cold Bath, prejudicial in arthritic or rheumatic caſes, 362.
Collana, what it originally was, and what it now is, 185.
Colman (Mr.) Remarks on his comedy (the Jealous Wife) 324.
Commerce, remarks on that of France, 204.
Commiſſions, a man ſhould avoid the charging himſelf with ſuch as are trifling, 232.
Common-place Obſervations, the ordinary topics of witlings and coxcombs, 118.
Company. Two ſorts of good company; and every man has it in his power, by deſerving it, to get into the beſt, 96. Rules for converſation in mixed companies, 97. General directions for conduct in company, 134, 135. Nothing forms a young man ſo much as reſpectable and ſuperior company, 242.
Comte de Gabalis (two little volumes ſo called) contains the extravagancies of the Jewiſh Rabbins, uſed to this day by the Cabaliſts and Roſicrucians, 132.
Congreve (Mr.) points out a ſort of critics to whom authors are accidentally obliged, 249.
Connexions, what ſort of them moſt eligible, 199.
Conſular government, its inſtitution a remarkable epocha in the Roman hiſtory, 18.
Conſus, the god of counſel, 16.
Contempt, nothing more impatiently borne, or leſs forgiven, 81.

81. Wrongs may be forgiven, but contempt never is, 123. It ſhould therefore moſt carefully be concealed, 129.
Conti (Prince of) governed by his ſiſter, 399.
Convent. See *Air du Couvent.*
Converſation, how conducted by a well-bred man, 79.
Conway (General) his character, 354. Deſired by the King to keep the ſeals till a ſucceſſor could be appointed, 378. 382.
Corinth, its commerce conſiderable, 41.
Corneille, the reſtorer of true taſte in France, 205.
Corſicans, a ſhort account of, 285.
Coſel (Counteſs) Commiſſions Mr. Stanhope to ſell ſome diamonds for her, 348.
Cotterel (Sir Clement) why ſent to Holland, to inveſt the Prince of Orange with knighthood, 314.
Countenance, ſhould always be kept unmoved and unembarraſſed, 151. People unuſed to the world have babbling countenances, 245. See *Douceur.*
Courland (Ducheſs of) extremely well-bred, 103, 104.
Courtier, without parts and knowledge, the moſt frivolous of human beings, 118. Not more adroit in diſſimulation than many a country farmer, *ibid.* His employment is as much a trade as a ſhoemaker's, 250.
Courts, the beſt ſchools for teaching the manners of the world, 116. Remarks on them, 158, 159. The beſt key to characters, 225. Merit without favour does little there, 250. Their *manières* perſonal, local, and temporal, 256. The theatre of war to a negotiator, 263.
Cowper (Lord Chancellor) in what his ſtrength as an orator conſiſted, 173.
Cranmer (Mr.) A very ſenſible merchant, 141.
Craven (Lord) the profeſſed and valorous knight-errant to the Queen of Bohemia, 340. Mr. Harte had free acceſs to his lordſhip's papers, *ibid.*
Crebillon the Younger, his literary character, 205. 216. Alluſions to a ſentimental novel of his, 221. An abſurdity in one of his tragedies, 242.
Cromwell (Oliver) his act of navigation gave a ſevere blow to a conſiderable article of the Dutch profits, 396.
Cumberland (Duke of) Remarks on the neutrality which his Royal Highneſs concluded with Marſhal Richelieu, 284. His arrival in England expected to make a buſtle, 285. Reſigned his commiſſion, 287. No probability of his reſuming his employments, 288. Talked of bringing his convention under the cognizance of the parliament, 289.
Curioſity, by what means it may be gratified without appearing impertinent, 109.

Curius, his diſintereſtedneſs, 35.
Cuſtoms. See *Forms*.
C——e (Madam) elopes from her huſband, and comes to London with a jeweller, 315.

D.

Dancing, how far a neceſſary qualification, 74. Though a trifle in itſelf, gives habitually a genteel carriage, 131.
Dante, his language obſcure and difficult, 185.
Daphne, why changed into a laurel, 8.
Dauphin, why the heir apparent of France ſo called, 63.
Day of Judgement, a poem of Dr. Swift's, under that title, 254.
Decemviri, elected for the inſtitution of new laws in the year of Rome 300, the Romans before that period having no written ſtatutes, 20.
Decency, one of the moſt important points of life, what it properly is, 23.
Degenfeldt (Madame) a Dutch Beauty, 265.
Demagogues, ſhould be cautious of aſſembling the populace unneceſſarily, 130.
Demoſthenes, ſome account of, 11. Became a celebrated orator, notwithſtanding he laboured under many natural diſadvantages, 61. 75. 175.
Denmark (King of) well paid by France for his neutrality, 317.
Deſcription, its importance in poetry, 44, 45.
Devonſhire (Duke of) laboured hard to reconcile the Miniſtry, 288. His reſignation an important event, 327.
De Witt (Penſionary) by what means he was enabled to purſue pleaſure amidſt a multiplicity of buſineſs, 89. 179. 250
Diamonds, an article nobody would purchaſe without ſeeing, 348.
Dictator, the origin of that office at Rome, 17.
Dido, her hiſtory epitomized, 4.
Diet of the Empire, what it is, and where held, 58.
Diogenes, a wiſe man for deſpiſing ceremonies, but a fool for ſhewing that he did ſo, 74.
Diſappointments, eaſily borne by a wiſe man, 320.
Diſſimulation, no buſineſs can be carried on without ſome degree of it, 151. See *Simulation*.
Dorcheſter (Lady) an odd ſaying of hers, 139.
Dorſet (Duke of) remarks on his adminiſtration in *Ireland*, 274.
Dort (Viſcount) his ſpirited letter to Charles IX. of France, when commiſſioned to murder the Hugonots at Bayonne, 196.

Douceur of Countenance recommended, 266.
Dreſden, the price of the neceſſaries of life exorbitant in that city, 345.
Dreſs, in what the difference of it between a man of ſenſe and a fop conſiſts, 74. An attention to it recommended, 81. What the faſhionable dreſs for gentlemen in the year 1748, 141. A man's ſenſe and character may be judged from it, *ibid.* Rules for it, 169. One of the various ingredients that contribute to the art of pleaſing, 229.
Drinking, how an exceſs in it may be decently avoided, 251.
Du Clos, a reflection of his mentioned with approbation, 444.
Dunkirk, belonged formerly to the Spaniards, taken by Oliver Cromwell, and ſold to France, 57.
Du Pin (Madame) had beauty, art, and reading, 220. An *arrangement* with that lady recommended, 223, 224, 238.
Duval (Monſ.) recommended to Mr. Stanhope, 114. Gives Lord Cheſterfield an account of Leipſig and of Mr. Stanhope, 126. His challenge to the latter gentleman in rhime, 139.

E.

Earthquakes, in the year 1750, two were felt at London in twenty-eight days, 188.
Education, its importance, 115.
Egotiſm, ſhould be baniſhed from converſation, 97. Is as proper and ſatisfactory amongſt intimate friends, as it is impertinent and ill-placed amongſt ſtrangers, 293.
Egremont (Earl of) died of an apoplexy, 335. His Counteſs was afterwards married to Count Bruhl, 376.
Einſiedlen (Count de) queſtioned very cloſely by Lord Cheſterfield, 156.
Elections, the frenzy of them carried in 1768 to an amazing height in this kingdom, 384.
Eliot (Mr.) gives a favourable account of Mr. Stanhope, 127. His concern at the loſs of his father, 137. His friendſhip brought Mr. Stanhope into parliament, 272. 274.
Ellis (Mr.) nephew to Lord Cheſterfield, 365. A red riband and a negotiation into Spain intended for him, *ibid.*
Eloquence, more neceſſary, from the nature of the Engliſh conſtitution, in this country than in any other, 173. 175. The works of Cicero and Plato have been preſerved to poſterity by their eloquence, 277.
Employment, whether in buſineſs or in pleaſure, ſhould be attended to, 98.
Emulation, a ſenſible pleaſure, and a warrantable pride, 80.
England, what the two great epochas in its hiſtory, 121. The only

only Monarchy in the world that can properly be ſaid to have a Conſtitution, 189. In the year 1764, appeared ſupinely tame to the inſults of France and Spain, 346. 348.

Engliſh, a *mauvaiſe honte*, and an awkward baſhfulneſs, or embarraſſment, their diſtinguiſhing character, 33. 55. Why foreign travel is generally uſeleſs to them, 79. Are very often, even in parliament, incredibly ignorant of foreign affairs, 107. Which the beſt of their authors, 179. 241. The Engliſh coffee-houſe at Paris a moſt degrading place, 190. Character of the *Milors Anglois* there, 191. Their gallantries (in foreign countries) have a low turn, 195. Every porter in England is a conſummate politician, 216.

Entregent, a French term for the polite jargon of good company, 131.

Envy, a mean and moſt tormenting paſſion, 24. Beautifully deſcribed by Ovid, 43.

Eon (M. de). See *Guerchy*.

Epithets, what they are, 24. Illuſtrated by a ſtriking paſſage from Ovid, 45.

Error, is properly the object of compaſſion, not of perſecution or of ridicule, 94.

Eſſex (Earl of) on the point of marriage with Miſs Bladen, 392.

Eſtrade (Monſ. de) his Letters commended, 248.

Eugenia (a tragedy by Mr. Francis) its reception on the Engliſh ſtage, 240, 241.

Exchange, the technical terms of it eaſily acquired, 285. A dull, but uſeful, knowledge, 315.

F.

Fabricius, his remarkable moderation, 35.

Fagel (the Greffier) his character, 396.

Familiarity, ſhould not be indiſcriminate, 158.

Faſhion. See *Dreſs*.

Favours, the greateſt, by being awkwardly conferred, may give offence, 217.

Female politics, do not originate from the head, 399.

Fenelon (Archbiſhop of Cambray) ſome remarks on his general character, and particularly on his conduct in reſpect to Madame Maintenon, 261.

Ferdinand. See *Brunſwick*.

Firmian (Baron) his panegyric on Mr. Stanhope, 159.

Flappers, their office at Laputa, 99. 162.

Flattery, in what manner it ſhould be uſed, 97. 150, 151. Every woman may be gained by any ſort of it, and every man

man by ſome ſort or other, 243. Though a baſe coin, is the neceſſary pocket-money at court, 397. See *Beauty*, *Underſtanding*.

Fleming (Count) well calculated to retrieve the Saxon finances, 346. Though a hot man, a wiſe one, 352. His death, 378.

Folly. See *Weakneſs*.

Fontenelle (Abbé) his *Pluralité des Mondes* informing and pleaſing, 138. 217.

Foreign Buſineſs, the immediate object of Mr. Stanhope's deſtination, 206.

Foreign Miniſters, in what manner they ſhould tranſact buſineſs, 132. Their profeſſion has an agreeable peculiarity in it, 216. The French greatly ſuperior to the Engliſh in this department, *ibid.* Should never be under the neceſſity of truſting to a tranſlator for any European language, 252. Can never be good men of buſineſs, unleſs they are alſo agreeable men of pleaſure, 257. The political differences of their courts ſhould never influence their perſonal behaviour, 292. Inſtructive maxims for them, 397.

Foreign Travel. See *Travelling*.

Forms, their difference in different nations ſhould be attended to, 93, 162, 256.

Fortification, how far a knowledge of that ſcience neceſſary to a gentleman, 124, 149.

Fox (Mr. Henry) on the death of Mr. Pelham, talked of for prime miniſter, 275. Some traits of his character, *ibid.* Declared Secretary of State, 276. Reſigned the day following, 277. Endeavoured to reconcile the Miniſtry, 288.

Foxhunters, a ſpecies of beings appropriated to this kingdom, 230.

France, the names of the twelve provinces into which it is divided, with a ſhort account of each, 64. Nobody there bows to the King, or kiſſes his hand, 93. What a remarkable period in its hiſtory, 120. Poſſeſſes peculiar advantages over other countries, 128. Their monarchs gentle from cuſtom, though without any conſtitutional bar to their will, 189. What parts of the hiſtory of that kingdom moſt neceſſary to be ſtudied, 209. Remarks on its commerce, 204. 228; on its parliaments, 234; on ſome obſcure law-terms, 235. Hath always profited ſkilfully of its having guarantied the treaty of Munſter, 243. The confuſions ariſing from the diſputes between its clergy and parliament, 268. The affairs of that kingdom grow ſerious, 269. Supplied all the foreign markets with ſugar, 285. Remarks on their threatened invaſion of England, 321. In 1764, France and Spain inſulted this country with impunity, 346.

Francis I. (King of France) his delicacy in the choice of a perſon he was to receive knighthood from, 313.
Francis (Mr.) See *Eugenia*.
Frederick II. (King of Pruſſia) when he killed any quantity of wild boars, compelled the Jews to purchaſe them, 273.
Frederick III. (King of Pruſſia) the greateſt and moſt virtuous Man, and the ableſt Prince, in Europe, 254, 270. In a very critical ſituation, 282, 284. Reflections on a ſignal victory gained by that monarch, with ſome outlines of his character, 290. That victory of his of more importance than at firſt it ſeemed to be, 291, 292. Though in 1758 the Pruſſian Monarch was, in Lord Cheſterfield's opinion, *nec pluribus impar*, yet, as the *plures* ſeemed to amount to a great degree of plurality, it was feared that his courage and abilities muſt yield at laſt, 293. Mr. Stanhope adviſed to recommend himſelf to that King's notice, 296. Purſued the advantages he had gained, 298. The Prince of Pruſſia's death was no misfortune to the Public, 302. The King ſurrounded by an immenſe number of foes, 304. 305. His great actions diſgrace preceding hiſtories, and incline us to give credit to romances, 307. Speculations on his probable future conduct, 313. 316. His procedure towards Count Fleming, 351. His character lowered by compariſon with that of Prince Henry, 357. Reflections on his intended interview with the Emperor Joſeph, 364.
French, naturally eaſy, free, and polite, 33. 55. Thoſe qualifications cover many of their faults, 85. Who their beſt claſſical writers, 241.
Friendſhip, profeſſions of it from ſtrangers ſhould be received with civility, but not repaid with confidence, 77, 177. Real friendſhip, a ſlow grower, 96.
Fruit, though very wholeſome, ſhould be eaten with caution, 157.
Furies (the three) their names and office, 43.

G.

Gallantry, at Paris, is a neceſſary part of a woman of faſhion's eſtabliſhment, 195; and of a man of faſhion's, 208. A turn to it of great ſervice to a foreign miniſter, 216. In what manner conducted by a man of faſhion, 224.
Galley-ſlaves (in France) conſiſt chiefly of Turks and criminals, 63.
Gallican church, its diſpute with the crown a very important queſtion, 230.
Gaming, in what manner a ſtranger is led to it at Paris, 190.

Genealogy, a favourite ſcience in Germany, 93.
Gentleman, of what nature his decent expences at Paris, 201. Has but two *procédés*, when injured or affronted, 258.
Geoffraine (Madame) had a great deal of wit, 220.
Geography, a proper amuſement for ſhort evenings, 9. Neceſſarily the companion of hiſtory, 25.
George II. (King of England) deteſted gaming, 250. Nobody more expert in all parts of good-breeding, that being the particular of every man's character of which he firſt informed himſelf, 251. Had a good opinion of Mr. Stanhope, 283. 288. Preſented the Prince of Wales with a ſervice of plate, 290. His death expected, from a whimſical reaſon, 312.
George III. (King of England) his Majeſty's illneſs in 1765 no trifling one, 352. Shewed a public diſlike to his old ſervants, 353. His goodneſs to Lord Chatham, 375.
German, a very uſeful language to a negotiator, 192.
Germany, ſome account of its nine electors, 65. Great events frequent in that empire, 121. Remarks on their courts, 246. A map, and ſome ſhort book of travels through it, neceſſary companions on the German roads, *ibid.* Its courts much more nice and ſcrupulous, in points of ceremony, reſpect, and attention, than the greater courts of France and England, 252. Nothing but making the empire hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria can give it a proper ſtrength and efficacy, 253. The German ladies have always a great ſhare in ſtate affairs, 399.
Germans, ſeldom troubled with any extraordinary ebullitions of wit, 252.
Ghent, the capital of Auſtrian Flanders, 57.
Glynne (Sir John) his unſucceſsful motion for annual parliaments, 294.
Good-breeding, a moſt neceſſary and important knowledge, 33. Strongly recommended, 55. The principal of thoſe leſſer talents which are moſt abſolutely neceſſary, to make a man beloved and ſought-after in private life; a genteel eaſy manner being of great conſequence towards pleaſing, 59. Directions for attaining it, 71. Its effects, 79. All the talents in the world uſeleſs without it, 103. Defined, 168, 169, 170. With the greateſt part of the world, paſſes for good-nature, 258. Is the beſt ſecurity againſt the ill-manners of others, 397.
Good-company, that expreſſion defined, 129. 133.
Good-manners, to thoſe one does not love, is no more a breach of truth, than "Your humble ſervant" at the bottom of a letter, 245. The ſettled medium of ſocial, as *ſpecie* is of commercial life, 269.

Gout, the diſtemper of a gentleman, 358.
Gower (Earl) made preſident of the council, 382.
Graces, cannot be too much attended to, 111. There is no doing without them in the *beau monde*, 131. Mr. Locke lays great ſtreſs on their attainment, 136. Mr. Stanhope's deficiency in them gently reprimanded, 147. A devotion to the Graces ſtrongly recommended, 149. 159, 160. 163. 186.
Grafton (Duke of) his character, 354. His reaſon for reſigning in 1766 the office of ſecretary of ſtate, 363. Uncertain whether he was to continue at the head of the treaſury, 382. Engaged to bring Mr. Stanhope into parliament, if poſſible, on a vacancy, 383.
Granville (Earl) had the ableſt head in England, 331.
Grave (Viſcount de) his tragedy, called "Varon," the general topic of converſation at Paris, 237. Remarks on it, 238.
Greek, the importance of acquiring that language, 37.
Greenland, a vulgar notion, that words freeze there as they are uttered, 105.
Grevenkop (Monſ.) Mr. Stanhope correſponded with him in the German language, 129. Lord Cheſterfield's amanuenſis, 271.
Guarini, character of his Paſtor Fido, 185.
Guaſco (Abbé) his character, 194. 208. 210. 214. A diamond ring ſent him by Lord Cheſterfield, 217.
Guerchy (Monſ. de) particulars of his difference with M. d'Eon, 352. A bill found againſt him at Hickes's Hall, but ſtopt by a *noli proſequi* from the King, *ibid.*
Gueriniére (M. de la) an attention to him recommended, 190.
Gunarchy, whence that term derived, 315.

H.

Hair, much more ornamental than the beſt-made wig, 126.
Halifax (Earl of) when appointed Secretary of State, preferred the Southern department, 337.
Hamburgh, ſome particulars of that city, 284. Party ſpirit ran high among the miniſters there, 292. The great *entrepôt* of buſineſs, 294.
Hamilton (Ducheſs of) married Colonel Campbell (ſince Duke of Argyll) in preference to the Duke of B——r, 315.
Hampden (Mr. John) Lord Clarendon's character of him, 175.
Hanover, ſome account of, 65. Its hiſtory recommended to Mr. Stanhope's attention, 252. The inaction of the army there cenſured, 294.
Harcourt (Marſhal de) His MS Letters (in the poſſeſſion of Lord

Lord Cheſterfield) clear up an important period in the hiſtory of Europe, 248.
Hardwicke (Earl of) his friendſhip to Mr. Stanhope, 291. 296.
Haro (Don Lewis de) by conſtant and cool perſeverance, in a treaty with Cardinal Mazarin, obtained ſeveral important advantages, 195.
Harrington (Earl of) when he went to reſign the ſeals, expected he ſhould have been preſſed to keep them, 288.
Harte (Mr.) meets with an accident, 149. 153. His attention to Mr. Stanhope acknowledged, 186. Takes poſſeſſion of his prebendal houſe, 214. Remarks on his Hiſtory of Guſtavus Adolphus, 318, 319. The ſucceſs of that book not being equal to his hopes, his health was affected by it, 326. 328. Propoſed publiſhing an improved edition of his Hiſtory, 329. Became dejected and diſpirited, 339. Intended to print a great poetical work, 341. Publiſhed a good treatiſe on Agriculture, 346. A better poet than philoſopher, 350. Severely attacked by the palſy, 370, 371. 377. 382. 385.
Haſte, very different from *Hurry*, 158.
Head-ach, remedy for it, 380.
Hecht (Monſ.) the Ruſſian reſident at Hamburgh, 292. His reveries chimerical, *ibid.*
Hector, ſome account of, 7.
Heinſius (Penſionary) governed by the Duke of Marlborough, 136.
Henault (Monſ.) his *Hiſtoire Chronologique de la France* ſtrongly recommended, 199.
Henriade (an epic poem by M. Voltaire) its character, 259.
Henry IV. (King of France) generally beloved, 178. Had all the accompliſhments and virtues of a Hero and a King, 199.
Hertford (Earl of) Mr. Stanhope directed to wait on him at Paris, 338.
Hervey (Lady) her character, 199. 204. 206. 212. Mr. Stanhope's panegyriſt, 226; who has a caution given him reſpecting that lady, 231. A converſation of hers with Lord Cheſterfield, 240.
Heſſe Caſſel (Princeſs of) teſtimony of her eſteem for Mr. Stanhope, 299. An attention to the court of Heſſe Caſſel enjoined him, 309, 310. 332.
Hillſborough (Lord) appointed Secretary of State for American affairs, 382.
Hiſtorians, moſt of them ſhew a provoking contempt for humanity in general, 262.
Hiſtory, what it properly is, 25. 27. Caution neceſſary in reading it, 128. Why always read to moſt advantage in the country it treats of, 200.

Holderneſſe (Earl of) communicates to Lord Cheſterfield the office letters of Mr. Stanhope, 283. Requeſted the King to permit Mr. Stanhope's coming to England for his health, 318.

Holland, the fineſt and richeſt of the United Provinces, 1. Its principal towns, the cleanlineſs of its ſtreets, and extenſiveneſs of its trade, *ibid.* How far its influence extends over the other provinces, 396. See *States General.*

Hop (Monſ.) his character, 249.

Horace, in what manner that poet was read by a thrifty manager of time, 101. Was of opinion that water-drinkers could never be good writers, 391.

Hotham (Sir Charles) recommended to Mr. Stanhope, 215.

Huet (Bp.) his Treatiſe on the Commerce of the Ancients commended, 128.

Hugo (Dr.) a ſkilful phyſician at Hanover, 253.

Hume (Mr.) his Eſſays recommended, 282.

Hungary (Empreſs Queen of) acceded to the family-compact, 345.

Hunting, difference between the practice of it in England and in France, 230.

Huntingdon (Earl of) his character, 199. 211. 231.

I.

James II. (King of England) ſome account of, 70.

Idleneſs, the mother of Vice, 9. It is ſcarcely poſſible to conceive that a reaſoning being can ſquander away a ſingle minute in abſolute idleneſs, 141. Seldom leaves a man a moment's leiſure, 285, 286.

Jeannin (Preſident) his Letters very uſeful, 248.

Jenyns (Mr. Soame) his little poem, called "The Country Laſs," and the Anſwer to it, commended, 316.

Jerningham (Mr. Edward) his Verſes to Lord Cheſterfield, 308.

Jeruſalem, ſome account of, 68.

Jeſuits, the moſt able and the beſt-governed ſociety in the world, 165, 176. Some account of their inſtitution, 236. Reflections on their expulſion from Spain, 375.

Jews, the abſurdity of ſome of their modern hiſtorians, 266. The bill for their general naturalization injudiciouſly repealed, 268.

Ignorance, a ſeeming one very often a neceſſary part of worldly knowledge, 263.

Imitation, all amiable qualifications to be acquired by it, 182.

Inattention, the never-failing ſign of a little and frivolous mind, 77. 327. Nothing more offenſive, 162. 246.

Influenza, epidemical in 1767 at London, 378.
Injury, ſooner forgotten than Inſult, 81.
Interregnum, can happen only in elective kingdoms, 16.
Intrepidity, we are more ſurprized at particular inſtances of it in times paſt, than in much greater which happen before our eyes, 130.
Joan (Mademoiſelle) her romantic expedition to England, 296. Rejects the offer of five hundred pounds, 297.
Jointure, an obſervation on her preſent Majeſty's, 325.
Joker, nearly allied to a Buffoon, 158.
Joly (Cardinal) his Memoirs recommended, 399.
Joſeph (the preſent Emperor of Germany) his character, 364.
Ireland, what made Lord Cheſterfield's adminiſtration eaſy there, 274. What confuſed the Duke of Dorſet's, *ibid.*
Iriſh, the healthieſt and ſtrongeſt men in Europe, 104.
Irony, the moſt effectual method of expoſing vice and folly, 22.
Italy, from the time of the Goths, hath been conſtantly torn in pieces, 121. The language of that country eaſily attainable by thoſe who are ſkilled in French and Latin, 167. Charles the Fifth ſaid, he ſhould chooſe to ſpeak to his miſtreſs in it, 183. Authors of invention few amongſt them, 185. Who their beſt proſe writers, *ibid.*
Julius Cæſar, an inſtance of his true greatneſs of ſoul, 21; of his clemency, 51; of his thirſt for glory, 69; of his abilities, 192.
Juſtice, its adminiſtration in various countries, a proper object of inquiry, 119.
Iwan (the Ruſſian Prince) reflections on his death, 347.

K.

Keith (Mr.) employed at the court of St. Peterſburgh, 291. Sets off thither in conſequence of Lord Cheſterfield's ſuggeſtions, 292.
King of the Romans, queſtions relative to his election, 208. Farther reflections on that ſubject, 253.
Kings, a well bred man converſes as much at his eaſe with them as with his equals, 119. 227. In what their education differs from that of other men, and in what manner their favour is to be gained, 397.
Kingſton (Duke of) a remark on Miſs Chudleigh's quitting his Grace, for the waters of Carlſbadt, 357.
Knights of the Garter, in what manner they are elected, 403.
Kniphauſen (Monſ.) his character, 297. 299. Diſliked a negotiation of M. Münchauſen, 308.
Knowledge, a comfortable and neceſſary retreat in advanced age, 101.

101. None but the ignorant deſpiſe it, 102. What parts of it moſt requiſite, 120. Muſt be adorned by manners, 123. The poſſeſſion of it increaſes deſire, 129.

Knowledge of the world, to be acquired only in the world, not in a cloſet, 80. What it truly is, 95. Neceſſary for every body, 177. The moſt uſeful of all ſtudies, 243, 248.

Kreuningen (Monſ.) his reſervedneſs, 265.

L.

Ladies. See *Women*.

Lambert (Marchioneſs de) her *Avis d'un Mere à un Fil*, a good book, 225.

Lambert (Sir John) Lord Cheſterfield wiſhed to be of ſervice to him in his profeſſion of a banker, 237. 242.

Language. The neceſſity of attending to the purity of it, 31. Modern languages ſhould be known correctly, accurately, and delicately, 241. Each has its peculiarities, 278.

Laſcaris (Count) a warm friend to Mr. Stanhope, 147, 148, 149. 155.

Latin, in what that written by a gentleman-ſcholar differs from a pedant's, and why, 132.

Laughing, nothing ſo illiberal as loud laughter, 112. 134.

Laurel, why eſteemed the moſt honourable of trees, 8.

Laxineſs, youth hath no pretenſions to indulge in it, though it is allowable to the *emeriti*, 184.

Legge (Mr.) appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, 272.

Leipſig, ſome account of, 92. A place of ſtudy, rather than of pleaſure, 139.

Letters, thoſe to and from foreign miniſters, as far as they go, are the beſt and moſt authentic records, 248.

Letter-writing, a talent of the greateſt importance, 10. What the beſt models of it, 91. What the perfection of letters of buſineſs, 233.

Lewis XIV. (King of France) the many ſtill-ſubſiſting expenſive buildings are monuments of his munificence, humanity, and good government, 60. The age he lived in very much reſembled the Auguſtan, 185. His vanity, not his knowledge, made him an encourager of the arts and ſciences, 244. Gratified his perſonal pride, by giving a Bourbon King to Spain at the expence of the true intereſts of France, 248. Whether really married to Madame Maintenon, 261. Never ſate down in perſon before any town unleſs there was a certainty that it would be taken, 336.

Libertine deſtroyed, in what manner a pleaſurable youth affected by that comedy, 191.

Liddell (Mr.) why choſen by Lord Cheſterfield for his ſecretary in Ireland, 274.
Ligonier (Sir John) appointed general and commander in chief, 289. Cruelly uſed by Lord Chatham, 367. Refuſed to reſign, *ibid.*
Liſle, the chief town in French Flanders, 57.
Liver, what almoſt always ſpecifics for obſtructions in it, 318.
Local cuſtoms, ſhould be carefully attended to, 169.
Longueville (Madame de) governed her brother the Prince de Conti, but was herſelf governed by Marſillac, 399.
Looks, frequently diſcover what words endeavour to conceal, 77.
London (Lord) much blamed for his retreat, 284.
Love, how repreſented by the poets, 43. Vows of eternal paſſion may ſometimes accidentally laſt three months, 166. Love not unaptly compared to the ſmall-pox, 249.
Lowndes (the famous Secretary of the Treaſury) a prudential maxim of his, 184.
Luines (De) what made his fortune with Lewis the Thirteenth, 250.
Lurſay (Madame de) friendly and hoſpitable, 212.
Lying, nothing more criminal, mean, and ridiculous, exemplified in the conſequence of various ſorts of lyes, 94. The only art of mean capacities, and inſeparably attended with infamy, 180.
Lyons, has an extenſive manufactory of gold, ſilver, and ſilk ſtuffs, 61.
*L****, his ſingular character, 162. 170,

M.

Mably (Abbé) his *Droit de l'Europe* recommended, 124. 127.
Macartney (Sir George) to be married to Lady Jane Stuart, 382.
Macclesfield (Earl of) one of the ableſt mathematicians and aſtronomers in Europe, and had the greateſt ſhare in forming the bill for the reformation of the calendar, 215. 317.
Machiavel, if he had been living in 1764, might have matched Cæſar Borgia with a ſuitable heroine, 347.
Mahony (Count) his houſe at Naples the reſort of the beſt company, 189.
Maintenon (Madame) ſome remarks on that lady, on her letters, and on her ſuppoſed marriage with Lewis the Fourteenth, 261.
Maittaire (Mr.) gives Lord Cheſterfield a favourable account of

of his ſon's progreſs in learning, 28, 29. His abilities handſomely commended, 40.
Mallet (Mr.) his death, 352.
Maltha, ſome account of the knights of that order, 126.
Man of the world, his ſuperiority over a ſyſtem-monger, 198.
Manières. See *Forms*.
Manners, the ornament of virtue and knowledge, 120. 148. A certain dignity in them abſolutely neceſſary, 158.
Mansfield (Lord). See *Murray*.
Marcel, a particular attention to his lectures enjoined, 208. 220. Which are of more conſequence, at a particular period of life, than all the *bureaus* in Europe, 214. Of more uſe than Ariſtotle, 215.
Marivaux, knew the human heart, perhaps, too well, 195.
Marlborough (Duke of) his character, 136. The influence of his manners and addreſs upon the firſt King of Pruſſia, 244. Slatterned himſelf into an immenſe debt, 274. No man ever ſaid a rude thing to him, 397.
Marriage, a common topic for falſe wit, 118. Pleaſantry on two intended ones, 300. A ſeparation the only laſting peace between a man and his wife, 336. The rage of matrimony very prevalent, inſtanced in ſome in the polite world, 345. Marriage not underſtood in this country, inſtanced in three divorces, 360; and in Lord ——, who parted with his wife, to keep another whore, 361. A matrimonial phrenzy rages, 372.
Marriage contracts, differ in France from thoſe in England, 235.
Marſeilles, ſome account of, 63.
Marſillac. See *Longueville*.
Martial, a famous epigram of his explained, 212.
Martial Air, eaſily acquired, 223.
Martin (Mr.) Latin tutor to Mr. Stanhope, 31.
Mary II. (Queen of England) ſome account of, 70.
Mary of Medicis, overturned in a river, and half drowned, 238. The Marſhal d'Ancre executed, for having governed her by the arts of witchcraft and magic, 245.
Maſcow (Profeſſor) Mr. Stanhope attended his lectures on the *jus publicum imperii*, &c. 92. 103. One of the ableſt men in Europe for political knowledge, 111.
Matignon (Marquis) Mr. Stanhope recommended to him, 202. 206.
Maty (Dr.) of ſingular ſervice to Mr. Stanhope, who had been unſucceſsfully treated by ſome other gentlemen of the Faculty, 342. 350. The only phyſician who did not miſtake Mr. Stanhope's caſe, 383.
Matzell, (a favourite bullfinch) Ode on his death, 122.

Maupertuis,

Maupertuis (Monſ. de) his character, 142. 259. A juſt obſervation of his, 278.
Mauvaiſe Honte, its ill effects, 79. 112. 150.
Maxims, by Lord Cheſterfield, 397. By Cardinal de Retz, 398. Lord Cheſterfield's remarks on the Cardinal's, 399.
Mazarin (Cardinal) what his predominant paſſion, 177. His character, 399. See *Haro*.
Memoires de Sully, that work recommended, 199.
Memoires pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire du 17eme Siecle, recommended, 128.
Men, have done more miſchief in the world than Women, 78. A trifling ſpecies, called *fine men*, abounds in courts, 132. Have poſſibly as much vanity as Women, though of another kind, 170. Do not always act like rational creatures, 173. General concluſions reſpecting mankind not to be drawn from particular principles, 177. A Man's moral character more delicate than even a Woman's reputation of chaſtity, 207.
Mendez (Mr.) a friend to Mr. Stanhope, 163.
Merit, when it is remarkable, makes its way in ſpite of all difficulties, 120. Unaccompanied with external and ſhowiſh accompliſhments, never makes a figure in the world, 229.
Method, its importance through life, 274. Particularly in accompts, 284.
Meyſſonier (a wine merchant) his character, 269.
Middleton (Dr.) his character as a phyſician, 311.
Military Men, when of a certain rank, are uſually very polite, 255.
Milton, the Devil the hero of his Paradiſe Loſt, 144.
Mind, its health depends much on that of the body, 319.
Miniſters, very ſhining ones, like the ſun, are apt to ſcorch when they ſhine the brighteſt, 275.
Miniſtry, a moſt thorough change in it, in July 1765, 354. The new one an heterogeneous jumble of youth and caducity, 355, 356. The outlines of another, 382.
Minorities, ſix have happened in England ſince the Conqueſt, 216.
Miſtreſs, a King's, or a Prime Miniſter's, may often give very uſeful information to a foreign miniſter, 132.
Mitchell (Mr.) continued miniſter at Berlin, at the earneſt entreaty of the King of Pruſſia, 297. 299.
Mob, every numerous aſſembly ſuch, however reſpectable the individuals, 215.
Modern Hiſtory, directions for the ſtudy of it, 113. 120.
Modeſty, the beſt bait for praiſe, 192.
Moiſy (Dr.) Lord Cheſterfield benefited much by his advice, 342. A phyſician of eminence at Bath, 370. 410.

Monarchy,

Monarchy, the first form of government established at Rome, 14.
Monconseil (Madame) Mr. Stanhope directed to consult her, 204, 205, 206. She gives a favourable account of him, 238. Mr. Stanhope directed to call on her, 338. Lord Chesterfield accused of exhausting on that lady his talent of saying agreeable things, 401.
Money, the cause of most of the quarrels that happen between fathers and sons, 201.
Monsey (Dr.) his powders of service to Lord Chesterfield, 367. Our noble author's regard for him, 410, 411.
Montbazon (Madame de). See *Beaufort*.
Montesquieu (President) his account of the education proper for a monarchical government, 196.
Moral Character, should not only be pure, but even out of the reach of suspicion, 180.
Mordaunt (General) the public expected great discoveries from his trial, 288, 289. A previous examination into his conduct, by three general officers, 290.
Motteville (Madame de) her Memoirs recommended, 399.
Mountstuart (Lord) going to be married to one of the Miss Windsors, 363.
Munchausen (Mons. Madame, and Miss) 249. 251. Mons. Munchausen blamed for the Hanover convention, 287. Went to Stade on a bold and dangerous experiment, 288. The event of it fortunate, 296. A little pique he took against Mr. Stanhope adjusted by Lord Chesterfield, 300. Engaged in a negotiation with Prince Ferdinand, 308.
Munich, the first court at which Mr. Stanhope was presented, 93.
Munster (treaty of) what the views of the several parties concerned in it, 127.
Munter (Madame) a favourite of Mr. Stanhope's, 265.
Murray (Mr. now Lord Mansfield) why considered as an excellent speaker, 211. On account of his eloquence, had more practice than any other gentleman of the long robe, 272. His Lordship's eloquence in the House of Peers, 383.
Muses (the Nine) their names, and poetical history, 3.
Mystery, the only secrecy of weak and cunning men, 397.

N.

Nails, directions for cutting them, 203.
Names (proper) no settled rules for those of the ancients, 16.
Naples, an ample theatre of *virtù*, 189.
Natural Affection, in reality there is no such thing, 102.

Natural Curioſities, ſhould not be the main object of a traveller's inquiries, 160.
Navigation, a ſlight knowledge of it ſufficient for thoſe who are not of the profeſſion, 124.
Navigation Act, ſome account of, 204.
Negotiator, what neceſſary to form a ſkilful and ſucceſsful one, 257.
Neſtor, ſome account of, 7.
Newcaſtle (Duke of) his weak ſide pointed out, 250. Mr. Stanhope directed to offer his ſervices in the ſeveral departments of his Grace's office, 251. The illneſs of the Ducheſs an hindrance to Mr. Stanhope, 255. Whence the Duke's confuſion in buſineſs aroſe, 274. 284. Appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury, 276. Intereſted himſelf in ſecuring Mr. Stanhope's election, *ibid.* Diſtinguiſhed that gentleman's official letters with approbation, 288. Supported by the Whigs, 289.
New Style, when and how introduced into this kingdom, 212. Particular account of the Julian and Gregorian calendars, 215.
New-year's-day, a time when the kindeſt and warmeſt wiſhes are exchanged without the leaſt meaning, 262. The moſt lying day in the whole year, 314.
Night, Virgil's deſcription of, with remarks, 53.
Niſme, remarks on its antiquities, 371.
Nivernois (Duke of) Embaſſador at Rome from the court of France, 181. His character, 182.
Nolet (Abbé) a philoſophical tutor to Mr. Stanhope, 212.
Northampton, an election for that town coſt the contending parties at leaſt thirty thouſand pounds on each ſide, 384.
Northington (Earl of) talked of quitting the office of Lord Preſident, 377. Was requeſted to continue in office, 378.
Novel, is properly an abbreviated romance, 52.
Numa Pompilius, ſome account of, 15.

O.

Oaths, when unneceſſarily taken, are always ſuſpicious, 77.
Oeconomy, its advantages, 397.
Old Hock, where the beſt to be met with, 267. 299.
Oliver Cromwell, his character, 70.
Onſlow (Mr. George) Mr. Stanhope, in May 1741, exhorted to endeavour to excel him in learning, each of them being then nine years old, 56. 72.
Operas, Lord Cheſterfield's opinion of them, 237.

Orange (William I. Prince of, called the *Taciturne*) his character, 396.

Orator, what properly he is, 10. The nature and uſe of oratory, 34. By ſtudy and application, any man may become a tolerable orator, 61. What the beſt books to form and finiſh an orator, 171.

Orders (Military and Religious) their hiſtory well worth conſulting, 126. Remarks on their foundations, 131. 238.

Orleans (Duke of) his character, 399.

Orloff (Count) his influence over the Czarina eaſily to be accounted for, 376.

Orthography, one ſingle error in it may fix a ridicule on a perſon for life, 204.

Oſſat (Cardinal de) an able negotiator, 216. His Letters the true letters of buſineſs, 233. 248.

Oſtraciſm, what it was, 39. 47.

Oſcitantes Librarii, that expreſſion explained, 73.

Ovid, his beautiful deſcription of Envy, 43; of Apollo and his Palace, 44; of Famine, 45; of the Morning, 46; of Noon, 47; of Rumour, 49. From a natural genius to poetry, often ſpoke verſes without intending it, 61.

P.

Painting, a liberal art, 166.

Palatine (La). See *Nieuville*.

Pampigny (Monſ.) commends Mr. Stanhope, 86.

Paolo (Frà.) his treatiſe *De Beneficiis* recommended, 165. 268. For this, and ſome other treatiſes againſt the court of Rome, he was ſtillettoed, 230.

Paracelſus, aſſerted that he had diſcovered the philoſopher's ſtone, 132.

Paris, his diſpoſal of the golden apple, 5.

Paris, a ſhort character of that city and its inhabitants, 60. Cautions to Mr. Stanhope againſt his arrival at that gay metropolis, 190. 202, 203. Faſhion more tyrannical there than in any other part of the world, 191.

Parliament, eaſier to ſpeak there than is commonly imagined, 174. The chief place for an Engliſhman to make a figure in, 211. 283. Plain unadorned ſenſe and reaſon not ſufficient for a ſpeaker there, 215. The parliaments of France deſcribed, 234. Inſtructions to Mr. Stanhope for making a figure in parliament, 257. A *perſona muta* there of the ſame importance as a candle-ſnuffer in any other theatre, 272. Receipt to make a ſpeaker in parliament, *ibid.* Succeſs in that article removes all other objections, *ibid.* Parliament, in this country,

try, the only road to figure and fortune, 273. In that great aſſembly, a few only require common ſenſe, the others flowing and harmonious periods, *ibid.* Why lawyers have a ſuperiority in parliament, 274. The Houſe uſually indulgent to the firſt efforts of a member, 276. A ſingular inſtance of unanimity in the Houſe of Commons on an important occaſion, 297. A ſtill greater, 313. On crouded days, the Houſe may be compared to *la grotta del cane*, 309. Impoſſible for any human being to ſpeak *well* for three hours and a half, 331.

Partition Treaties, remarks on the two celebrated ones formed after the peace of Ryſwick, 248.

Paſcal, his *Lettres d'un Provincial* commended, 176. 236.

Paſſions, every man has a prevailing one, by which he may be worked upon, and in which it is dangerous to truſt him, 80; but which it is neceſſary to ſtudy, 97.

Patience, a moſt neceſſary qualification for buſineſs, 377.

Patin (Guy) recommends to a patient, a horſe for a doctor, and an aſs for an apothecary, 369.

Patricians, their importance at Rome, 18. Abuſed their power, 19.

Peace, the proſpect of it in 1757 not favourable to this country, 289. Very different the following year, 298. Remarks on the preliminaries, 398.

Pedantry, how to be avoided, 110.

Pegaſus, his poetical hiſtory, 3.

Pelham (Mr.) his death and character, 275.

Pelnote (Mr.) French tutor to Mr. Stanhope, 31.

Pembroke (Earl of) much commended in accounts from Hanover, 256.

Perron (Comte de) 147, 148.

Perron (Monſ. du) his character, 249.

Pertingue (Cardinal) commends Mr. Stanhope, 140; and renders him ſome ſervices, 142.

Petrarch, his poetical character, 185.

Phyſical Ills, great checks to Love and Ambition, 357.

Pitiſcus, his pedantry cenſured, 132.

Pitt (Mr.) his character, 211. His adminiſtration had many enemies, 288. Supported by the Tories and the Londoners, 289. Gained ground in the cloſet, without loſing popularity, 297. Jogged-on with the Duke of Newcaſtle, 298. His power in the Houſe of Commons, 313. The junction of Spain with France did great credit to his political ſagacity, 327. His vaſt conſequence, 328. 330. Had three long conferences with the King, 336. Would not come into office without Lord Temple's conſent, 354. A cripple all the year, and in violent pain at leaſt half of it, 358. His gout very

real, not political, 359. Accepted the title of Earl of Chatham, and had the entire nomination of a new Miniſtry, in which he choſe the office of Lord Privy Seal, 365. The triumph of his enemies at his new dignity, *ibid.* Vindicated himſelf from the charges of a pamphlet publiſhed by Lord Temple, 366. Confined at Bath with the gout, 372. Too ill to hear of any buſineſs, 374. 376. His gout thrown upon his nerves, 378. Conjectures on his future political plans, 381. Promiſed to ſecure Mr. Stanhope a ſeat in the new parliament, 381. Retired to Hayes, 382. His eloquence, 383.

Pitt (Mrs.) Mr. Stanhope blamed for omitting to pay the homage due to her beauty, 263.

Places, how far they may be ſuppoſed to bias people of probity and property, 277.

Pleaſing, a very neceſſary art, and how to be attained, 97. What the moſt effectual of the various ingredients that compoſe it, 266.

Pleaſures, thoſe that are rational, and proper for a gentleman pointed out, 85. 142. The rock on which moſt young men ſplit, 87. A rational plan for attaining pleaſure, *ibid.* Attention neceſſary in pleaſures as well as in ſtudies, 98. At proper times, both neceſſary and uſeful, 109. Thoſe which are liberal, how diſtinguiſhed from their oppoſites, 148. 192. Sweetened by buſineſs, 157. What the period of life for enjoying them, 216.

Poetry, in what it differs from proſe, 32. The mechanical part of it may eaſily be acquired, but a genius for it muſt be the gift of Nature, 61. The only accompliſhment which it is not in the power of every man of common underſtanding to attain, 81. A frozen brain unfit for it, 143.

Poets, the modern ones have adopted all the hiſtories of the ancients, 2.

Poland (King of) what the probable conſequences of his death, 269.

Polignac (Madame) not handſome, 217. A piece of mohair preſented to her, 230.

Politeneſs. See *Good Breeding*.

Politician, what properly his rudiments, 104.

Pope (Mr.) an inſtance of Lord Cheſterfield's high opinion of him, 96. Many people were proud of boaſting an intimacy with him and Swift, who never were twice in company with either, 219.

Pope of Rome, remarks on his pretended infallibility, 67. Hath always great influence in the affairs of Europe, 121.

Porſenna (King of Hetruria) ſome account of, 17.

Portland (Duke and Ducheſs of) pleaſed with Mr. Stanhope's attention to Lord Titchfield, 310.

Portraits,

Portraits, list of some which Lord Chesterfield wished to purchase, 262.
Portugal (King of) why better off than any other of the belligerant powers, 328.
Poulet, whence that word applied to a billet-doux, 209.
Prætors, their origin, 19.
Praise, when not deserved, is the severest satire, 22.
Prejudices, how imbibed, and by what methods to be gotten the better of, 144.
Pretender, directions for Mr. Stanhope's conduct, in case of meeting him or his adherents in Italy, 160.
Princes, their penetration seldom goes deeper than the surface, 170.
Pronouns, often create obscurity or ambiguity, 233.
Proud Man, his insolent civility more shocking than his rudeness, 178.
Provincial Towns, the very best of them have some awkwardnesses, 156.
Prussia. See *Berlin*. *Frederick*.
Public Minister, his profession, more than any other, requires the nicest and most distinguished good-breeding, 170.
Public Worship, no place which is set apart for it can be an object of laughter or ridicule, 109.
Puisieux (Madame de) friendly to Mr. Stanhope, 221, 222.
Pulteney (General) his death, and immense riches, 379.
Pulteney (Lord) recommended to the notice of Mr. Stanhope, 124. 140.

Q.

Quarles, disgraced and vilified the name of Emblems, 341.

R.

Rake, an ungentlemanly character, 201.
Ranelagh Gardens, admirably calculated for serious reflections upon the vanities of the world, 313.
Rational Man, what the proper subjects for his self-examination every night, 288.
Reading, how to be profitably pursued, 184. See *Books*.
Reason, he who addresses himself to it, without first engaging the heart, is little likely to succeed, 129. Though it ought to direct mankind, seldom does, 273.
Reflection, what the proper age to use it, 144.

Reformation (the) a very important æra in hiſtory, 117.
Regency Bill, Lord Cheſterfield's opinion of, 352.
Rembrandt, his paintings are caricaturas, 222.
Republick, the neceſſary conſtitution of it is extinguiſhed in the United Provinces, 396.
Reputation, the advantages of a good one, 140.
Reſentment, when impotent and unavailing, is beneath the dignity of a Man, 277.
Retz (Cardinal de) his Memoirs recommended, 113. 117. 129. Remarks on ſome ſelect paſſages in them, 130. His ſagacious reflection on Cardinal Chigi, 158. An excellent maxim of his applied to the repeal of the Jew bill, 268. His Political Maxims, 398. His character, 399.
Review of an Army, what the proper queſtions for a ſpectator to aſk at it, 143.
Rhetorick, its uſes, 31.
Rheumatiſm, remarks on that diſorder, 156. Is the diſtemper of a hackney coachman or chairman, 258.
Rhone, a great difference in the manners of the people on the oppoſite ſides of that river, 203.
Richelieu (Cardinal) what that great Miniſter's foible, 97. 175. A ſignal inſtance of his refined policy, 239. 253.
Richelieu (Marſhal) raiſed by the graces of his perſon and addreſs to the higheſt dignities in France, 199. 226. 247. Made great progreſs at Hanover, in *metallic* learning, 322.
Richmond (Duke of) aſked for the office of Secretary of State, and obtained it, 363.
Ridicule, when once accidentally faſtened on any perſon, is with difficulty got rid of, 171, 172.
Robertſon (Dr.) his character as an hiſtorian, 319.
Robinſon (Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Grantham) accepted the office of Secretary of State with reluctance, 277.
Robinſon (Sir Thomas, of Chelſea) his letters always gave Lord Cheſterfield pleaſure and information, 412, 413.
Rochefoucault (Duke de la) an improvement on one of his Maxims, 112. The foundation of his book defended, 129. Paints Man very exactly, 210. His Maxims ſhould be read in a morning, and compared with real characters in the evening, 225. One of them applied to the King of Pruſſia, 357.
Rockingham (Marquis of) his connexion ſtands fair for the miniſtry, 374. All his friends abſolutely excluded, 382.
Roderigue (Monſ.) character of his Weekly Hiſtories, 268.
Romances, in what particular the modern differ from the ancient, 52.
Rome (ancient) its hiſtory the moſt inſtructive in all antiquity, 12. A conciſe account of it, 13—20. 35.

Rome (modern) the objects of attention it furniſhes, 148. 164. Character of the ladies there, 170. No good dancing-maſters in that city, 186.

Romulus, ſome account of, 13. His mother a Veſtal, 15. Killed by the Senators, *ibid.*

Roſenbagen (Parſon) Lord Cheſterfield declines uſing his intereſt to influence him in a point Lord Sandwich wiſhed to carry, 342.

Rule, what an unexceptionably uſeful and neceſſary one, 213.

Ruſſia, character of the court of St. Peterſburgh, 291. The intentions of its ſovereign incomprehenſible, 297. 299. In that empire, depoſing and murdering are nearly allied, 347.

Ruſſia (Elizabeth Empreſs of) what would probably be the conſequences of her death, 281. That event happened too late to be of any ſervice to the King of Pruſſia, 288. Conjectures on the ſubject of the ſucceſſion, *ibid.* The reaſons given in her manifeſto, for the march of her troops againſt the King of Pruſſia, not the true ones, 293.

Ruſſia, Catharine II. (Empreſs of) completed her character of a *femme forte*, in a manner that would have qualified her for the Heroine of Machiavel, 347.

S.

Sabines, the rape of their women, 15.

Saint Germain (Madame) ſpeaks advantageouſly of Mr. Stanhope, 86.

Saint Germain (Marquis de) Embaſſador at Paris from the court of Turin, 214.

Saint Real (Abbé) author of "Don Carlos," a pretty Novel, founded on truth, 52.

Sallier (Abbé) Mr. Stanhope directed to apply to him for a tutor in geometry and aſtronomy, 212.

Sandwich (Counteſs of) commended, 230.

Sandwich (Earl of) providentially raiſed up, to vindicate true religion and morality, 340. Remarkably civil and kind to Mr. Stanhope, 342. Is appointed Poſt-maſter, 382.

Sardinia (King of) a very able prince, 142.

Savary, his *Dictionnaire de Commerce* the beſt book of its kind, 207.

Savoy (Houſe of) hath produced many great men, 149.

Saxony, queries on the ſtate of that electorate, 112. Its court a very gaudy one, 116.

Schaunat, his Hiſtory of the Palatinate originally written in German, 268.
Schullemberg (Count) Mr. Stanhope accompanied him to The Göhr, 256. Came to England with King George the Second, 261.
Schwederius, his *Theatrum Pretenſionum* an uſeful book to be occaſionally conſulted, 248.
Schwiegeldt (Monſ.) an old friend of Lord Cheſterfield, 249. 251.
Scipio, his moderation, continence, and generoſity, 35. 47.
Sculpture, a liberal art, 166.
Secrecy, the only myſtery of able men, 397.
Secret Expedition (in 1757) conjectures on its deſtination, 285. Its conſequences, 286. Probable cauſes of its diſappointment, 288.
Secret Expedition (in 1758) one of great force preparing, 298. Its object, 300; and conſequences, 301. 308.
Secretary of State, what qualifications are abſolutely neceſſary for that important office, 84. 105. In what manner it hath too frequently been filled, 120.
Secrets, are more eaſily to be kept than is commonly imagined, 130.
Self-converſation, recommended by Lord Shafteſbury to all authors, 367; by Lord Cheſterfield to all men, *ibid.*
Self-love, always makes a man think himſelf of more importance than he really is, 288.
Servants in Livery, remarks on, 108.
Sevigné (Madame) her Letters, and thoſe of Count Buſſy Rabutin, recommended as proper books for the library of a traveller, 91.
Shafteſbury (Earl of) a pretty remark of his on virtue and cleanlineſs, 167. A ſingular anecdote of him, 265. Recommends ſelf-converſation to all men, 337.
Shepherd (James) hanged for an intention to ſhoot King George the Firſt, 130. His remarkable intrepidity, *ibid.*
Simonetti (Madame de) a lady of the firſt faſhion at Milan, 183.
Simulation, in what it differs from diſſimulation, in the judgement of Bacon and Bolingbroke, 151. 180.
Singularity, pardonable only in old Age and Retirement, 278.
Sinzendorf (Count) his character, 263.
Sixtus V. (Pope) a great, but able, knave, 121.
Slingelandt (Penſionary) was Lord Cheſterfield's Friend, his Maſter, and his Guide, 396.
Small-talk, what it is, and where moſt uſed, 228. Of great uſe in mixed companies, 256.
Soltikow (Monſ.) the Ruſſian reſident at Hamburgh, 291.

Sorbonne,

Sorbonne, the outlines of that famous Eſtabliſhment, 236.
Souterkin of Wit, 143.
Spain, probability of that kingdom's declaring war againſt Great Britain, 325. Groſsly inſulted this country, 346. 348.
Speaker. See *Parliament*.
Spectacle de la Nature, a ſuperficial, but pretty book, 138.
Spectator, Lord Cheſterfield's opinion of that work, 76.
Speech, graceful ſpeech an indiſpenſable accompliſhment, 124.
Stamp-duty, Lord Cheſterfield thought it not an object worth hazarding the diſaffection of America about, 360. In his Lordſhip's opinion, a moſt pernicious meaſure, 361. The ſubject of warm and acrimonious debates in both houſes, 362.
Stanhope (Mr. John) an account of his death, 138.
Stanhope (Mr. Philip) travelled into Holland when only five years old, 1. Improved in his tranſlations from the Latin, 4. His attention, 16. Mr. Maittaire commends his diligence, 21. 28, 29; and Lord Cheſterfield his modeſty, 33. Begins his tenth year with a new courſe of life and ſtudies, 56. His unfavourable opinion of the Ladies reprimanded, 78. His future deſtination pointed out to him, 81. His improvements in good-breeding commended, 86. Advice to him on dreſs, 88; on making remarks where he travels, 90; on letter-writing, 91; on cleanlineſs of perſon, 92; on ſearching into the characters of his acquaintance, 95; on the choice of friends, 96. The character given of him by Mr. Harte afforded his noble father great ſatisfaction, 103. A particular attention to foreign negotiations recommended to him, 107. The only man whoſe education from the beginning was calculated for the department of foreign affairs, 120. His enunciation bad, 122. 197. Maſter of the German language, 129. His hand-writing cenſured, 130. 197. 209. 215. The nature of his future expences pointed out to him, 142. His reception at Berlin, 145. Cautioned againſt too great an intimacy with the illiberal part of his countrymen, 150. Diſordered, 153. His character, by a Venetian lady, 172. Directed to prepare himſelf for a ſeat in parliament, 173. The pleaſing proſpects which awaited him, 179. His accompliſhments and defects contraſted, 197. His character from a friend at Paris, 210; from Monſ. D'Aillon, 220; from Monſ. Tollet, *ibid.*; from another friend at Paris, 221. Reckoned by Marcel one of his beſt ſcholars, 224. Directed to bring his mother ſome ſmall preſent, 231; and Lady Cheſterfield a ſnuff-box, *ibid.* His character

character, by Lord Albemarle, *ibid.* Confined by a fever, 239. His character, by Monſ. Boccage, 244; by Mr. Pelham, 404. Lord Cheſterfield's anxiety for his reception at Hanover, 250. Rules of conduct as a Courtier pointed out to him, 251. Directions to him, in caſe his expectations at Hanover are diſappointed, 252. Has an aſthmatic complaint, 253. Recommended to the notice of M. Voltaire, 254. Is well received at Hanover, 256. Parliamentary and foreign affairs, the two great objects of his education, 257. His character by Count Sinzendorf and Monſ. Clairaut, 262. Naturally inclined to be fat, and, being a very hearty feeder, was conſequently plethoric, *ibid.* His great ſuperiority, at the age of nineteen, over the generality of his countrymen, 264. Had naturally a very pleaſing countenance, 266. A paſſage in the Old Bachelor humourouſly applied to him, 267. Is diſtinguiſhed at Manheim, 269. Sends Lord Cheſterfield a wild boar, 270. His improvement in letter-writing commended, 272. His ſeat in the Houſe of Commons ſecured, 272. Will be elected for Liſkeard without oppoſition, 274. A Pyrrhoniſm in matters of ſtate enjoined him, 276. His firſt appearance in the Houſe of Commons, 279. His official letters approved of by Lord Holderneſſe, and by the King, 283; by the Duke of Newcaſtle and Lord Cheſterfield, 288; by Lord Hardwicke, 291. 296. The Landgrave of Heſſe very civil to him, 287. Directions for his conduct on an intereſting political event, *ibid.* Hints ſuggeſted to him, for a conference with Monſ. Soltikow, the Ruſſian reſident at Hamburgh, 291, 292. The Berlin Commiſſion for him the object of Lord Cheſterfield's views, 296. Adviſed to write a conciſe Hiſtory of the great events he had been witneſs to at Hamburgh, 298. Praiſed by the Princeſs of Heſſe, and in conſequence complimented by King George the Second and Princeſs Amelia, 299. Employed to forward ſome books to the Princeſs Amelia of Pruſſia, 301. Makes Lord Cheſterfield a preſent of ſome curious wine, 306. Mr. Stanhope's civilities to Lord Tichfield acknowledged by the Duke and Ducheſs of Portland, 310. Receives benefit from the preſcriptions of Dr. Middleton, 311. Hopes to have the honour of inveſting Prince Ferdinand with the blue riband, 312, 313. A difficulty ſtarted on that ſubject, 314. In love with a Lady of Hamburgh, *ibid.* 315. Lady Cheſterfield diſcouraged from troubling him with a commiſſion for herſelf, by his neglecting to execute ſome given by Madame Munchauſen and Miſs Chetwynd, 316. Boerhaave's advice to Lord Cheſterfield applied to Mr. Stanhope, 318. Diſappointed in his expectations of a viſit

a viſit to this country, 320. Some little difficulties attending his re-election in parliament got over, 324; that election coſt him two thouſand pounds, 349. Is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Ratiſbon, 332, 333, 334. Difficulties attending the ceremonial there, 335. Received much benefit from the advice of Dr. Maty, 342. 350 His diſorder, which had been miſtaken for the gout, proved to be the rheumatiſm, 343. Negotiation for vacating his ſeat in parliament, 349. Directed to conſult the Dreſden phyſicians, 350. Entertained Miſs Chudleigh at Dreſden, 357. The baths of Suabia recommended to him, 359. Directed to write often to his mother, 363. Preparing to go to the South of France, 368, 369. A ſeat in parliament promiſed him by Lord Chatham, 371. A Borough-jobber ſpoken to for one by Lord Cheſterfield, *ibid.* Mr. Stanhope's complicated complaints, 383. Is diſappointed of the ſeat in parliament, *ibid.* His diſorder a dropſy, 385. Character of his two ſons, Charles and Philip, 390, 391. 393. 395.

Stanhope (Mrs. Eugenia) a proof of Lord Cheſterfield's eſteem for her, 389, 390. His Lordſhip's good opinion confirmed, 391.

Stanhope (Sir William) diſappointed in not receiving ſome Old Hock from Hamburgh, 299. Goes to paſs a winter at Nice, 380.

Stanley (Mr. Hans) going Embaſſador to Ruſſia, 365.

States General, the names of the Seven Provinces which form that government, 1. Their connexion and tranſactions with this country render a knowledge of their conſtitution indiſpenſable to a ſenator, 276. Some account of that government, 396.

Stateſmen, like Beauties, are ſeldom ſenſible of their own decay, 274.

Stevens (Mr.) a friend of Mr. Stanhope, 163. Died of a conſumption, 323.

Stormont (Lord) an encomium on, 207.

Strafford (Earl of) governed for a conſiderable time the court of Berlin, 216.

Stratagem, the ridicule of a paſſage in that comedy commended, 263.

Strathmore (Earl of) kinſman to Lord Cheſterfield, 372; about marrying Miſs Bowes, the richeſt heireſs in Europe, *ibid.*

Style, the importance of an attention to it, 171. 267.

Sugar, is one of the moſt valuable branches of commerce, 285.

Sully

Sully (Duke of) nothing contributed more to his riſe than a prudent œconomy in his youth, 397.
Suſpicion, Who the proper objects of it, 177.
Swift (Dean) his deſcription of the Flappers in Laputa, 99. 162. An humourous obſervation of his, 216. A Poem of his, [ſince inſerted in his Works,] which Lord Cheſterfield had in the original MS. 254. See *Pope*.
Switzerland, Queſtions relative to its internal policy, 79. 82.
Sylphium, the great value ſet upon it by the Romans, 306.
Syſtems, perfection the object always propoſed in them, 240.

T.

Tacitus, an obſervation of his commended, 228.
Tarquin, ſome account of, 17.
Tarquin the Proud, becoming from his tyranny deteſtable, was expelled with all his family, 17.
Taſſo, character of his poetry, 185.
Taſte, its metaphorical ſignification, 44.
Taxis (Madame de) an inſolent fine lady, 249.
Teeth, directions for preſerving them, 92. 150. 203. No hard ſubſtance ſhould be uſed in cleaning them, 273.
Temper, a command of it abſolutely neceſſary, 151. 258.
Temperance recommended, 115.
Temple (Earl) Mr. Pitt would not come into office without his conſent, 354. Publiſhed the particulars of that great Miniſter's quarrel with him, 366.
Temple (Sir William) his Letters recommended, 248.; his remark on Penſionary De Witt, 250. Remarks on a negotiation which he valued himſelf highly upon, 396.
Tencin (Madame de) Lord Cheſterfield's eſteem for her, 405.
Teutonic Order, ſome account of, 126.
Theatre, that of Paris exceeds all others, 201. Yet both that and the Engliſh want ſeveral regulations, 237.
Time, its importance, 39. The ſmalleſt portion of it may be uſefully filled up, 98. Many people loſe two or three hours every day, by not taking care of the minutes, 99. Few know the true uſe and value of time, 101. How it ſhould be employed, 179. 242. Very few are œconomiſts of it, 184.
Timidity, pernicious to a young man, 195.
Toulon, ſome account of, 62.
Townſhend (Lord) why he never pleaſed as an orator, though he

he always ſpoke materially, with argument and knowledge, 173. The ſuppoſed author of a good pamphlet, 356.
Townſhend (Mr. Charles) reflection on his verſatility, 331. A *bon mot* on it, 356. Firmly engaged to Mr. Pitt, 337. To ſhew that he was in the Oppoſition, let off a ſpeech on the Princeſs Carolina Matilda's portion, 340. Had the ſole management of the Houſe of Commons, 365. Soon on ill terms with Lord Chatham, 369; who could not well do without his abilities in the Houſe of Commons, 372.
Trade, Axioms in it, 401.
Tradeſman, what neceſſary qualifications for him, 192.
Tranſlators, Foreign Miniſters ſhould never be under the neceſſity of employing, paying, or truſting them, for any European language, 252.
Travelling, its proper object, which is uſually neglected by the Engliſh, 79. 98. 150. 235. 256. What the real utility of it, 265.
Treaties, Hiſtories of the moſt conſiderable, recommended, 120. 248.
Treves (Chapter of) an aſſertion of that body, reſpecting Rheniſh wine, 303.
Tribunes, their origin at Rome, 19.
Triflers, on what their attention engaged, 125.
Troy, ſome account of the ſiege of that city, 5, 6, 7.
Truth, the firſt duty of religion and morality, 69.
Tuſana, the name of a Neapolitan woman, who invented a remarkable poiſon, 288.
Tullus Hoſtilius, ſome account of, 15.
Turin, an accompliſhed Capital, 136. Lord Cheſterfield's expectations from Mr. Stanhope's ſtay there, 146.
Turkiſh Hiſtory, the religious part excepted, not fabulous, though poſſibly not true, 266.
Tuſcan Order, why the propereſt in the foundation of an edifice, 170.

V.

Valiere (Madame de) her character reſpectable, 224.
Vanbrugh (Sir John) reflections on his Style of Building, 371.
Vanity, unqueſtionably the ruling paſſion of Women, 218. Is the moſt univerſal principle of human action, 260.
Venice, the miniſters of that ſtate are neceſſarily able negotiators, 145. Remarks on that city, 145, 146. Produced many great painters, 153. Few travellers know any thing of that intricate and ſingular form of government, 153. What a frivolous policy in it, 160.
Vergy (Monſ. du) made oath before the Grand Jury of Middleſex, that he was hired by Monſ. du Guerchy to aſſaſſinate Monſ. D'Eon, 362. Is proſecuted by the Attorney General, *ibid.*
Verſatility, its effects on a courtier, 251.
Vices, thoſe of adoption; of all others, the moſt diſgraceful and unpardonable, 150. The Engliſh generally purſue the loweſt, *ibid.* Vice is as degrading as it is criminal, 157.
Vienna, it is the cuſtom there for the Men to make curteſies, inſtead of bows, to the Emperor, 93.
Vieuville (Monſ. la) his influence on La Palatine, 399.
Ville (Abbé de la) his character, 258.
Viner (Mr.) the only member of the Houſe of Commons who oppoſed Mr. Pitt, 277. 315.
Virgil, his Deſcription of Night, 53.
Virtù, the Pope's taſte in it cenſured, 188.
Virtue, to be perfectly virtuous, more than mere juſtice is neceſſary, 21. Virtue, ſooner or later, is ſure to be rewarded, 51. Reflections on Virtue, 54. Whoever knows it, muſt love it, 102. Every virtue hath its kindred vice, and every excellence its kindred weakneſs, 110. The *leniores Virtutes* more captivating than the greater, 278.
Vivacity, how far pleaſing, 141.
Underſtanding, the ſubject on which women of real beauty ſhould be flattered, 97.
United Provinces. See *States General*.
Voiture, made ſeveral ſtanzas, full of falſe wit, on an accident which happened to a lady, 271.
Voltaire (Monſ.) his *Rome Sauvée* cenſured by the ſeverer critics, 242; commended by Lord Cheſterfield, 254. Sends our noble Author his *Hiſtoire du Siécle de Louis* XIV. from Berlin, 244. Remarks on that book, *ibid.* 254. Mr. Stanhope

hope introduced to him, 253. Lord Chesterfield advises him to write a History of the King of Prussia, 254. Character of M. Voltaire's writings, 259. His Histories of *Les Croisades*, and *L'Esprit Humain*, commended; and a performance called *Micromegas* (ascribed to him) censured, 262. His edition of *Les Annales de l'Empire* wished for by Lord Chesterfield, 277. The *Contes de Guillaume Vadé* not worthy of him, 348.

Utrecht (Treaty of) an interesting period in the politics of this century, 248.

Vulgarity of Language, how acquired, 163.

W.

Wales (Frederick Prince of) probable consequences of his death, 216.

—— (George Prince of) his character, 216.

Waller (Mr. Edmund) a pretty Poem of his cited and commended, 32. His admirable reply to King Charles II. when accused of having made finer verses in praise of Oliver Cromwell than he had bestowed on that Monarch, 409.

Waller (Mr. ——) could seldom speak without laughing, 112.

Walpole (Sir Robert) what his foible, 97. His great regularity made Business easy to him, 274. Never had a civil thing said to him, though much flattered, 397.

Warming-pan Story, the well-known one, related by Bishop Burnet, proved fatal to Jacobitism, 144.

Wassenaer (Count) an instance of Lord Chesterfield's attention to please that nobleman, 249. Not able to draw this kingdom into the secret treaty of 1746, 280.

Weakness, that of every man should be humoured, 81; and attentively studied, 97. People in general will easier bear being told of their vices than their follies, 172.

Weight of Metal, a modern sea-phrase, unknown to Admiral Blake, 285.

Well-bred Man described, 79. What his characteristic, 119. Seldom thinks (and never seems to think) himself slighted, 263.

Westminster School, not the seat of Politeness, 182.

Weymouth (Lord) nominated Secretary of State, 382. Tacitly consents to a request of Mr. Stanhope, 383.

Wigs, for what purpose full-bottomed ones were contrived, 225.

Wilkes (Mr.) univerſally given up, 339. That intrepid aſſertor of our rights and liberties out of danger, 340. In imitation of the great men of antiquity, by going into voluntary exile, defeated his creditors and proſecutors, 345. Loſt his election for London, but *carried it hollow* for Middleſex, 384.

William III. (King of England) ſome account of, 70.

Williams (Sir Charles Hanbury) his politeneſs to Mr. Stanhope, 119; and his friendſhip, 162. His Ode on the Death of a Bullfinch, 122. His conſequence at Dreſden, 269. Melancholy proofs of his phrenzy, 295, 296, 297.

Wilmington (Lord) his caſe remembered, when her preſent Majeſty's jointure was ſettling, 325.

Wit, may create Admirers, but makes few Friends, 252.

Wits, the converſation of thoſe at Paris generally inſtructive, 219.

Wolfe (Colonel) his gallant offer at Aix, 289.

Women, their whole ſex ſhould not be condemned for the faults of individuals, 78. The greateſt attention is due to them, 81. Their converſation contributes to the poliſhing of a gentleman, 85. On the ſubject of beauty, ſcarce any flattery too groſs for them to ſwallow, 97. 151. Improve the manners, if not the underſtanding, of Men, 103. Have great influence in fixing a man's faſhionable character, 122. General directions for conduct reſpecting the Ladies, 129. To be talked to as beings below Men, and above Boys, 131. Eſtabliſh or deſtroy every man's reputation of good-breeding, 170. Much more like each other than Men are, 177. Veteran Women of Condition the propereſt perſons to introduce a young man into the *beau monde*, 181. 186. Are not to be captivated by beauty, but by attention, 183. A man had much better talk too much to them than too little, *ibid.* The danger of forming diſgraceful connexions among them, 201. Have great influence in Courts, 216. Entitled by preſcription to great outward reſpect and attention, 227. In what particulars they reſemble the ſpear of Telephus, 315. Have always had a great ſhare in the politics of France, 399.

World. See *Knowledge of the World*.

Writing, it is in every man's power to write what hand he pleaſes, 140. 197. 209.

3297
B. H. B

Y.

York (Edward Duke of) embarks on a Secret Expedition, 303.
Yorke (Colonel) Mr. Stanhope adviſed to cultivate his friendſhip and protection, 201. 231. Is a man of buſineſs, 220.
Y—— (Sir William) by what method he attained very high employments in the ſtate, 273.
Youth, hath commonly an unguarded frankneſs, 96. Young people ſeldom know either how to love or to hate, 258. Look upon themſelves to be wiſe enough, as drunken men think themſelves ſober enough, 263. Are always forgiven in carrying a faſhion to an exceſs, but never in ſtopping ſhort of it, 265.

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